



EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
Bureau of Labor Statistics  
OF THE  
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,  
FOR THE YEAR 1894.



From B.R. Lacy, Commissioner  
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# EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

*Compliments of*

*B. R. Lacy,*

*Commissioner*

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B. R. LACY, COMMISSIONER.

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RALEIGH:

JOSEPHUS DANIELS, STATE PRINTER.

PRESSES OF E. M. UZZELL.

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## INTRODUCTION.

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RALEIGH, N. C., December 1, 1894.

*To His Excellency, ELIAS CARR,  
Governor of North Carolina.*

DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to submit to you the eighth annual report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

There has never been a time in the history of our country when the labor question and how to deal with it has been of such vital importance. To study the question with any degree of success we must know the needs, conditions and wants of the workingman; this is the object of the Bureau.

The recent strikes and violence in the West, which necessitated the strong arm of the Government to subdue, have caused a great deal of uneasiness among thinking men. The South, on account of being less industrial and more agricultural, has a larger percentage of native citizens, who are not as migratory, and have more local attachment and loyalty to their country, and are the very best people on earth; but as the State advances in manufactories, and the trades are swelled by foreigners and strangers, there is a danger of our having re-enacted the same disgraceful scenes that have so recently shocked, disgusted and startled the country. The good that this Bureau can and should do cannot be estimated. What hopes are there for a country when a large number of those who are to become the fathers and mothers are dwarfed and stunted, morally, mentally and physically, by being put to work too young and worked too long? If the light is truthfully and fearlessly turned on it will create healthy public opinion and keep men who are too anxious to win the good opinion of their employers from, by degrees, inaugurating rules that are absolutely wrong. One of the greatest wrongs to the helpless is that worthless men will put their wives and children to work and then loaf around, hunt and drink up their hard-earned wages. This is decidedly the worst grievance that I have heard of. In some isolated cases in



the State the "check system" of paying is being made a means of injustice.

The employees of cotton factories, where managed by owners, are almost always the best-kept labor in the State. A great many have schools of their own, and the general opinion among them seems to be against working children either too young or too long, but had rather that they would go to school, but they are very often forced by the parents, who threaten if the whole family cannot be given employment they will go where they can.

This Bureau should from year to year give an accurate statement of the condition of the great army of wage-earners, not only for history and for the student of the labor problem and sociology, but so that a painstaking legislator can have facts as *data* to decide whether any law that he is advocating will tend to improve the condition or hinder the advancement of this great class of people, who, from their poverty and ignorance, have not lobbyists or organs to advocate what they need, and it should be kept absolutely free from partisan bias of any kind.

This report lacks a great deal of being what it should be, but I have learned a great deal, and it is *far better* than the last. The working people are taking a great deal of interest in the work, and the employers are answering more freely, fully and better.

I tried an experiment: instead of deluging the State with blanks, as I did last year, I sent an agent to the counties that had the most factories in them, and profited by last year's experience in sending those through the mail to people who would answer. The consequence was that I have used several hundred dollars less stamps and spent the money on expenses for the agent, who got the blanks answered a great deal more accurately and satisfactorily. I am more convinced than ever that the only way to make this Bureau a success is by the use of agents.

The farmers have answered very fully, and I will respectfully call your attention to their letters. I received a great many and devoted a great deal of time to selecting those that are herein printed. They are good letters, written by earnest, good men, and some suggestions are very good, but some of the letters are curiosi-

ties. There are a great many suggestions, but the following are advised by people from a great many different parts of the State: First, the cry in almost every section is for "good roads" and a different law for working them. In this connection I will say that everything that a convict does comes in competition with free labor, and the work on roads would give less cause for complaint than almost any that has been undertaken.

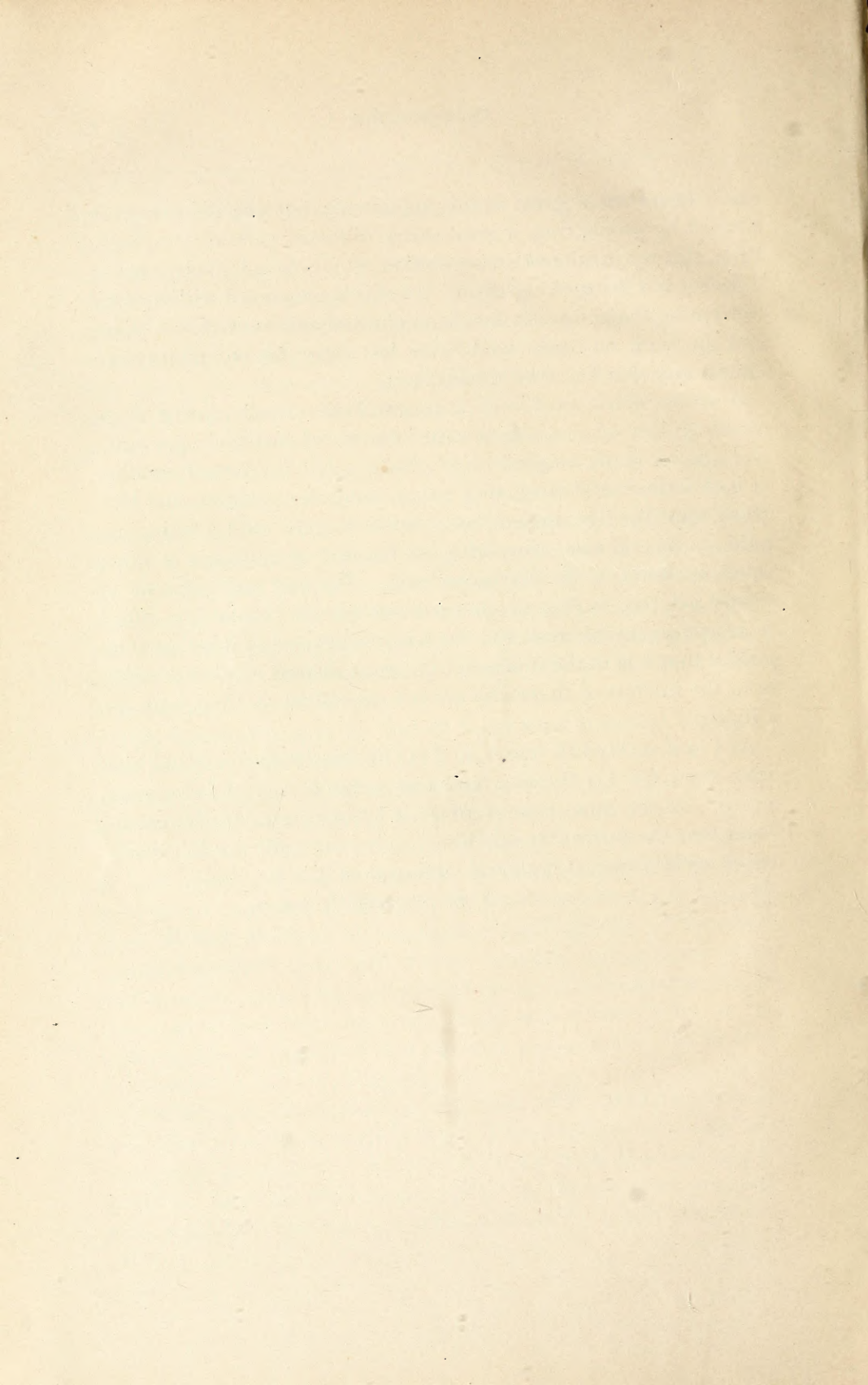
A great many want very stringent laws passed against dogs, others against saloons, others want interest reduced to six per cent., and a great many suggest other changes, but the largest number of both farmers and mechanics want a compulsory educational law. Many want the "homestead law" repealed, some want a whipping-post—in fact, almost everything in the way of a change is advocated by some of the correspondents. *Two* are very anxious to reduce salaries, so that no man without private means can afford to accept a place of trust, and the remarkable part of it is that they *pretend* that it is in the interest of the *poor*, instead of what it really is, in the interest of those who are not dependent on their work for a living.

As I said in my last report, so I say in this, there is a grand and noble work for this Bureau, but to prosecute it it must have more means. If the State cannot afford it I would respectfully recommend that the Bureau be abolished, as it cannot fill the full measure of usefulness that it should, cramped as it is for funds.

Very respectfully yours,

B. R. LACY,  
*Commissioner.*





## CHAPTER I.

### TABLE, STATEMENTS AND LETTERS FROM COTTON AND WOOLEN MILLS, TOBACCO AND OTHER FACTORIES.

This chapter contains the information gathered from the reports of cotton, woolen, tobacco and other factory employers and employees. This information was given in answer to a circular-letter herewith attached.

The reports from some of these factories are very satisfactory, under the circumstances, and the proprietors and managers of the mills reporting have the thanks of the Commissioner. Many factories made no report. This the Commissioner regrets, but trusts that they may in the future respond more willingly to the inquiries of the Bureau.

I call special attention to the very courteous letters in the latter part of this chapter, written by both employers and employees. They all breathe a kindly spirit, and show an earnest desire on the part of both to better each other's condition.

The intention of the Bureau is to do nothing harmful to any, but be helpful to all. The Commissioner has no words of complaint in reference to those who have seen fit not to answer our inquiries, but expresses the hope that in the future they may favor the efforts of the Bureau to discharge the duties prescribed by the statute creating it.

Following are the circular-letter and table showing the condition of the laboring classes, their mental, moral and financial condition. Questions will be found in the heading of each table:

[Circular-letter.]

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS,  
RALEIGH, June 20, 1894.

DEAR SIR:—The purpose of the law establishing this Bureau, Chapter 113, Laws of 1887, is to gain such knowledge of the condition of labor as will aid in finding any evils that may exist, the cause of their existence and the proper remedies for their removal, and for building up a healthy system of labor, and advancing, as far as possible, the interests of the laboring classes.



That I may discharge the duty put upon me by the statute, and aid to a good understanding between capital and labor, serving both as a helper and not as a hinderer, I address to you this circular-letter. Inclosed you will find a blank containing questions, which I shall be grateful to you if you will answer and return to this Bureau in the inclosed prepaid envelope at your earliest possible convenience.

I address these questions to you recognizing the mutual interest of capital and labor and the necessity of hearing both sides in order to get at the facts and true status of the relation between capital and labor. I come with the earnest desire to promote peace, harmony and good-will between employers and employees. These are the true bases of real and lasting prosperity to both.

Will you kindly aid me in this important work? It will advertise your county, and by so doing you will do me a personal and official favor, and confer a benefit on the State, whose servant I am.

Respectfully,

B. R. LACY,  
*Commissioner.*

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TABLE No. 1.

GOODS MANUFACTURED, SPINDLES, LOOMS, HOURS OF WORK, ETC.

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TABLE No. 1—SHOWING CLASS OF GOODS MANU—

COUNTY.	Class of Goods Manufactured.	No. of Spindles.	No. of Looms.	Days in operation during year.	Hours constituting a day's work.
Alamance	Cotton plaids	3600	200		11
Alamance	Cotton	8498	434	300	11
Alamance	Cotton	6500		none	
Alamance	Cotton	3072	58	156	11
Alamance	Cotton		185	300	11
Alamance	Cotton			248	11
Alamance	Cotton	6500	200	275	11
Alamance	Cotton				11
Alamance	Cotton				11
Alamance	Cotton				11
Alamance	Cotton plaids	2592	126	248	11
Alamance	Woolen	476	13	200	10
Alamance	Woolen				10
Alamance	Cotton	4500	277	290	
Alamance	Cotton				11
Alamance	Cotton				11
Alamance	Cotton				11
Alamance	Cotton	9000	141	260	12
Alamance	Cotton	3750	252	238	11
Alamance	Plaids and checks		140	180	11
Alamance	Plaids	3120	146	225	11
Alamance	Cotton	4608	220	280	11
Alamance	Checks and stripes				11
Alamance	Plaids				11
Alamance	Ginghams		216	306	11
Alamance	Plaids		101		11
Alamance	Plaids				11½
Alamance	Plaids				11
Alamance	Shoes			120	10
Alamance	Buggies and wagons			300	10
Alexander	Spokes and handles			300	10
Alexander	Lumber			250	10
Anson	Cotton	4012		300	12
Anson	Cotton				12
Anson	Cotton				12
Anson	Wagons			313	10
Anson	Silk	1428		209	11
Anson	Silk				11
Buncombe	Woolen	210	5	250	10
Cabarrus	Ginghams	25000	1129	305	11½
Catawba	Warps and yarns	3200		200	12
Catawba	Furniture			200	10
Catawba	Cotton	6400		200	12
Catawba	Warps and skeins	2300		200	12
Catawba	Cotton	3000		250	12
Catawba	Cotton			250	12
Catawba	Yarns	2020		268	12
Catawba	Yarns			268	12
Catawba	Cotton yarns	960	43	300	11
Catawba	Yarns	4600		60	12
Catawba	Roller mills			180	10

FACTURED, SPINDLES, LOOMS, HOURS OF WORK, ETC.

Do you favor ten hours?	Should it be fixed by law?	What effect would it have?	AVERAGE WAGES PER DAY.			
			Men, skilled.	Men, unskilled.	Women, skilled.	Women, unskilled.
no	no	reduce wages	\$1 00 to 1 50	\$ 65 to 1 10	\$ 60 to 1 25	40 to 60
yes	yes	good	75	60	75	40
no	-----	-----	75	60	75	40
yes	no	generally good	1 00	75	1 00	50
no	no	bad	1 00 to 2 00	65 to 1 00	75 to 1 25	40 to 65
-----	-----	-----	1 00	-----	75	-----
yes	yes	good	75	60	75	40
no	no	bad	90	-----	75	-----
yes	no	-----	1 50	75	80 to 1 00	50
yes	no	-----	85	45	50	-----
yes	yes	good	-----	-----	-----	-----
no	no	-----	1 50	1 00	90	50
yes	no	-----	1 00 to 1 50	65 to 1 00	60 to 1 25	40 to 60
no	no	bad	2 00	65	1 00	90
no	no	bad	85	65	75	-----
no	no	bad	85	65	85	40
no	no	-----	1 00	75	65	-----
yes	no	good	85	65	75	-----
yes	yes	good	1 00 to 1 25	75	75	50
-----	-----	-----	85	65	85	-----
yes	no	-----	1 00	75	75	-----
no	no	-----	1 20	80	1 00	60
no	no	-----	1 20	80	1 00	70
no	no	bad	-----	-----	-----	-----
yes	yes	good	60	-----	-----	-----
yes	yes	good	1 25	-----	-----	-----
yes	yes	-----	1 10	45	-----	-----
yes	yes	good	1 00	60	-----	-----
yes	yes	-----	80	60	-----	-----
no	no	bad	60	-----	50	-----
yes	yes	good	60	-----	50	-----
yes	yes	good	60	-----	50	-----
yes	yes	good	1 00	-----	-----	-----
yes	no	-----	75	-----	35	-----
no	no	bad	75	-----	35	-----
yes	yes	-----	2 00	90	1 10	80
no	no	bad	-----	-----	-----	-----
yes	yes	good	80	60	40	-----
yes	-----	-----	1 00	75	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	80	-----	40	-----
yes	-----	bad	80	-----	40	-----
no	-----	bad	-----	-----	-----	-----
no	no	bad	60	-----	60	-----
no	no	bad	60	-----	35 to 40	-----
no	no	bad	60	-----	35 to 40	-----
-----	yes	good	75	-----	50	-----
no	no	bad	1 00	60	60	-----
no	no	-----	1 00	75	-----	-----



TABLE No. 1—ALAMANCE, ALEXANDER, ANSON, BUN-

Average wages of children per day.	Proportion of wages paid in cash.	Proportion of wages paid in trade.	How often wages paid in full?	Are employees paid for over-time?	Wages increased or decreased past year?	Cause.	No. women employed.	No. boys under 14 yrs.
25 to 75	all	-----	weekly	yes	same	-----	-----	-----
40	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	weekly	yes	same	-----	130	10
20 to 40	all	-----	weekly	yes	same	-----	26	7
40	all	-----	weekly	yes	same	-----	-----	none
25 to 75	all	-----	weekly	yes	same	-----	50	12
40	all	-----	weekly	yes	same	-----	90	10
40	all	-----	weekly	yes	same	-----	-----	-----
40	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	weekly	yes	same	-----	-----	-----
40	all	-----	weekly	yes	same	-----	-----	-----
30	all	-----	weekly	yes	same	-----	46	12
30	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	yearly	yes	decr'd	hard times	6	1
-----	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	-----	yes	decr'd	hard times	-----	-----
35	all	-----	weekly	yes	same	-----	60	8
25 to 75	all	-----	weekly	yes	same	-----	-----	-----
35	all	-----	weekly	yes	same	-----	25	8
45	all	-----	weekly	yes	same	-----	95	7
35	all	-----	weekly	yes	same	-----	30	20
50	all	-----	weekly	yes	same	-----	57	5
40	all	-----	weekly	yes	same	-----	25	8
35	all	-----	weekly	yes	same	-----	50	-----
40	all	-----	weekly	yes	same	-----	55	10
40	all	-----	weekly	yes	same	-----	-----	-----
40	all	-----	weekly	yes	same	-----	130	10
40	all	-----	weekly	yes	same	-----	20	1
-----	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	weekly	yes	same	-----	25	-----
-----	-----	-----	weekly	yes	decr'd	dull times	-----	-----
-----	all	-----	weekly	yes	same	-----	-----	-----
-----	all	-----	weekly	yes	decr'd	hard times	-----	-----
-----	all	-----	weekly	yes	incr'd	-----	-----	-----
-----	all	-----	bi-weekly	yes	same	-----	-----	-----
30	all	-----	weekly	yes	decr'd	financ'l depress'n	40	5
30	all	-----	weekly	yes	decr'd	low prices	-----	-----
30	all	-----	weekly	yes	decr'd	-----	-----	-----
-----	all	-----	yearly	yes	same	-----	-----	-----
25	all	-----	monthly	yes	incr'd	better labor	18	1
25	all	-----	monthly	yes	incr'd	better labor	-----	-----
-----	part	-----	monthly	yes	same	-----	-----	-----
-----	all	-----	monthly	yes	decr'd	-----	-----	-----
30	all	-----	weekly	yes	decr'd	-----	12	3
-----	all	-----	weekly	yes	same	-----	-----	-----
30	all	-----	weekly	yes	decr'd	tariff tinkering	23	8
30	all	-----	weekly	yes	decr'd	-----	7	7
-----	all	-----	weekly	no	same	-----	-----	-----
30	all	-----	weekly	no	same	-----	25	5
10 to 40	all	-----	monthly	yes	decr'd	hard times	40	10
10 to 40	all	-----	monthly	yes	decr'd	tariff question	-----	-----
30	all	-----	daily	yes	same	-----	20	3
-----	all	-----	weekly	yes	same	-----	25	-----
-----	all	-----	weekly	yes	same	-----	-----	-----

COMBE, CABARRUS AND CATAWBA COUNTIES CONTINUED.

No. girls under 14 yrs.	What age should children work full time?	Should it be fixed by law?	Is employment regular?	If not, why not?	* Time allowed for dinner.	Sanitary condition of factory.	Sanitary condition of employees' houses.	Are necessary conveniences provided?	Are improvements needed?
20	15	yes	yes		40	good	good	yes	no
	14	yes	yes		30	good	good	yes	no
4	12		no	no sale of goods	30	good	good	yes	
			yes		35	good	good	yes	
	14	yes	no	dullness	45	good	good	yes	no
5	15	yes	no	hard times	40	good	good	yes	no
	15	yes			40	good	good	yes	no
	14	yes	yes		30	good	good	yes	no
	15	yes	yes		40	good	good	yes	no
14	14		no	depres'n of busin's	35	good	good	yes	no
1	15	yes	no	dull times	30	good	good	yes	yes
	15	yes	no	hard times	30	good	good	yes	yes
6			yes		40	good	good	yes	no
	15	yes			40	good	good	yes	
4	14	no	yes		40	good	good	yes	no
7	14 to 15		yes		40	good	good	yes	no
10	14 to 15	yes	yes		30	good	good	yes	no
5	15	no	yes		30	good	good	yes	no
5	15		yes		30	good	good	yes	
	15	yes	yes		30	good	good	yes	no
10	15	yes			35	good	good	yes	no
	14		yes		40	good	good	yes	no
20		yes	yes		30	good	good	yes	
1		yes	yes		30	good	good	yes	
					30	good	good	yes	
	15	yes	no		30	good	good	yes	
			yes		45	good	fair	no	
	17	yes	yes		45				
	14	yes	yes		60	good	good		no
			yes			good	good	yes	
			yes		60	good	good	yes	
5	12	no	yes		30	good	good	yes	no
	12	yes	yes		30	good	good	yes	no
	12	no	yes		30	good	good	yes	no
	12	yes	yes		60	good	good	yes	no
4	12	no	yes		45	good	good	yes	no
					45	good	good	yes	no
		no	yes		40	good	good	yes	no
5	12		yes		30	good	good	yes	yes
			no		60				
9			yes		30	good	good	yes	no
8	15	no	yes		30	good	good	yes	no
					60	good		yes	no
5			yes		45	good	good	yes	no
10	12	no	yes		45	good	good	yes	no
		yes			45	good	good	yes	no
1	12		yes		45	good	good	yes	
	14	yes			35	good	good	yes	no
	15	no	no		60				



TABLE No. 1—ALAMANCE, ALEXANDER, ANSON, BUN-

ACCIDENTS DURING YEAR.					Suggest means to prevent accidents.	How often machinery, buildings, etc., inspected?
No. proved fatal?	Permanently disabled.	Temporarily disabled.	Were they provided for?	Compensation for injuries resulting from accidents?		
		3	yes	no	close inspection	quarterly daily
				no		often
				yes	carefulness	often
				yes	carefulness	no reg'l'r time
				no	carefulness	daily
				no		daily
					carefulness	daily
				yes	carefulness	often
				yes		often
				yes		often
				yes		daily
		2	no	no	be careful	daily
		1	yes	if deserving	careful	daily
						daily
				yes	carefulness	frequently
						daily
				yes		daily
				yes		daily
				yes		daily
				no		daily
		1	yes	no	carefulness	often
				yes	careful	daily
				yes	careful	yearly
				yes		often
				yes		daily
				yes		daily
				yes	careful	daily
				yes	careful	daily
						semi-annually
				yes		daily
				yes		daily
				no		daily
				no	carefulness	daily
				no	carefulness	daily
				no	carefulness	daily
				yes	make overseers resp'sible	daily
						daily

COMBE, CABARRUS AND CATAWBA COUNTIES CONTINUED.

By whom?	Should inspection be required by law?	Have employees religious and educational facilities?	Do they avail themselves of them?	Are employees improving mentally?	Are employees improving morally?	Per cent. of adults who can read and write.	Per ct. of children who can read and write.	Financial condition.	Is it improving?
superintendent	-----	yes	no	yes	yes	75	40	fair	yes
overseer	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	good	yes
	-----	no	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
supt. & ins. co.	-----	yes	no	no	no	75	40	bad	yes
supt. & ins. co.	-----	yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	-----	good	yes
owner	no	yes	no	yes	no	-----	-----	good	yes
boss	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	75	50	good	yes
boss	no	yes	no	yes	yes	-----	-----	good	yes
	-----	no	yes	yes	yes	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	good	yes
boss	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	75	50	good	yes
insurance co.	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	80	50	fair	yes
superintendent	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	100	100	fair	no
superintendent	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	100	100	-----	-----
superintendent	-----	yes	yes	yes	yes	90	85	good	yes
	-----	yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	-----	-----	-----
superintendent	no	yes	no	yes	yes	90	60	good	yes
superintendent	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	90	95	good	yes
insurance co.	no	yes	-----	-----	-----	50	50	fair	yes
superintendent	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	90	90	good	yes
insurance co.	-----	yes	yes	yes	yes	100	100	-----	-----
insurance co.	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	100	95	fair	yes
superintendent	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	90	95	good	yes
superintendent	-----	yes	yes	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
superintendent	-----	yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	-----	good	yes
	-----	yes	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
secretary	-----	yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	-----	good	-----
	-----	yes	yes	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	-----	yes	yes	yes	yes	30	25	fair	no
	-----	yes	-----	-----	-----	75	-----	poor	no
owner	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	99	-----	good	yes
company	no	yes	no	no	no	75	-----	poor	yes
insurance co.	-----	yes	yes	yes	-----	100	-----	fair	-----
superintendent	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	40	50	fair	-----
superintendent	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	50	50	-----	-----
superintendent	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	50	50	fair	-----
	-----	yes	yes	yes	yes	100	-----	good	yes
superintendent	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	25	25	fair	yes
superintendent	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	25	25	fair	yes
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
insurance co.	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	-----	good	yes
superintendent	yes	no	yes	no	no	90	40	poor	no
	-----	yes	yes	yes	yes	90	-----	fair	-----
superintendent	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	-----	-----	-----
superintendent	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	99	100	good	yes
	-----	yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	-----	good	-----
superintendent	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	75	60	fair	yes
superintendent	yes	yes	no	no	some	60	40	poor	no
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
secretary	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	90	75	fair	yes
superintendent	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	100	100	good	-----
	-----	yes	yes	yes	-----	100	-----	good	some



TABLE No.

COUNTY.	Class of Goods Manufactured.	No. of Spindles.	No. of Looms.	Days in operation during year.	Hours constituting a day's work.
Catawba	Electric light			365	6½
Catawba	Spokes and handles			175	10
Catawba	Carriages			313	10
Catawba	Harness				10
Catawba	Saddles			313	10
Catawba	Roller mills			312	12
Catawba	Building material			313	10
Catawba	Lumber			234	10
Catawba	Wagons			265	10
Catawba	Building			313	10
Catawba	Roller mills			300	12
Catawba	Foundry			200	10
Catawba	Marble works				10
Cleveland	Yarns	2000		300	12
Cleveland	Yarns				12
Cleveland	Cotton	2688		313	11
Cleveland	Roller mills			300	12
Cleveland	Cotton	5000		250	12
Cleveland	Yarns	3000			12
Cleveland	Cotton ball twine and yarns	3500		300	12
Cleveland	Warps and yarns	5000	90	313	12
Cleveland	Cotton yarns	4500		300	
Craven	Pine lumber			200	10
Cumberland	Copper works			313	10
Cumberland	Roller mills			313	
Cumberland	Plaids and bags	3100	85	275	12½
Cumberland	Twine and bags			275	12½
Cumberland	Seamless bags				
Cumberland	Cotton	3120		250	11
Cumberland	Cotton			290	12
Cumberland	Cotton yarns	15000	409	200	11½
Cumberland	Plaids	2200	69	275	12
Cumberland	Machinery			216	10
Cumberland	Lumber			250	10
Cumberland	Laundry				10
Davidson	Warps and plaids	650	277		12
Davidson					12
Davidson	Cigarettes				10
Davidson	Plug tobacco			182	11½
Davidson	Plug tobacco			180	10½
Davidson	Plug tobacco			180	11
Davidson	Twist tobacco			180	11
Davidson	Roller mills			300	12
Davidson	Sash, doors and blinds			300	10
Davidson	Roller mills			313	10
Davidson	Shuttle blocks			235	10
Davidson	Roller mills			313	12
Davidson	Carriages			200	10
Davidson	Roller mills			300	12
Davie	Roller mills			313	12
Davie	Plug tobacco			160	11½

1—CONTINUED.

Do you favor ten hours?	Should it be fixed by law?	What effect would it have?	AVERAGE WAGES PER DAY.			
			Men, skilled.	Men, unskilled.	Women, skilled.	Women, unskilled.
			\$1 20	\$	\$	
yes	yes		1 25	60		
yes	yes	good	1 50	75		
no	no		1 25			
yes	yes		1 75	1 00		
no	no	bad	1 25	65		
yes			1 45	75		
yes	yes	good	1 55	65		
yes	yes	good	1 50	1 00		
yes	yes	good	1 25	65		
no			1 00			
yes	yes	good	2 00	30 to 75		
yes			1 00			
no	no	bad	75	60	40	30
no	no		75	60	40	30
yes	yes		1 00	65	65	45
no	no	don't know	2 00			
no	no	bad	1 00	70	70	40
yes	yes	good	1 50	75	50	
no	no	bad	75	60	45	
yes		bad	85	60	55	
no	no	bad	85	50	50	40
yes	yes	none	2 00	75		
yes		bad	1 25	45		
yes	yes	bad	60	40	40	30
no	no	bad	60	40	40	30
no	no	bad	90 to 1 50	75	60 to 1 00	40 to 60
yes	yes	good	1 50	75	50	45
yes	no	bad	75	60	45	30
no	no	bad				
yes	yes	good	1 50	75	45	30
no	no	bad	2 00	80		
yes	yes	good	1 00	50		
yes	yes	good			75	
no	no		1 00		75	50
yes	yes	good	1 00	75	75	30 to 50
yes	yes			50 to 75		40
no		bad	1 25	70	60	
no	no	bad	piece work			
no	no	bad	1 50	50	60	35
no	no	bad	1 50	60	50	45
no	no	bad	1 00	75		
yes	no	bad	1 50	60		
yes			1 50	80		
no	no		75			
no			1 50	75		
yes	yes	good	70	40		
				75		
no	no	bad		80		
no	no	bad	1 00	75	40	30



TABLE No. 1—CATAWBA, CLEVELAND, CRAVEN, CUM-

Average wages of children per day.	Proportion of wages paid in cash.	Proportion of wages paid in trade.	How often wages paid in full?	Are employees paid for over-time?	Wages increased or decreased past year?	Cause.	No. women employed.	No. boys under 14 yrs.
-----	all	-----	monthly	-----	decr'd	hard times	-----	-----
-----	all	-----	weekly	yes	-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	all	-----	weekly	yes	same	-----	-----	-----
-----	all	-----	weekly	yes	same	-----	-----	-----
-----	all	-----	weekly	yes	same	-----	-----	-----
40	1/2	-----	weekly	yes	decr'd	bad government	-----	-----
-----	all	-----	weekly	yes	same	-----	-----	-----
-----	all	-----	bi-m'thly	yes	decr'd	-----	-----	-----
-----	all	-----	weekly	yes	same	-----	-----	4
-----	all	-----	weekly	yes	same	-----	-----	-----
-----	all	-----	weekly	yes	same	-----	-----	-----
-----	all	-----	weekly	yes	same	-----	-----	-----
-----	all	-----	weekly	yes	same	-----	-----	-----
25	all	-----	s-weekly	yes	same	-----	27	-----
25	all	-----	weekly	yes	same	-----	-----	-----
36	all	-----	weekly	yes	decr'd	-----	30	8
-----	all	-----	weekly	yes	same	-----	-----	-----
25	all	-----	weekly	yes	same	-----	33	14
35	all	-----	weekly	yes	-----	-----	15	10
30	all	-----	s-monthly	yes	decr'd	-----	16	10
30	all	-----	monthly	yes	same	-----	50	13
45	all	-----	weekly	yes	decr'd	hard times	20	3
-----	all	-----	weekly	yes	same	-----	-----	-----
-----	all	-----	weekly	yes	same	-----	-----	-----
-----	all	-----	weekly	yes	same	-----	-----	-----
15	5 pr ct	95 pr ct	no pay day	partly	decr'd	-----	50	15
15	5 pr ct	95 pr ct	daily	no	decr'd	-----	-----	-----
30	all	-----	daily	yes	same	-----	30	6
30	all	-----	monthly	yes	decr'd	-----	24	11
15	90 pr ct	-----	monthly	yes	decr'd	-----	15	7
-----	all	-----	monthly	yes	decr'd	-----	-----	-----
25	20 pr ct	80 pr ct	d'ly by chk	yes	decr'd	-----	35	5
-----	all	-----	weekly	yes	same	-----	-----	-----
-----	all	-----	weekly	yes	-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	all	-----	weekly	yes	incr'd	-----	-----	-----
35	all	-----	weekly	yes	same	-----	-----	-----
30	all	-----	weekly	yes	same	-----	-----	-----
-----	all	-----	s-monthly	-----	-----	-----	15	6
30	all	-----	s-monthly	none	same	-----	24	10
-----	all	-----	end season	yes	decr'd	-----	25	4
17	all	-----	s-monthly	yes	decr'd	-----	16	13
25	all	-----	end season	-----	decr'd	-----	7	5
-----	all	-----	weekly	yes	same	-----	-----	-----
-----	all	-----	weekly	yes	same	-----	-----	-----
-----	all	-----	weekly	yes	same	-----	-----	-----
-----	all	-----	weekly	yes	same	-----	-----	-----
-----	all	-----	monthly	no	same	-----	-----	-----
-----	all	-----	s-monthly	yes	same	-----	-----	-----
-----	all	-----	weekly	yes	same	-----	-----	-----
-----	all	-----	monthly	yes	same	-----	-----	-----
25	all	-----	s-monthly	-----	decr'd	low price goods	12	3

BERLAND, DAVIDSON AND DAVIE COUNTIES CONTINUED.

No. girls under 14 yrs.	What age should children work full time?	Should it be fixed by law?	Is employment regular?	If not, why not?	Time allowed for dinner.	Sanitary condition of factory.	Sanitary condition of employees' houses.	Are necessary conveniences provided?	Are improvements needed?
			yes		60				
			no		45	good			
					60				
					60				
					60				
		no			60	good	good	yes	no
					60				
					60				
			yes		60	good			no
	15	yes	yes		60				
			yes		60	good		yes	
	15	no	no		60				
			no		60				
	12	no	yes		60	good	good	yes	
	12	no	yes		60	good	good	yes	
8	14	yes	yes		30	good	good	yes	
			yes		60				
14		yes			45	good	good	yes	
	14	yes	yes		30	good	good	yes	no
8	12	no	yes		40	good	good	yes	
15	12	no	yes		30	good	good	yes	
5	14	yes	yes			good	bad	yes	
			no		60	good			
			yes		60				
			yes		60	good			
15	12	yes	no		45	bad		no	yes
	14		no		45	bad	good	yes	yes
	15	no	yes		45	good	good	yes	
7		no	yes		45	good	good	yes	yes
4	15	yes	yes		40	good	good	yes	yes
		no	yes		45	good	good	yes	
5		no	yes		45	good	good	yes	no
	17	yes	yes		60				
			no		60				
			yes		40				
	12	no	yes		40	good	good	yes	no
6									
10	12	no	yes		60	good	good	yes	no
4		no	yes		60	good	good	yes	no
12	14	no	yes		60	good	good	yes	no
10			yes		60	good	good	yes	no
			yes		60	good		yes	no
			yes		60	good			
						good			
			yes		60	good		yes	no
			yes		30	good	good	yes	no
			yes		60				
		no	yes		60	good		yes	no
3			no		60	good		yes	no



TABLE No. 1—CATAWBA, CLEVELAND, CRAVEN, CUM-

ACCIDENTS DURING YEAR.					Suggest means to prevent accidents.	How often machinery, buildings, etc., inspected?
No. proved fatal.	Permanently disabled.	Temporarily disabled.	Were they provided for?	Compensation for injuries resulting from accidents?		
						daily
						often
				no	carefulness	often
				yes		daily
						quarterly
						semi-annually
					carefulness	daily
					carefulness	daily
				no	carefulness	
						often
				yes	carefulness	daily
none	none			no		daily
						often
						daily
				no		no
		1	yes	yes	caution	daily
		1	yes	yes	carefulness	quarterly
				no	carefulness	daily
						daily
				no		often
				no		daily
						daily
				no		daily
				no	carefulness	daily
				no		daily
				no	carefulness	daily
					care	daily

BERLAND, DAVIDSON AND DAVIE COUNTIES CONTINUED.

By whom?	Should inspection be required by law?	Have employees religious and educational facilities?	Do they avail themselves of them?	Are employees improving mentally?	Are employees improving morally?	Per cent. of adults who can read and write.	Per ct. of children who can read and write.	Financial condition.	Is it improving?
manager	-----	yes	yes	yes	yes	90	-----	fair	no
owner	-----	no	-----	-----	-----	100	-----	poor	no
	-----	yes	yes	yes	yes	90	-----	good	yes
employees	no	yes	no	no	no	50	-----	no	no
superintendent	-----	yes	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
insurance co.	-----	yes	yes	yes	yes	45	-----	fair	no
insurance co.	-----	yes	yes	yes	yes	100	-----	poor	no
	-----	yes	yes	-----	yes	100	-----	fair	no
	-----	yes	yes	-----	yes	100	-----	good	-----
	-----	yes	yes	yes	yes	100	-----	fair	no
superintendent	-----	yes	no	yes	yes	90	100	good	yes
superintendent	-----	yes	no	yes	yes	90	100	good	yes
	-----	yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	-----	good	yes
	-----	yes	yes	yes	yes	100	-----	fair	-----
president	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	90	75	good	yes
superintendent	-----	yes	yes	yes	yes	75	50	good	yes
superintendent	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	75	75	fair	yes
	-----	yes	yes	yes	yes	90	70	good	yes
sec. and treas.	-----	yes	yes	yes	yes	33	25	good	yes
superintendent	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	90	-----	poor	-----
	-----	yes	-----	-----	-----	100	-----	-----	-----
	-----	yes	yes	no	yes	50	5	bad	no
superintendent	no	yes	no	some	some	-----	-----	bad	-----
insurance co.	no	yes	no	yes	yes	-----	-----	fair	some
superintendent	yes	yes	no	yes	yes	-----	-----	bad	little
superintendent	-----	yes	yes	yes	-----	50	50	poor	no
superintendent	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	25	10	fair	little
	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	100	-----	same	yes
	-----	yes	-----	-----	-----	100	-----	-----	-----
	-----	yes	yes	-----	-----	100	-----	poor	-----
	-----	yes	yes	-----	-----	75	50	good	yes
superintendent	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	80	50	poor	no
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	100	-----	-----	-----
	-----	yes	yes	yes	yes	95	85	fair	yes
	-----	yes	no	yes	no	90	95	fair	yes
owner	no	yes	yes	yes	-----	90	50	fair	yes
	-----	yes	yes	yes	-----	75	75	fair	-----
owner	no	-----	-----	-----	-----	100	-----	fair	-----
owner	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	100	-----	good	some
	-----	yes	yes	-----	-----	100	-----	good	-----
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	100	-----	-----	-----
manager	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	75	-----	fair	some
owner	yes	yes	yes	-----	-----	100	-----	fair	-----
owner	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	100	-----	good	some
	no	yes	yes	-----	-----	8	50	good	some



TABLE No.

COUNTY.	Class of Goods Manufactured.	No. of Spindles.	No. of Looms.	Days in operation during year.	Hours constituting a day's work.
Davie	Plug tobacco			180	10
Davie	Plug tobacco			180	11
Davie	Plug tobacco			168	11
Davie	Smoking tobacco			180	11½
Davie	Plug tobacco			60	10
Davie	Plug tobacco			175	11
Davie	Plug tobacco			175	11
Davie	Plug tobacco			150	11
Durham	Cotton	11600	275		11
Durham	Cotton				11
Durham	Cotton				11
Durham	Brown sheeting	10000	160		11½
Durham	Plug and long cut tobacco				10
Durham	Tobacco				10
Durham	Smoking tobacco			308	10
Durham	Smoking tobacco				10
Durham	Smoking tobacco				10
Durham	Cigarettes and smoking tobacco			290	10
Durham	Cigarettes				10
Durham	Smoking tobacco			300	10
Durham	Rope and twine			200	12
Durham	Cotton				12
Durham	Rope and twine	16000		200	12
Durham	Cotton		20	210	11½
Durham	Cotton sheetings and domestics	11016	244	298	11½
Durham	Cotton			298	11½
Durham	Cotton yarns	6000		200	11
Durham	Snuff and smoking tobacco			300	10
Durham	Foundry			300	8
Durham	Cigars			300	10
Durham	Cigars—cheroots			300	10
Durham	Tin and sheet iron			300	10
Edgecombe	Cotton	25000			11½
Edgecombe	Yarns and warps	8200		300	11
Edgecombe	Warps and yarns			300	11
Edgecombe	Hosiery and underwear			300	10
Edgecombe	Yarns and warps			260	11½
Forsyth	Plug tobacco			160	10
Forsyth	Harness			313	10
Forsyth	Wagons			250	10
Forsyth	Contractors			300	10
Forsyth	Plug tobacco			180	11
Forsyth	Plug and twist tobacco				11
Forsyth	Plug and twist tobacco			300	10
Forsyth	Plug, twist and smoking tobacco,			286	11
Forsyth	Plug tobacco			300	12
Forsyth	Fruit canning			90	10 to 12
Forsyth	Wagons				10
Forsyth	Box Factory			218	12
Forsyth	Fruit canning			60	10
Forsyth	Cigarettes			313	10

1—CONTINUED.

Do you favor ten hours?	Should it be fixed by law?	What effect would it have?	AVERAGE WAGES PER DAY.			
			Men, skilled.	Men, unskilled.	Women, skilled.	Women, unskilled.
yes	no	-----	\$1 25	\$ 75	\$ 50	\$ 40
no	no	-----	1 25	80	50	40
no	no	-----	1 00	75	60	40
no	no	bad	1 25	75	50	40
yes	yes	good	75	50	35	30
yes	no	good	piece work			
no	no	bad	1 25	75	50	40
yes	no	-----	1 25	75	60	40
yes	no	-----	piece work			
-----	-----	-----	1 50	75	1 25	60
-----	-----	-----	1 50	75	-----	-----
no	no	-----	75	-----	60	-----
yes	-----	-----	1 75	90	-----	-----
yes	yes	good	2 16	88	-----	-----
yes	yes	-----	75	65	65	-----
yes	yes	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
yes	yes	-----	2 50	75	1 00	50
yes	no	good	-----	-----	-----	-----
yes	no	piece work	-----	75	1 00	75
yes	no	-----	-----	75	1 00	75
yes	yes	good	-----	-----	-----	-----
yes	yes	good	-----	-----	-----	-----
yes	yes	good	1 50	65	50	30
yes	yes	good	1 50	65	50	35
yes	yes	good	1 00	75	90	60
no	no	-----	1 00	75	80	60
no	no	bad	1 00	75	80	60
yes	yes	good	1 50	75	65	35
yes	yes	good	-----	60	-----	50
no	no	-----	2 50	75	-----	-----
yes	yes	good	2 50	-----	75	-----
yes	yes	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
yes	yes	good	1 75	1 00	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
no	no	bad	75	70	50	40
no	no	bad	75	70	50	40
yes	no	bad	1 25	-----	1 00	25
-----	-----	-----	75	60	50	40
yes	-----	-----	80	-----	-----	-----
yes	yes	good	1 25	75	-----	-----
yes	yes	good	1 50	75	-----	-----
yes	no	-----	1 50	75	-----	-----
no	no	-----	-----	75	-----	50
no	no	-----	piece work	-----	-----	-----
yes	no	bad	1 50	75	-----	66 $\frac{2}{3}$
no	no	-----	90	piece work	-----	-----
no	no	bad	1 50	75	1 25	50
no	no	bad	-----	-----	-----	50
yes	no	can't say	1 25	75	-----	-----
no	no	bad	80	-----	-----	-----
yes	yes	-----	50	-----	-----	-----
no	no	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----



TABLE No. 1—DAVIE, DURHAM, EDGE-

Average wages of children per day.	Proportion of wages paid in cash.	Proportion of wages paid in trade.	How often wages paid in full?	Are employees paid for over-time?	Wages increased or decreased past year?	Cause.	No. women employed.	No. boys under 14 yrs.
30	all	-----	end season	-----	same	-----	20	5
35	all	-----	s-monthly	yes	same	-----	8	4
30	all	-----	s-monthly	-----	decr'd	-----	12	5
30	all	-----	end season	yes	same	-----	10	4
-----	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	end season	yes	decr'd	-----	3	-----
-----	all	-----	end season	-----	same	-----	20	7
30	all	-----	s-monthly	yes	same	-----	12	6
25	all	-----	s-monthly	yes	decr'd	dull times	25	10
-----	all	-----	weekly	yes	same	-----	75	10
40	all	-----	weekly	yes	no	-----	-----	-----
-----	all	-----	weekly	yes	no	-----	-----	-----
-----	all	-----	weekly	yes	-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	all	-----	weekly	yes	same	-----	-----	-----
65	all	-----	weekly	yes	same	-----	-----	-----
-----	all	-----	weekly	yes	same	-----	-----	-----
45	all	-----	weekly	-----	-----	-----	50	2
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	14	-----
-----	all	-----	weekly	yes	same	-----	275	40
50	all	-----	weekly	yes	-----	-----	-----	35
-----	all	-----	weekly	yes	same	-----	188	3
-----	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{7}{8}$	weekly	yes	decr'd	-----	-----	-----
-----	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	weekly	yes	decr'd	hard times	-----	-----
35	-----	$\frac{1}{4}$	weekly	yes	decr'd	-----	-----	-----
20	all chks	$\frac{2}{4}$	w'kly chks	yes	decr'd	-----	20	3
25 to 40	all	-----	weekly	yes	decr'd	-----	86	20
25	all	-----	weekly	yes	decr'd	-----	-----	-----
25	all	-----	weekly	yes	decr'd	-----	30	8
-----	all	-----	weekly	yes	same	-----	4	1
-----	all	-----	weekly	yes	same	-----	-----	-----
-----	all	-----	weekly	yes	same	-----	-----	-----
-----	all	-----	weekly	yes	decr'd	-----	75	25
-----	all	-----	weekly	yes	same	-----	-----	-----
-----	all	-----	weekly	yes	same	-----	200	10
30	all	-----	s-monthly	yes	same	-----	40	7
30	all	-----	semi-wkly	yes	same	-----	-----	-----
-----	all	-----	weekly	yes	decr'd	tariff reform	45	2
33 $\frac{1}{3}$	all	-----	weekly	yes	same	-----	-----	-----
-----	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	s-monthly	no	same	-----	20	15
-----	all	-----	weekly	yes	same	-----	-----	-----
-----	all	-----	s-monthly	-----	same	-----	-----	-----
-----	all	-----	weekly	yes	decr'd	dull times	-----	-----
25	all	-----	s-monthly	yes	decr'd	depression	30	6
-----	all	-----	s-monthly	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
40	all	-----	s-monthly	yes	same	-----	30	10
-----	all	-----	s-monthly	-----	same	-----	-----	-----
35	all	-----	s-monthly	-----	same	-----	-----	-----
25	all	-----	s-monthly	yes	same	-----	30	3
-----	all	-----	monthly	yes	same	-----	-----	-----
-----	all	-----	monthly	-----	same	-----	-----	-----
-----	all	-----	weekly	-----	same	-----	10	-----
-----	all	-----	s-monthly	yes	same	-----	-----	-----

COMBE AND FORSYTH COUNTIES CONTINUED.

No. girls under 14 yrs.	What age should children work full time?	Should it be fixed by law?	Is employment regular?	If not, why not?	Time allowed for dinner.	Sanitary condition of factory.	Sanitary condition of employees' houses.	Are necessary conveniences provided?	Are improvements needed?
3					60	good		yes	
4		no	yes		60	good	good	yes	no
1	12	no	yes		60	good		yes	no
4			no		60	good		yes	no
			yes		60	good		yes	
5	12	no	yes		60	good	good	yes	no
2	12	no	yes		60	good	good	yes	no
10	12	no	yes		60	good		yes	no
5	12	yes	yes		35	good	good	yes	no
	12		yes		35	good	good	yes	no
	12		yes		35	good	good	yes	no
			yes			good	good		
					60	good			
		no	yes		60	good			
			yes		60	good			
2	15		yes		60	good			
3					60	good		yes	
20			yes		60	good	good	yes	
	14	yes	yes		60	good		yes	no
	16	yes	yes		30	bad	com'n	yes	yes
	12	no	no		30	bad	bad	no	yes
	12	yes	no		30	good	good	yes	some
	15	yes	no		30	good	good	yes	yes
7	12	yes	yes		40	good	good	yes	
18	13	no	yes		40	good	good	yes	no
	14		yes		30	good	good	yes	no
6	12	yes	no		60	good			
1	16	yes	yes		60	good			
	14	yes	yes		60	good			
	14	yes	yes		60	good			
	14	yes	yes		60	good	good		
10	12 to 14		yes		60	good	good	yes	no
8	12	yes	yes		45	good	good	yes	no
	14	no	yes		45	good	good	yes	no
	14	no	yes		60	good	good	yes	no
	12		yes		60	good	good	yes	no
10			no		60	good	good	yes	no
	14	no	yes		60	good	good	yes	no
			yes		60	good	good	yes	no
		no	yes		60	good	good	yes	no
4			no		60	good		yes	
					60				
5		no	no		60	good	good	yes	no
			yes		60	good	good	yes	no
					60	good	good		no
3			yes		30	good		yes	no
			yes		60	good	good	yes	no
			yes		60	good	good	yes	no
			yes		60	good	good	yes	no
3			yes		60	good	good	yes	no
			yes		60	good	good	yes	no



TABLE No. 1—DAVIE, DURHAM, EDGE-

ACCIDENTS DURING YEAR.					Suggest means to prevent accidents.	How often machinery, buildings, etc., inspected?
No. proved fatal.	Permanently disabled.	Temporarily disabled.	Were they provided for?	Compensation for injuries resulting from accidents?		
				no		
				no		daily
				no	care	daily
				no	care	daily
						daily
						daily
				no	have no accidents	daily
				no		daily
					strict rules enforced	daily
					carefulness	daily
					care	daily
				half pay	care	often
						often
						constantly
				yes		daily
						daily
					care	daily
					care	
					carefulness	often
						weekly
						weekly
					carefulness	often
					caution	yearly
					care	yearly
					care	daily
					care	often
						weekly
				yes	caution	daily
						daily
				no	don't have any more care	daily
		1	yes			never
				no		weekly
						monthly
						daily
					carefulness	

COMBE AND FORSYTH COUNTIES CONTINUED.

By whom?	Should inspection be required by law?	Have employees religious and educational facilities?	Do they avail themselves of them?	Are employees improving mentally?	Are employees improving morally?	Per cent. of adults who can read and write.	Per ct. of children who can read and write.	Financial condition.	Is it improving?
owner	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	90	60	good	no
proprietor	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	90	80	good	some
owner	no	yes	no	no	no	80	50	good	no
manager	-----	yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	-----	same	no
manager	-----	yes	yes	yes	some	75	50	good	-----
proprietor	-----	yes	yes	some	yes	75	50	good	no
manager	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	75	50	good	yes
superintendent	-----	yes	yes	yes	yes	50	60	same	yes
superintendent	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	95	90	good	yes
superintendent	no	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
superintendent	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	95	95	close	-----
manager	-----	yes	yes	yes	yes	100	100	good	some
-----	-----	yes	yes	yes	yes	25	-----	fair	yes
superintendent	-----	yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	-----	fair	yes
superintendent	-----	yes	yes	yes	yes	100	90	fair	yes
watchman	-----	yes	yes	yes	yes	95	100	good	yes
-----	yes	yes	no	no	no	50	25	poor	no
-----	-----	yes	no	no	no	50	25	poor	no
superintendent	yes	yes	yes	no	no	75	50	bad	no
superintendent	-----	yes	yes	yes	yes	90	98	fair	no
superintendent	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	90	98	good	yes
superintendent	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	-----	-----	good	yes
-----	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	50	-----	fair	yes
-----	-----	yes	yes	no	yes	75	-----	fair	no
-----	yes	no	-----	no	no	100	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	yes	yes	-----	yes	100	-----	bad	no
treas. and supt.	-----	yes	yes	-----	yes	-----	-----	good	yes
superintendent	-----	yes	yes	yes	yes	60	80	fair	yes
treas. and supt.	-----	yes	yes	yes	yes	60	80	good	yes
foreman	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	-----	-----	-----
superintendent	-----	yes	yes	yes	yes	75	50	good	yes
-----	-----	yes	yes	yes	yes	50	25	fair	yes
-----	-----	yes	yes	yes	yes	100	-----	fair	-----
superintendent	-----	yes	yes	yes	yes	100	-----	good	yes
-----	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	90	-----	good	yes
-----	-----	yes	-----	-----	-----	75	-----	-----	no
-----	-----	yes	yes	yes	?	50	-----	good	yes
proprietor	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	75	75	good	yes
insurance co.	-----	fair	yes	yes	yes	90	-----	good	yes
-----	-----	yes	yes	yes	yes	90	90	fair	-----
manager	-----	yes	yes	-----	-----	90	-----	fair	-----
-----	-----	yes	yes	yes	yes	99	-----	good	yes
-----	-----	yes	yes	yes	yes	100	100	fair	-----
-----	-----	yes	yes	yes	yes	90	90	fair	-----



TABLE No.

COUNTY.	Class of Goods Manufactured.	No. of Spindles.	No. of Looms.	Days in operation during year.	Hours constituting a day's work.
Forsyth	Box factory			200	10
Forsyth	Iron works			300	10
Forsyth	Brooms			313	11
Forsyth	Box factory			200	12
Forsyth	Smoking tobacco				11
Forsyth	Plug tobacco			180	11
Forsyth	Plug tobacco			180	11
Forsyth	Plug tobacco			180	11
Forsyth	Plug, twist and smoking tobacco,			150	11
Forsyth	Plug and twist tobacco			235	11
Forsyth	Plug tobacco			180	11
Forsyth	Plug and twist tobacco			180	11
Forsyth	Plug and twist tobacco			200	11
Forsyth	Plug tobacco			180	11
Forsyth	Wagons			313	11
Forsyth	Cigars			312	10
Forsyth	Marble works			313	10
Forsyth	Iron works			313	10
Forsyth	Plug tobacco			150	12
Forsyth	Plug and twist tobacco			160	10
Forsyth	Smoking tobacco				10
Forsyth	Tobacco			300	11
Forsyth	Plug and twist tobacco			200	11
Forsyth	Plug and twist tobacco			160	10
Forsyth	Plug and twist tobacco			195	11
Forsyth	Plug tobacco			160	11
Forsyth	Marble works				10
Forsyth	Plug tobacco			160	11
Forsyth	Plug tobacco			234	10½
Forsyth	Tobacco			200	10
Forsyth	Plug and twist tobacco			200	10
Forsyth	Plug tobacco			250	11
Forsyth	Plug tobacco			180	11
Forsyth	Plug tobacco			150	11
Forsyth	Plug and twist tobacco			180	11
Forsyth	Box factory			180	8
Forsyth	Pump works			313	10
Forsyth	Tobacco flues				10
Forsyth	Roller mills			313	10½
Forsyth	Smoking and twist tobacco			120	11
Forsyth	Wagons			160	10
Gaston	Cotton yarns	3100		200	12
Gaston	Tin			313	10
Gaston	Roller mills			310	11½
Gaston	Leather			300	11
Gaston	Cotton yarns	2900		308	11
Gaston	Cotton			300	11
Gaston	Roller mills			210	10 to 12
Gaston	Cotton warps	2080		250	12
Gaston	Cotton warps			250	12 to 15
Gaston	Cotton plaids	14500	320	200	12

1—CONTINUED.

Do you favor ten hours?	Should it be fixed by law?	What effect would it have?	AVERAGE WAGES PER DAY.			
			Men, skilled.	Men, unskilled.	Women, skilled.	Women, unskilled.
yes	yes		\$ 75	\$	\$	\$
yes	yes	good	2 00	1 00		
no	no	bad	1 25	60		
no	no	bad	80			
yes	no		1 50	1 00		
no	no	bad	1 25	80	1 00	75
no	no		1 00	75	1 00	60
no	no	bad	1 25	75	1 25	60
no	no	bad	1 50	75	1 00	50
no	no		1 25	75		
no	no	bad	piece work			
no	no		piece work			
no	no	bad	1 25	80	1 25	75
no	no	bad	piece work			
yes	yes	good	1 50	75		
yes		good	piece work			
yes			2 50	75		
no	no	bad	1 00		65	
		bad	1 00	50	1 00	50
no	no	bad	25 to 50			
no	no	bad	piece work			
no	no	bad				
			2 00		50	
no	no	bad	1 50	60	60	40
no	no		1 25	75	1 00	50
yes	yes		2 50	1 00		
no	no	bad	1 00	50	75	45
no	no		piece work			
yes	yes	good	piece work			
no	no	bad				
no			1 25	75	83½	60
no	no	bad	piece work			
			1 00	50	75	40
no	no	bad	1 00	65	75	50
yes	yes	good	1 00	50		
yes	yes	good	1 50	75		
yes	no		1 00	75		
no	no	bad	1 25 to 1 50	75		
no	no	bad	1 00	75	1 00	75
yes	yes	good	1 25			
no	no	bad	1 00	50	50	30
yes	yes					
yes	no		1 00			
no			75	50		
no	no	bad	75	50	60	45
no	no	bad	75		60	
no	no	bad	1 25	90		
no	no		80	65	60	40
no	no	bad	80	50	65	40
no	no	bad				



TABLE No. 1—FORSYTH AND

Average wages of children per day.	Proportion of wages paid in cash.	Proportion of wages paid in trade.	How often wages paid in full?	Are employees paid for over-time?	Wages increased or decreased past year?	Cause.	No. women employed.	No. boys under 14 yrs.
-----	all	-----	s-monthly	-----	same	-----	-----	-----
-----	all	-----	weekly	-----	decr'd	-----	-----	-----
-----	all	-----	s-monthly	-----	decr'd	-----	-----	-----
-----	all	-----	monthly	-----	same	-----	-----	-----
-----	all	-----	weekly	yes	same	-----	-----	-----
35	all	-----	s-monthly	-----	same	-----	60	8
25	all	-----	weekly	yes	same	-----	20	8
30	all	-----	s-monthly	yes	same	-----	28	6
30	all	-----	s-monthly	-----	decr'd	-----	10	10
-----	all	-----	s-monthly	yes	decr'd	financ'l depress'n	50	-----
-----	all	-----	s-monthly	-----	decr'd	-----	6	8
-----	all	-----	s-monthly	-----	decr'd	-----	-----	-----
35	all	-----	s-monthly	-----	decr'd	financ'l depress'n	30	-----
-----	all	-----	weekly	yes	same	-----	-----	-----
-----	all	-----	weekly	-----	decr'd	-----	-----	-----
-----	all	-----	-----	-----	same	-----	-----	4
-----	all	-----	weekly	yes	incr'd	-----	-----	-----
-----	all	-----	weekly	yes	decr'd	financ'l depress'n	-----	-----
40	all	-----	-----	-----	incr'd	-----	22	10
33½	all	-----	s-monthly	-----	decr'd	-----	50	-----
-----	all	-----	s-monthly	-----	same	-----	-----	3
-----	all	-----	s-monthly	yes	decr'd	financ'l depress'n	150	-----
-----	all	-----	s-monthly	yes	same	-----	-----	-----
-----	all	-----	s-monthly	yes	same	-----	25	-----
20	all	-----	s-monthly	yes	decr'd	-----	25	10
30	all	-----	s-monthly	-----	decr'd	-----	40	20
-----	all	-----	weekly	yes	decr'd	-----	-----	-----
30	all	-----	s-monthly	yes	decr'd	-----	30	-----
-----	all	-----	s-monthly	yes	same	-----	-----	-----
-----	all	-----	s-monthly	yes	decr'd	-----	40	-----
-----	all	-----	s-monthly	yes	decr'd	-----	30	5
40	all	-----	s-monthly	yes	decr'd	-----	50	20
-----	all	-----	s-monthly	-----	same	-----	-----	-----
25	all	-----	s-monthly	-----	decr'd	-----	30	10
-----	all	-----	s-monthly	-----	same	-----	40	10
-----	all	-----	s-monthly	-----	same	-----	-----	2
-----	all	-----	weekly	yes	decr'd	financ'l depress'n	-----	-----
-----	all	-----	weekly	yes	same	-----	-----	-----
-----	all	-----	s-monthly	yes	decr'd	-----	-----	-----
30	all	-----	s-monthly	-----	decr'd	financ'l depress'n	10	4
-----	all	-----	monthly	-----	decr'd	-----	-----	-----
30	all	-----	weekly	yes	same	-----	50	-----
-----	all	-----	weekly	yes	same	-----	-----	-----
-----	all	-----	weekly	yes	same	-----	-----	-----
-----	all	-----	weekly	yes	same	-----	-----	-----
30	all	-----	weekly	yes	decr'd	-----	-----	-----
30	all	-----	weekly	yes	decr'd	-----	20	4
-----	all	-----	weekly	yes	same	-----	-----	-----
30	all	-----	weekly	yes	decr'd	hard times	9	2
25	all	-----	weekly	yes	decr'd	hard times	-----	-----
-----	all	-----	weekly	yes	-----	-----	-----	-----

GASTON COUNTIES CONTINUED.

No. girls under 14 yrs.	What age should children work full time?	Should it be fixed by law?	Is employment regular?	If not, why not?	Time allowed for dinner.	Sanitary condition of factory.	Sanitary condition of employees' houses.	Are necessary conveniences provided?	Are improvements needed?
			no			good	good	yes	no
			yes		60				
			yes		30	good	good	yes	no
			yes		60	good	good	yes	no
		no			60	good	good	yes	no
10	14	no	yes		60	good	good	yes	no
5			no		60	good	good	yes	no
4	14	no	yes		60	good		yes	no
10		no	yes		60	good	good	yes	no
			yes		60	good		yes	no
7			yes		60	good	good	yes	no
		no	yes		60	good	good	yes	no
		no	yes		60	good	good	yes	no
		no	yes		60	good	good	yes	no
			yes		60	good	good	yes	no
			yes		60				
			yes		60				
			yes		60	good	good	yes	no
10			yes		60	good	good	yes	no
	15		yes		60	good		yes	no
3			no		60				
		no	yes		60	good	fair	yes	no
					60				
			yes		60	good	good	yes	no
15	15	no	yes		60	good			
		no	yes		60	good		yes	no
			yes		60				
		no	yes		60	good		yes	no
			yes		60	good	good	yes	no
	15		yes		60	good			
5	15	yes	yes		60	good		yes	
20			yes		60	good		yes	
			yes		60	good		yes	no
10			no		60	good	good	yes	no
10			yes		60	good		yes	no
	16	yes	yes		60	good		yes	no
			yes		60	good	good	yes	no
			yes		60	good		yes	no
			yes		45	good	good		
2	15	no	yes		60	good	good	yes	no
			yes		60	good	good	yes	no
	14	no	yes		45	good	good	yes	no
			no		60				
			yes		45				
			yes		60				
	14	yes	yes		45	good	good	yes	no
2	16	yes	yes		45	good	good	yes	no
			yes		60				
5		no	yes		35	good	good	yes	
			no		35	good	good	yes	no
					45	good	good	yes	



TABLE No. 1—FORSYTH AND

ACCIDENTS DURING YEAR.					Suggest means to prevent accidents.	How often machinery, buildings, etc., inspected?
No. proved fatal.	Permanently disabled.	Temporarily disabled.	Were they provided for?	Compensation for injuries resulting from accidents?		
		1	no	no	carefulness	daily
				no		daily
					care	
					care	daily
				no		
					care	daily
						constantly
						yearly
						daily
						daily
					carefulness	daily
						daily
						quarterly
					care	
						daily
						semi-annually
						quarterly
					carefulness	daily
						yearly
						quarterly
						quarterly
						quarterly
					carefulness	daily
				yes	intelligent laborers	daily
						daily
						daily
						daily
						weekly
						monthly
						daily
					great care	constantly
					care	daily
						daily

## GASTON COUNTIES CONTINUED.

By whom?	Should inspection be required by law?	Have employees religious and educational facilities?	Do they avail themselves of them?	Are employees improving mentally?	Are employees improving morally?	Per cent. of adults who can read and write.	Per cent. of children who can read and write.	Financial condition.	Is it improving?
proprietor	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	100	---	good	no
foreman	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	100	---	fair	---
proprietor	---	yes	yes	yes	yes	100	---	good	---
proprietor	---	yes	yes	yes	yes	99	---	good	yes
manager	---	yes	yes	yes	yes	100	---	good	yes
owner	no	yes	yes	some	some	90	50	fair	no
owner	---	yes	yes	yes	yes	75	50	poor	no
owner	---	yes	yes	yes	yes	90	50	good	yes
owner	---	yes	yes	yes	yes	90	75	good	part
insurance co.	---	yes	yes	yes	yes	75	75	fair	no
insurance co.	---	yes	yes	yes	yes	90	100	fair	yes
insurance co.	---	yes	yes	yes	yes	98	100	fair	some
proprietor	---	yes	some	some	some	80	50	good	some
proprietor	---	yes	yes	yes	yes	80	50	fair	some
proprietor	---	yes	no	yes	yes	80	---	fair	no
proprietor	---	yes	---	---	---	100	---	good	yes
proprietor	yes	yes	---	yes	yes	100	---	good	yes
insurance co.	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	100	100	good	yes
insurance co.	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	90	50	poor	no
insurance co.	no	yes	some	yes	no	75	100	fair	yes
insurance co.	---	yes	---	---	---	---	---	good	---
superintendent	---	yes	yes	yes	no	33 $\frac{1}{3}$	75	bad	no
insurance co.	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	75	75	fair	yes
insurance co.	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	75	90	fair	yes
one of firm	---	yes	---	---	---	---	---	fair	---
insurance co.	---	yes	yes	yes	yes	---	---	---	---
insurance co.	---	yes	yes	yes	yes	100	100	---	---
insurance co.	---	yes	yes	yes	yes	---	---	---	---
insurance co.	---	yes	no	no	no	10	5	poor	no
insurance co.	---	yes	yes	yes	no	75	90	fair	no
proprietor	---	yes	yes	yes	yes	100	---	good	---
superintendent	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	100	---	fair	yes
superintendent	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	100	---	fair	same
proprietor	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	100	---	good	sl'wly
proprietor	---	yes	yes	yes	yes	90	90	fair	yes
superintendent	---	yes	yes	yes	yes	100	---	good	no
superintendent	---	yes	yes	yes	yes	75	50	good	yes
superintendent	---	yes	---	---	---	100	---	---	---
treasurer	---	yes	---	yes	yes	50	---	fair	some
superintendent	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	75	---	fair	yes
superintendent	no	no	some	---	no	33 $\frac{1}{3}$	---	poor	no
superintendent	---	yes	yes	yes	yes	100	---	fair	---
superintendent	no	yes	---	---	yes	---	---	---	---
superintendent	no	yes	---	---	---	75	---	---	---
superintendent	no	yes	---	---	---	---	---	---	---



TABLE No.

COUNTY.	Class of Goods Manufactured.	No. of Spindles.	No. of Looms.	Days in operation during year.	Hours constituting a day's work.
Gaston	Cotton yarns and warps	2000		290	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gaston	Cotton yarns and warps				11
Gaston	Yarns	4000		313	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gaston	Warps and skins	3000		180	12
Gaston	Cotton yarns				12
Gaston	Sash and doors				10
Gaston	Roller mills			200	10
Gaston	Sheetings and yarns	9336	136	300	11
Gaston	Cotton yarns				12
Gaston	Yarns and warps	6200		300	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gaston	Sash and doors			300	10
Gaston	Iron works			313	10
Gaston	Coffin factory				10
Gaston	Harness			313	10
Gaston	Wagons			300	11
Gaston	Roller mills			313	11
Gaston	Cotton yarns	5000		275	12
Gaston	Cotton yarns			275	12
Gaston	Brown sheeting	4000	128		12
Gaston	Cotton warps and yarns	6200	100	250	11
Gaston	Cotton yarns	2208		254	12
Gaston	Warps and yarns	2080		250	11
Gaston	Cotton			200	11
Gaston	Cotton yarns	2080		300	11 to 12
Gaston	Cotton yarns			300	11 to 12
Guilford	Chairs			230	10
Guilford	Plug and twist tobacco			200	11
Guilford	Cotton warps and twines	3320	1600	300	12
Guilford	Harness			313	10
Guilford	Furniture			200	10
Guilford	Castings and machinery			300	10
Guilford	Cotton plaids and checks		112	313	12
Guilford	Shuttle blocks			300	10
Guilford	Sash and blinds			300	10
Guilford	Machine works			313	10
Guilford	Furniture			300	10
Guilford	Plug tobacco			180	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Guilford	Sash and blinds			160	10
Guilford	Plug and twist tobacco			260	11
Guilford	Sash and blinds			243	10
Guilford	Cigar factory			182	10
Guilford	Cotton plaids and gingham	1388	104	180	12
Iredell	Cotton yarns	2400			12
Lincoln	Cotton yarns	6564		274	12
Lincoln	Cotton and woolen	1300	240	150	12
Lincoln	Fine yarns	2200			12
Lincoln	Ground mica				10
Lincoln	Coffin factory			313	12
Lincoln	Iron works				10
Lincoln	Marble works			313	10
Lincoln	Cotton yarns				10

1—CONTINUED.

Do you favor ten hours?	Should it be fixed by law?	What effect would it have?	AVERAGE WAGES PER DAY.			
			Men, skilled.	Men, unskilled.	Women, skilled.	Women, unskilled.
no	no	bad	\$1 00 to 3 00	\$ 75 to 1 00	\$ 65	\$ 50
no	no	bad	77½		52	
no	no	bad	75		40	
			1 25	60	60	
			1 25	65	60	40
no	no		1 50	75		
			1 00	75		
no	no	bad				
no	no		1 50	75	65	40
no	no	bad	90		50	
no	no	bad	1 60	75 to 1 25		
yes	yes	good	1 50	75		
yes	yes	good				
			1 25	75		
yes	no	bad	1 25			
no	no	bad	1 00			
no	no	bad	1 50	75	75	50
no	no	bad	1 50	75	75	50
no	no	bad	1 50	65	80	50
yes	yes	good	1 00		50	
no	no	bad	75		70	50
no	no	bad	75	65	75	45
no	no	bad	1 15	75	75	45
no	no	bad	1 50	75	75	45
yes	yes	good	65	60	50	25
no	no	bad	65	60	50	25
no	no	bad	1 00	75	80	60
yes	yes	good	1 50	80	70	50
no	no		1 00	75	50	40
yes	yes	good	1 75	1 00		
yes	yes	good	1 25	75		
			1 75	75		
yes			1 50	75		
yes		good			90	50
yes	yes		1 00			
yes	yes	good	1 00	70		
yes	yes	good	1 75	1 00		
yes	yes	good	1 00	60		
yes	yes	good				
			piece work			43
yes	yes	good	1 35	75		
no	no	bad	1 60	85	75	50
			1 50	75		
yes	yes	good	2 00	75		
yes	yes	good	1 50	75	80	50
no	no	bad	1 00	75	50	
yes	yes		75	60	60	45
no	no	bad	1 50	75	50	25
no	no	bad				
yes	yes		90	60		
yes	yes	good	1 25	75		
yes	yes	good	2 00	75		
yes	yes	good	2 00	60		
yes	no	bad				



TABLE No. 1—GASTON, GUILFORD, IRE-

Average wages of children per day.	Proportion of wages paid in cash.	Proportion of wages paid in trade.	How often wages paid in full?	Are employees paid for over-time?	Wages increased or decreased past year?	Cause.	No. women employed.	No. boys under 14 yrs.
30	all	-----	s-monthly	yes	same	-----	20	10
30	all	-----	s-monthly	yes	same	-----	-----	-----
10	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	daily	yes	decr'd	-----	15	5
20	all	-----	weekly	yes	decr'd	-----	33	10
35	all	-----	weekly	yes	same	-----	-----	1
-----	all	-----	weekly	yes	same	-----	-----	-----
33 $\frac{1}{2}$	all	-----	weekly	yes	same	-----	-----	1
-----	all	-----	weekly	yes	decr'd	panic	150	13
35	all	-----	weekly	yes	same	-----	-----	-----
30	all	-----	weekly	yes	same	-----	20	6
-----	all	-----	weekly	yes	same	-----	-----	-----
-----	all	-----	weekly	yes	same	-----	-----	-----
-----	all	-----	weekly	yes	-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	all	-----	weekly	yes	-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	all	-----	weekly	yes	same	-----	-----	-----
-----	all	-----	weekly	yes	incr'd	-----	-----	-----
25	all	-----	daily	yes	same	-----	20	10
25	all	-----	daily	yes	same	-----	-----	-----
20	all	-----	weekly	yes	same	-----	8	-----
-----	all	-----	s-monthly	yes	decr'd	panic	70	10
40	all	-----	weekly	yes	decr'd	low price goods	30	11
35	all	-----	s-monthly	yes	decr'd	business depress'n	24	5
35	all	-----	s-monthly	yes	decr'd	hard times	-----	-----
15	all	-----	weekly	yes	decr'd	hard times	16	10
15	all	-----	weekly	yes	decr'd	hard times	-----	-----
40	all	-----	s-monthly	yes	same	-----	20	3
30	all	-----	s-monthly	yes	same	-----	80	-----
25	all	-----	monthly	yes	same	-----	75	-----
-----	all	-----	weekly	yes	same	-----	-----	-----
-----	all	-----	weekly	yes	same	-----	-----	-----
-----	all	-----	s-monthly	yes	same	-----	-----	-----
-----	all	-----	s-monthly	yes	same	-----	33	-----
-----	all	-----	s-monthly	yes	same	-----	-----	-----
40	all	-----	s-monthly	yes	decr'd	hard times	-----	-----
-----	all	-----	s-monthly	yes	same	-----	-----	-----
-----	all	-----	s-monthly	yes	same	-----	-----	-----
25	all	-----	s-monthly	yes	same	-----	17	3
-----	all	-----	weekly	yes	decr'd	hard times	-----	-----
20	all	-----	weekly	yes	incr'd	-----	20	60
-----	all	-----	weekly	yes	decr'd	-----	-----	-----
-----	all	-----	weekly	yes	same	-----	-----	-----
30	all	-----	weekly	yes	same	-----	25	12
25	all	-----	weekly	yes	same	-----	24	6
25	all	-----	s-monthly	yes	incr'd	-----	24	3
20	all	-----	weekly	yes	decr'd	-----	10	-----
-----	all	-----	weekly	yes	-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	all	-----	weekly	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	all	-----	weekly	-----	same	-----	-----	-----
-----	all	-----	weekly	yes	incr'd	-----	-----	-----
-----	all	-----	weekly	yes	decr'd	-----	-----	-----

DELL AND LINCOLN COUNTIES CONTINUED.

No. girls under 14 yrs.	What age should children work full time?	Should it be fixed by law?	Is employment regular?	If not, why not?	Time allowed for dinner.	Sanitary condition of factory.	Sanitary condition of employees' houses.	Are necessary conveniences provided?	Are improvements needed?
8	15	no	yes	-----	45	good	good	-----	-----
10	15	no	yes	-----	45	good	good	yes	no
12	-----	yes	yes	-----	45	good	good	yes	-----
-----	14	yes	yes	-----	30	-----	-----	-----	no
-----	-----	yes	yes	-----	45	good	good	yes	no
-----	-----	-----	yes	-----	60	-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	yes	-----	60	-----	-----	-----	-----
12	14	yes	yes	-----	45	good	good	yes	no
-----	14	yes	yes	-----	45	good	good	yes	no
6	-----	no	yes	-----	45	good	good	yes	no
-----	-----	-----	yes	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	yes	-----	60	-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	yes	-----	45	-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	yes	-----	30	-----	-----	-----	-----
20	10	no	yes	-----	40	good	good	yes	no
-----	-----	-----	yes	-----	40	good	good	yes	-----
-----	12	yes	yes	-----	40	good	good	yes	no
5	14	no	yes	-----	45	good	good	yes	no
7	14	no	yes	-----	45	good	good	yes	-----
-----	14	yes	no	-----	35	good	good	yes	-----
-----	-----	-----	no	-----	35	good	good	yes	yes
16	-----	-----	yes	-----	30	good	good	yes	-----
-----	14	yes	yes	-----	30	good	good	yes	yes
7	-----	-----	-----	-----	60	good	good	yes	no
-----	15	-----	yes	-----	60	good	good	yes	-----
6	-----	-----	yes	-----	30	good	good	yes	no
-----	14	yes	yes	-----	60	good	good	yes	no
-----	-----	-----	no	-----	30	good	good	yes	no
-----	15	yes	-----	-----	45	good	-----	-----	-----
-----	15	yes	yes	-----	40	good	good	yes	no
-----	-----	-----	yes	-----	60	good	-----	-----	-----
-----	16	yes	yes	-----	60	good	good	yes	-----
-----	15	yes	yes	-----	60	good	-----	-----	-----
-----	14	yes	yes	-----	45	good	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	yes	-----	60	good	-----	-----	-----
-----	16	yes	no	-----	60	good	-----	yes	-----
10	15	no	yes	-----	60	good	-----	-----	-----
-----	18	yes	yes	-----	45	good	-----	yes	-----
-----	12	yes	yes	-----	60	good	-----	-----	-----
15	10	-----	no	-----	45	good	good	yes	no
6	12	no	yes	-----	45	good	good	yes	no
2	12	yes	yes	-----	45	good	good	yes	no
-----	14	no	yes	-----	30	good	good	yes	no
-----	-----	-----	yes	-----	60	good	good	no	yes
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	60	-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	15	-----	no	-----	60	good	good	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	no	-----	60	good	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	no	-----	60	good	good	yes	-----





DELL AND LINCOLN COUNTIES CONTINUED.

By whom?	Should inspection be required by law?	Have employees religious and educational facilities?	Do they avail themselves of them?	Are employees improving mentally?	Are employees improving morally?	Per cent. of adults who can read and write.	Per ct. of children who can read and write.	Financial condition.	Is it improving?
superintendent	no	yes	no	yes	yes	5		good	-----
superintendent	no	yes	some	yes	yes	25	25	fair	-----
superintendent	no	no	-----	-----	-----	95	95	fair	no
watchman	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	80	60	good	yes
-----	-----	yes	yes	-----	-----	100	-----	good	-----
watchman	-----	yes	yes	yes	yes	75	50	good	yes
watchman	-----	yes	yes	yes	yes	75	50	good	yes
superintendent	no	yes	-----	-----	yes	90	80	fair	slowly
foreman	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	100	100	good	yes
-----	-----	yes	yes	-----	yes	100	-----	fair	yes
-----	-----	yes	yes	yes	yes	80	-----	fair	little
-----	-----	yes	no	yes	yes	100	-----	good	yes
superintendent	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	90	75	fair	little
superintendent	-----	yes	yes	yes	yes	90	75	-----	-----
-----	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	100	-----	poor	yes
superintendent	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	80	50	good	-----
insurance co.	yes	yes	no	yes	yes	75	75	-----	-----
-----	-----	yes	yes	yes	yes	30	-----	-----	-----
superintendent	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	40	50	poor	no
secretary	no	yes	-----	-----	yes	100	75	good	-----
boss	-----	-----	no	no	yes	90	50	-----	-----
insurance co.	no	yes	yes	no	some	90	100	fair	some
-----	-----	yes	yes	yes	yes	90	100	good	yes
superintendent	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	98	100	good	yes
manager	-----	yes	yes	yes	yes	100	100	good	-----
foreman	-----	yes	yes	yes	yes	99	-----	good	yes
superintendent	-----	yes	yes	-----	-----	100	-----	good	yes
supt. & ins. co.	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	75	-----	good	yes
-----	-----	yes	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	good	yes
superintendent	yes	yes	yes	no	no	75	100	fair	yes
superintendent	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	100	-----	good	yes
-----	-----	yes	yes	yes	yes	95	-----	good	yes
-----	-----	yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	-----	fair	-----
prop'r & ins. co.	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	100	-----	good	yes
manager	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	100	-----	good	no
superintendent	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	100	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	yes	yes	yes	yes	100	-----	good	yes
superintendent	-----	yes	some	some	yes	90	100	fair	yes
superintendent	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	95	60	fair	yes
superintendent	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	100	75	good	yes
proprietor	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	75	20	good	yes
superintendent	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	yes	yes	yes	yes	50	-----	fair	yes
owner	-----	yes	yes	yes	yes	100	-----	fair	no
-----	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	100	-----	poor	-----
-----	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	100	-----	-----	no



TABLE No.

COUNTY.	Class of Goods Manufactured.	No. of Spindles.	No. of Looms.	Days in operation during year.	Hours constituting a day's work.
Lincoln	Warps and yarns	3500		312	12
Lincoln	Fruit canning			90	10
Lincoln	Cotton goods	1664		300	12
Mecklenburg	Packing factory			313	10
Mecklenburg	Harness			313	8
Mecklenburg	Cotton seed oil			129	24
Mecklenburg	Marble works			313	9
Mecklenburg	Sash and blinds			313	10
Mecklenburg	Iron works			300	10
Mecklenburg	Engines and boilers			313	10
Mecklenburg	Pants			156	11
Mecklenburg	Harness				10
Mecklenburg	Sash, doors and blinds				10
Mecklenburg	Woolen pants			313	10
Mecklenburg	Fertilizers and oil			300	12
Mecklenburg	Sash, doors and blinds			200	10
Mecklenburg	Milling company			140	10
Mecklenburg	Furniture			313	10
Mecklenburg	Cotton yarns	3580		300	12
Mecklenburg	Cotton yarns	4800		300	12
Mecklenburg	Sheetings and yarns	9000	204	260	12
Mecklenburg	Cotton yarns	2600		300	12
Mecklenburg	Sash, doors and blinds			313	10
Mecklenburg	Yarns	5000		300	11
Mecklenburg	Hosiery			156	10
Mecklenburg	Fine ginghams	4500	410	248	11 $\frac{2}{3}$
Mecklenburg	Warps and yarns	6500			
Mecklenburg	Warps and yarns				12
Mecklenburg	Cotton yarns	7920		300	12
Mecklenburg	Yarns	11616		270	11 $\frac{2}{3}$
Mecklenburg	Towels		104		11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Moore	Sash and blinds			310	10
Moore	Foundry			313	11
Moore	Sash and doors				10
Montgomery	Yarns	3840		290	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
New Hanover	Tar and turpentine			250	10
New Hanover	Ice works			250	12
New Hanover	Shirts and drawers				10
New Hanover	Cotton				11
New Hanover	Ginghams and towels	6700	226		11
Orange	Plug tobacco			150	10
Orange	Smoking tobacco			313	sun to sun
Orange	Oil-barrel staves			100	10
Pasquotank	Netting, seines and twines	1000		300	10
Randolph	Cotton plaids	5000	225	225	11
Randolph	Hosiery	108 needles			11
Randolph	Sheetings and ball thread	7300	219	306	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
Randolph	Sheetings and yarns	1850	52	313	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Randolph	Cotton bags	2200	40	216	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Randolph	Plaids and shirtings	5000	200	269	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Randolph	Plaids and shirtings			269	11 $\frac{1}{2}$

1—CONTINUED.

Do you favor ten hours?	Should it be fixed by law?	What effect would it have?	AVERAGE WAGES PER DAY.			
			Men, skilled.	Men, unskilled.	Women, skilled.	Women, unskilled.
no	no	bad	\$1 00	\$ 65	\$ 50	\$-----
yes				60		
no	no	bad		60	60	50
			1 00			
yes	yes	good	2 50	1 00		
			1 10			
			3 00	1 00		
no						
yes	yes	good	1 75	75		
yes			2 25	75		
yes	no		1 75	80		
no			1 75	75	1 00	50
yes	yes	good	2 00	1 00		
yes	yes		1 50	75		
no	no		1 25	85		
yes	no		1 50	75		
			1 25	75		
yes		good	1 50	1 00		
no	no	bad	73	45	45	
no	no	bad	1 00	60	50	40
no	no	bad	1 00	70	60	
no	no	bad	1 25	75	50	
			1 75	75		
			1 00	75	75	
yes	yes	good	80		70	
no	no		1 10	67½	1 00	40
no		bad				
yes	yes					
no	no		2 00	75	60	30
no		bad	1 25	40	60	
yes	yes	good				
no	yes					
no	no		1 25	75		
no	no	bad				
yes	no		1 25	1 00		
no	no		1 00			
yes	no				50	
yes	yes	good				
yes	yes	good	75			
yes			1 50	50		
no	no	none		1 00		
yes	yes	good	1 75	75		
yes	yes		1 75	90		50
no	no		1 50	75	1 00	50
yes	yes		65	40	65	40
yes	yes	good	2 00	75	60	50
yes	no	good		75	55	40
no			1 50	75	75	40
no	no					
no	no	bad	70		70	40



TABLE No. 1—LINCOLN, MECKLENBURG, MOORE, MONTGOMERY, NEW

Average wages of children per day.	Proportion of wages paid in cash.	Proportion of wages paid in trade.	How often wages paid in full?	Are employees paid for over-time?	Wages increased or decreased past year?	Cause.	No. women employed.	No. boys under 14 yrs.
25	all	-----	s-monthly	yes	decr'd	-----	60	5
30	all	-----	weekly	yes	-----	-----	2	1
-----	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	monthly	yes	same	-----	40	8
-----	all	-----	weekly	-----	same	-----	-----	-----
-----	all	-----	weekly	yes	incr'd	-----	-----	1
-----	all	-----	weekly	yes	same	-----	-----	-----
-----	all	-----	weekly	-----	same	-----	-----	2
-----	all	-----	weekly	yes	same	-----	-----	1
-----	all	-----	weekly	yes	same	-----	-----	-----
-----	all	-----	weekly	yes	same	-----	-----	5
25	all	-----	weekly	yes	same	-----	65	-----
-----	all	-----	weekly	yes	decr'd	-----	-----	-----
-----	all	-----	weekly	yes	decr'd	-----	-----	-----
-----	all	-----	weekly	-----	same	-----	-----	-----
-----	all	-----	weekly	yes	same	-----	-----	-----
-----	all	-----	weekly	yes	decr'd	no work	-----	-----
-----	all	-----	weekly	yes	same	-----	-----	-----
-----	all	-----	weekly	yes	same	-----	-----	-----
30	all	-----	weekly	yes	decr'd	tariff trouble	20	2
30	all	-----	weekly	yes	decr'd	bad legislation	25	10
35	all	-----	weekly	yes	decr'd	-----	80	12
30	all	-----	monthly	yes	same	-----	34	4
-----	all	-----	weekly	yes	same	-----	-----	-----
40	all	-----	s-monthly	-----	same	-----	-----	-----
35	all	-----	weekly	yes	same	-----	30	2
35	all	-----	s-monthly	yes	decr'd	surplus labor	85	2
-----	all	-----	weekly	yes	-----	-----	20	-----
-----	all	-----	weekly	yes	-----	-----	-----	-----
30	all	-----	weekly	yes	decr'd	business depress'n	54	10
30	all	-----	weekly	yes	decr'd	low prices	-----	-----
-----	all	-----	weekly	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	all	-----	weekly	yes	decr'd	hard times	-----	-----
-----	all	-----	monthly	yes	same	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	weekly	-----	decr'd	financ'l depress'n	-----	-----
-----	all	-----	-----	yes	-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	all	-----	weekly	yes	same	-----	-----	-----
-----	all	-----	weekly	yes	same	-----	-----	-----
-----	all	-----	weekly	yes	same	-----	-----	-----
-----	all	-----	s-monthly	yes	decr'd	-----	-----	-----
-----	all	-----	s-monthly	yes	decr'd	-----	120	-----
25	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	weekly	yes	same	-----	-----	5
60	all	-----	weekly	yes	same	-----	-----	-----
40	all	-----	weekly	yes	same	-----	-----	-----
35	all	-----	monthly	yes	same	-----	14	-----
25	all	-----	weekly	yes	decr'd	business depress'n	135	7
30	all	-----	s-monthly	-----	decr'd	-----	40	2
40	optional	-----	optional	yes	incr'd	skill	100	10
25	all	-----	monthly	yes	same	-----	40	-----
30	all	-----	optional	yes	same	-----	30	2
-----	all	-----	weekly	yes	-----	-----	-----	-----
25	all	-----	weekly	yes	decr'd	hard times	100	20

HANOVER, ORANGE, PASQUOTANK AND RANDOLPH COUNTIES CONTINUED.

No. girls under 14 yrs.	What age should children work full time?	Should it be fixed by law?	Is employment regular?	If not, why not?	Time allowed for dinner.	Sanitary condition of factory.	Sanitary condition of employees' houses.	Are necessary conveniences provided?	Are improvements needed?
3	12	no	yes		45	good	good	yes	yes
			no		60	good		yes	yes
	14	no	yes		45	good	good	yes	no
					60				
			yes		60				
					45				
			yes		60				
			yes		60	good	good	yes	no
			yes		45				
			yes		60				
			yes		60	good		yes	
	16	yes	yes		60	good	good	yes	
			yes		45				
			yes		$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$				
	15		yes		60	good			
					60				
2		no	yes		45	good			no
15	12		yes		45	good	good	yes	
8	14	yes	yes		45	good	good	yes	
6		no	yes		45	good	good	yes	no
			yes		60	good		yes	
			yes		45	good	good	yes	no
8	12	yes	yes		30	good			
2	16	yes	yes		30	good	good	yes	
			yes		40	good	good	yes	
	14		yes		40	good	good	yes	no
10	12	?	yes		60	good	good	yes	no
			yes		30	good	good	yes	no
			yes		35	good			
	14	yes	yes		45	bad	good	yes	no
			yes		60				
					40	good	good	yes	
			yes		60				
			yes		60	good			
			yes		60				
	14	yes	yes		45	good			
	16	yes	yes		45	good	good		
					60				
	15	yes	yes		60	good			no
	15	yes	no		60				
	15		yes		45	good	good	yes	
7	14	no	yes		30	good	good	yes	no
8	15		yes		45	good		yes	
	12		yes		40	good	good	yes	yes
	12	yes	yes		45	good	good	yes	no
2	12		yes		40	good	good	yes	no
	14	no	yes		35	good	good	yes	
30	14	yes	yes		35	good	good	yes	yes



TABLE No. 1—LINCOLN, MECKLENBURG, MOORE, MONTGOMERY, NEW

ACCIDENTS DURING YEAR.					Suggest means to prevent accidents.	How often machinery, buildings, etc., inspected?
No. proved fatal.	Permanently disabled.	Temporarily disabled.	Were they provided for?	Compensation for injuries resulting from accidents?		
				yes		daily
						yearly
				yes		daily
		1		yes	carefulness care	daily
		1		yes		never
		2		yes		often
						daily
					care	daily
					carefulness	quarterly
						daily
						daily
						as needed
				yes	proper precaution care	daily
		1		yes		daily
				yes		daily
						daily
					inspection	daily
						never
				no		quarterly
					caution	daily
				no		often
				no	carefulness	often
				yes	caution	never
				no	inspection	weekly
				pay Dr. bills		
					avoid careless help prudence	daily
				if deserving		daily
				no		daily
					carefulness	daily

HANOVER, ORANGE, PASQUOTANK AND RANDOLPH COUNTIES CONTINUED.

By whom?	Should inspection be required by law?	Have employees religious and educational facilities?	Do they avail themselves of them?	Are employees improving mentally?	Are employees improving morally?	Per cent. of adults who can read and write.	Per ct. of children who can read and write.	Financial condition.	Is it improving?
manager	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	75	50	good	yes
insurance co.	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	100	100	good	-----
-----	-----	yes	yes	yes	yes	90	-----	good	-----
superintendent	-----	yes	yes	yes	yes	100	-----	good	yes
foreman	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	100	-----	fair	-----
-----	-----	yes	yes	yes	-----	100	-----	good	yes
-----	-----	yes	yes	yes	-----	92	-----	good	yes
-----	-----	yes	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	fair	yes
-----	-----	yes	-----	-----	-----	100	-----	fair	-----
-----	-----	yes	yes	yes	-----	100	-----	good	-----
-----	-----	yes	some	-----	-----	75	-----	poor	little
-----	-----	yes	-----	-----	-----	100	-----	fair	-----
superintendent	no	yes	some	-----	-----	95	-----	-----	-----
insurance co.	-----	yes	yes	yes	yes	99	100	good	yes
superintendent	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	99	40	good	yes
superintendent	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	90	90	bad	no
-----	-----	yes	yes	yes	yes	90	50	good	yes
superintendent	-----	yes	yes	yes	-----	90	-----	fair	yes
superintendent	yes	yes	yes	no	no	100	100	fair	-----
superintendent	yes	yes	no	no	yes	90	25	fair	no
-----	-----	yes	yes	no	-----	85	75	fair	no
superintendent	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	95	25	good	yes
superintendent	-----	yes	yes	yes	yes	95	50	fair	yes
superintendent	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	100	-----	good	yes
-----	-----	yes	yes	yes	yes	100	-----	good	no
-----	-----	yes	yes	yes	yes	100	-----	good	yes
insurance co.	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	85	-----	fair	no
-----	-----	yes	yes	yes	yes	100	-----	good	yes
overseer	yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	100	-----	poor	-----
engineer	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	50	-----	poor	yes
manager	-----	yes	yes	yes	no	99	-----	good	no
-----	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	100	-----	good	no
superintendent	-----	yes	yes	yes	yes	90	90	fair	-----
-----	-----	no	no	no	yes	90	-----	good	yes
superintendent	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	100	-----	-----	-----
superintendent	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	85	50	good	yes
superintendent	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	85	100	good	yes
-----	-----	yes	yes	yes	-----	90	75	fair	no
superintendent	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	85	85	-----	-----
superintendent	-----	yes	yes	yes	yes	75	75	good	yes



TABLE No.

COUNTY.	Class of Goods Manufactured.	No. of Spindles.	No. of Looms.	Days in operation during year.	Hours constituting a day's work.
Randolph	Cotton warps	3936		269	11
Randolph	Cotton warps				11
Randolph	Plaids		68	208	12
Randolph	Sash, doors and blinds			313	10
Randolph	Chair and broom factory			300	11½
Randolph	Sash and doors			200	10
Richmond	Cotton plaids	6000	300	269	11
Richmond	Cotton checks	5968	300	290	11
Richmond	Cotton checks			290	11
Richmond	Cotton plaids				11
Richmond	Heavy plaids			290½	11
Richmond	Cotton yarns	2304		150	11½
Richmond	Cotton yarns				11½
Richmond	Cotton yarns and sheeting	4812	130	274	11
Richmond	Cotton yarns and sheeting				11
Richmond	Cotton yarns	2008		215	11
Richmond	Cotton yarns			215	11
Richmond	Cotton yarns	3024		300	11½
Richmond	Cotton yarns			300	11½
Richmond	Cotton yarns	2544		300	11½
Richmond	Carpet yarns	2040			11½
Richmond	Carpet yarns				11½
Richmond	Heavy plaids			290½	11
Richmond	Hickory sheeting			293¾	11
Richmond	Cottonades and domestics			269	11
Rockingham	Plug tobacco				11
Rockingham	Plug and twist tobacco			156	11
Rockingham	Plug tobacco			150	10
Rockingham	Plug tobacco			150	11
Rockingham	Woolen mills	2½ sets	30	282	11
Rockingham	Plug and twist tobacco			156	11
Rockingham	Plug tobacco			150	11
Rockingham	Plug and smoking tobacco			150	11
Rockingham	Wagon factory			313	10
Rockingham	Plug and twist tobacco			156	11
Rockingham	Plug tobacco			180	11
Rockingham	Cotton yarns	6000		175	11
Rockingham	Smoking tobacco			300	11
Rockingham	Plug and smoking tobacco			235	10
Rockingham	Cotton yarns			140	11
Rockingham	Plug and twist tobacco			200	10½
Rockingham	Plug, cigars and twist tobacco			200	10
Rockingham	Plug and twist tobacco			180	10
Rockingham	Smoking tobacco			312	10
Rockingham	Plug and twist tobacco			235	10
Rockingham	Box factory			313	10
Rockingham	Leaf house			260	10
Rockingham	Cotton plaids and checks		100	313	11
Rockingham	Cotton plaids and checks			313	11½
Rockingham	Cotton plaids and checks				11
Rockingham	Plug tobacco			156	11

1—CONTINUED.

Do you favor ten hours?	Should it be fixed by law?	What effect would it have?	AVERAGE WAGES PER DAY.			
			Men, skilled.	Men, unskilled.	Women, skilled.	Women, unskilled.
yes	yes	good	\$1 37½	\$ 70	\$ 50	\$ 40
yes	yes	-----	75	60	45	30
-----	-----	-----	75	40	60	-----
yes	-----	-----	1 00	75	-----	-----
yes	yes	good	1 50	1 00	60	30
yes	yes	good	75	-----	-----	-----
yes	yes	good	1 25	1 00	1 00	75
yes	yes	good	75	50	60	35
yes	no	bad	75	50	60	40
yes	yes	good	-----	-----	-----	-----
yes	yes	good	75	60	75	40
no	no	bad	75	-----	50	-----
no	no	bad	75	-----	50	-----
yes	yes	good	62	-----	62	-----
yes	yes	good	62	-----	62	-----
no	no	bad	50	50	-----	-----
yes	yes	good	50	50	50	-----
no	no	bad	60	-----	48	-----
no	no	bad	60	-----	48	-----
no	no	bad	75	-----	50	-----
yes	no	-----	1 00	75	50	-----
yes	yes	-----	85	50	50	30
yes	yes	good	-----	60	75	40
yes	-----	-----	75	-----	60	-----
yes	yes	good	1 50	75	75	60
no	no	bad	-----	-----	-----	-----
no	no	bad	1 00	50	40	25
no	no	-----	1 75	75	40	-----
no	no	bad	1 00	60	40	-----
no	no	bad	-----	75	-----	55
no	no	bad	1 00	-----	50	-----
no	no	bad	1 00	-----	50	25
no	no	bad	1 00	75	50	35
yes	-----	-----	1 00	-----	-----	-----
yes	no	-----	1 25	75	50	35
no	no	bad	1 33	60	60	35
yes	yes	good	-----	-----	-----	-----
no	no	bad	1 00	75	66½	50
no	no	bad	-----	-----	-----	-----
yes	yes	good	1 00	50	55	40
no	no	bad	1 75	75	50	35
yes	yes	good	1 25	60	60	40
no	no	bad	1 25	75	50	40
no	no	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
no	no	bad	1 25	75	50	40
yes	no	-----	1 50	75	-----	-----
yes	no	-----	1 50	75	-----	-----
yes	no	-----	-----	60	-----	-----
no	no	bad	1 75	75	piece work	-----
yes	yes	good	1 25	60	45	25
yes	yes	good	1 50	75	60	50
no	no	bad	1 00	75	40	-----



TABLE No. 1—RANDOLPH, RICHMOND

Average wages of children per day.	Proportion of wages paid in cash.	Proportion of wages paid in trade.	How often wages paid in full?	Are employees paid for over-time?	Wages increased or decreased past year?	Cause.	No. women employed.	No. boys under 14 yrs.
25	all	-----	weekly	yes	decr'd	-----	26	4
25	all	-----	weekly	yes	decr'd	-----	-----	-----
23	all	-----	weekly	yes	decr'd	depression	21	7
-----	all	-----	monthly	yes	same	-----	-----	-----
30	all	-----	monthly	yes	incr'd	-----	15	2
-----	all	-----	weekly	yes	decr'd	-----	-----	-----
40	all	-----	monthly	yes	same	-----	100	10
20	all	-----	monthly	yes	same	-----	100	30
20	all	-----	monthly	yes	decr'd	-----	60	15
-----	all	-----	monthly	yes	same	-----	-----	-----
20	all	-----	monthly	yes	decr'd	-----	140	30
25	all	-----	monthly	yes	same	-----	18	8
-----	all	-----	monthly	yes	same	-----	-----	-----
25	all	-----	monthly	yes	same	-----	50	4
-----	all	-----	monthly	yes	same	-----	-----	-----
-----	all	-----	monthly	yes	same	-----	-----	-----
-----	all	-----	monthly	yes	same	-----	-----	-----
30	all	-----	monthly	yes	same	-----	22	7
30	all	-----	monthly	yes	same	-----	-----	-----
25	all	-----	monthly	yes	same	-----	20	10
25	all	-----	monthly	yes	same	-----	10	5
25	all	-----	monthly	yes	same	-----	-----	-----
20	all	-----	monthly	yes	decr'd	-----	-----	-----
25	all	-----	monthly	yes	same	-----	-----	-----
40	all	-----	monthly	yes	same	-----	-----	-----
-----	all	-----	monthly	none	-----	-----	11	4
25	all	-----	s-monthly	none	decr'd	panic	40	15
30	all	-----	s-monthly	none	same	-----	7	1
-----	all	-----	s-monthly	-----	same	-----	10	2
-----	all	-----	s-monthly	yes	same	-----	15	-----
25	all	-----	weekly	-----	same	-----	12	2
25	all	-----	s-monthly	-----	decr'd	panic	13	10
25	all	-----	s-monthly	none	same	-----	6	4
-----	all	-----	weekly	yes	same	-----	-----	3
25	all	-----	monthly	-----	same	-----	-----	-----
20	all	-----	s-monthly	-----	same	-----	25	5
-----	all	-----	s-monthly	yes	decr'd	bad trade	-----	-----
50	all	-----	weekly	yes	incr'd	-----	100	25
-----	all	-----	weekly	yes	same	-----	50	50
35	all	-----	s-monthly	yes	decr'd	bad trade	-----	-----
35	all	-----	s-monthly	yes	same	-----	20 p ct	-----
30	all	-----	weekly	yes	decr'd	-----	25	20
35	all	-----	weekly	yes	decr'd	-----	20	8
-----	all	-----	weekly	yes	same	-----	-----	15
35	all	-----	s-monthly	yes	same	-----	40	20
-----	all	-----	weekly	yes	same	-----	-----	-----
-----	all	-----	weekly	yes	-----	-----	-----	6
-----	all	-----	weekly	yes	same	-----	26	2
20	all	-----	weekly	yes	decr'd	-----	-----	-----
30	all	-----	weekly	yes	same	-----	-----	-----
30	all	-----	s-monthly	yes	same	-----	10	4



AND ROCKINGHAM COUNTIES CONTINUED.

No. girls under 14 yrs.	What age should children work full time?	Should it be fixed by law?	Is employment regular?	If not, why not?	Time allowed for dinner.	Sanitary condition of factory.	Sanitary condition of employees' houses.	Are necessary conveniences provided?	Are improvements needed?
6	14	yes	yes	-----	35	good	good	yes	yes
	14	no	yes	-----	30	good	good	yes	-----
8			no	-----	30	good	good	yes	-----
	15	-----	yes	-----	45	good	good	-----	-----
	12	-----	yes	-----	40	good	good	yes	no
	15	yes	-----	-----	60	good	-----	yes	-----
10	14	yes	yes	-----	45	good	good	yes	-----
15		no	yes	-----	60	good	good	yes	-----
10		no	yes	-----	60	good	good	yes	no
	13	yes	yes	-----	45	good	good	yes	-----
12	14	no	yes	-----	60	good	good	yes	no
7		no	yes	-----	35	good	good	yes	no
			yes	-----	35	good	good	yes	no
4	12	yes	yes	-----	60	good	good	yes	no
	12	no	yes	-----	60	good	good	yes	no
			-----	-----	45	good	good	yes	no
	12	no	no	-----	45	-----	-----	-----	-----
9		no	yes	-----	35	good	good	yes	no
		no	yes	-----	35	good	good	yes	no
10			yes	-----	35	good	good	yes	no
7			yes	-----	40	good	good	yes	no
	12	no	-----	-----	45	good	good	yes	yes
	14	no	yes	-----	60	good	good	yes	yes
		no	yes	-----	60	good	good	yes	-----
	14	yes	yes	-----	45	good	good	yes	no
4			yes	-----	60	good	-----	yes	no
10			yes	-----	60	good	good	yes	no
	14	no	-----	-----	60	good	-----	yes	no
			yes	-----	60	good	good	yes	-----
5			yes	-----	45	good	good	yes	no
2		no	yes	-----	60	good	-----	-----	-----
1	10	no	yes	-----	45	good	-----	yes	no
4	12	no	yes	-----	60	good	-----	yes	no
			yes	-----	45	-----	-----	-----	-----
5			yes	-----	60	good	-----	yes	no
	14	yes	no	-----	35	good	good	yes	-----
25	12	no	yes	-----	60	good	good	yes	-----
50	12	no	yes	-----	45	good	good	yes	no
	14	yes	yes	-----	35	good	good	yes	no
			yes	-----	45	good	-----	yes	-----
20		yes	-----	-----	45	good	-----	-----	-----
12		no	yes	-----	45	good	good	yes	no
			yes	-----	45	-----	-----	-----	-----
20			yes	-----	45	good	good	yes	no
			yes	-----	45	good	-----	yes	no
			yes	-----	45	good	-----	yes	no
5		no	yes	-----	45	good	good	yes	no
			yes	-----	40	good	bad	no	yes
	14	yes	yes	-----	45	good	good	yes	no
	12	no	yes	-----	60	good	-----	yes	no



TABLE No. 1—RANDOLPH, RICHMOND

ACCIDENTS DURING YEAR.					Suggest means to prevent accidents.	How often machinery, buildings, etc., inspected?
No. proved fatal.	Permanently disabled.	Temporarily disabled.	Were they provided for?	Compensation for injuries resulting from accidents?		
				yes	careful	quarterly
						daily
						weekly
		yes	yes		carefulness	daily
					caution	daily
				yes	strict rules	daily
				yes	careful	daily
				yes	careful	daily
				yes		
					careful	daily
				yes	carefulness	daily
					careful	daily
						daily
				no		
					care	daily
					care	daily
				yes	proper care	daily
						daily
				yes	be careful	daily
				yes	careful	daily
				yes	carefulness	daily
						daily
		3	no	no	attention	daily
						daily
						daily
						daily
				no		weekly
						daily
				no		daily
						annually
				no	carefulness	semi-annually
						daily
				no		
				no		daily
				no		

AND ROCKINGHAM COUNTIES CONTINUED.

By whom?	Should inspection be required by law?	Have employees religious and educational facilities?	Do they avail themselves of them?	Are employees improving mentally?	Are employees improving morally?	Per cent. of adults who can read and write.	Pr. ct. of children who can read and write.	Financial condition.	Is it improving?
insurance co.	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	90	100	good	yes
machinist	-----	yes	yes	yes	yes	100	90	good	yes
superintendent	-----	yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	-----	fair	no
manager	-----	yes	-----	-----	-----	100	-----	good	-----
superintendent	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	100	100	good	yes
insurance co.	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	100	-----	good	no
overseer	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	90	95	good	yes
superintendent	-----	yes	yes	yes	yes	90	80	good	slow
superintendent	no	yes	yes	some	yes	90	70	good	yes
-----	-----	yes	yes	yes	yes	90	95	good	yes
superintendent	-----	yes	yes	yes	yes	90	75	good	yes
superintendent	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	90	75	good	yes
superintendent	-----	yes	yes	yes	yes	90	75	good	yes
superintendent	-----	yes	yes	yes	yes	100	100	good	yes
superintendent	-----	yes	yes	yes	yes	100	-----	good	yes
superintendent	-----	yes	yes	yes	yes	75	50	good	yes
-----	-----	yes	yes	yes	yes	75	50	fair	little
superintendent	-----	yes	yes	yes	yes	75	50	fair	yes
superintendent	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	75	50	fair	yes
superintendent	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	75	50	fair	yes
superintendent	-----	yes	yes	yes	yes	100	-----	good	yes
-----	-----	yes	yes	-----	yes	100	-----	good	yes
superintendent	-----	yes	yes	yes	yes	90	75	good	yes
superintendent	-----	yes	yes	yes	yes	90	90	fair	yes
superintendent	-----	yes	yes	yes	yes	75	90	fair	yes
-----	-----	yes	yes	yes	yes	90	75	fair	-----
-----	-----	yes	yes	yes	yes	75	75	fair	yes
-----	-----	yes	-----	yes	yes	100	100	good	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	100	-----	-----	-----
insurance co.	-----	yes	yes	yes	yes	90	-----	fair	-----
-----	-----	yes	yes	-----	-----	75	100	fair	no
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	90	60	fair	yes
-----	-----	yes	yes	-----	-----	50	50	fair	yes
proprietor	-----	yes	yes	yes	yes	98	100	fair	same
-----	-----	yes	yes	yes	yes	90	-----	fair	yes
superintendent	no	yes	yes	no	yes	-----	-----	bad	no
watchman	-----	no	-----	yes	yes	50	-----	good	yes
boss	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	100	100	good	yes
superintendent	-----	yes	yes	-----	-----	50	20	bad	no
sanitary officer	-----	yes	yes	yes	no	10	80	poor	no
superintendent	-----	yes	yes	yes	yes	5	50	poor	no
manager	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	75	75	fair	yes
insurance co.	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	no
insurance co.	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	75	75	fair	-----
superintendent	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	75	-----	fair	yes
-----	-----	yes	yes	yes	yes	50	75	-----	-----
insurance co.	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	98	-----	fair	yes
overseer	yes	no	-----	no	no	15	5	bad	no
-----	-----	yes	yes	yes	yes	90	-----	poor	no
-----	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	75	50	fair	no



TABLE No.

COUNTY.	Class of Goods Manufactured.	No. of Spindles.	No. of Looms.	Days in operation during year.	Hours constituting a day's work.
Rowan	Cotton chain warp	10000		250	11
Rowan	Cotton gingham	13200	503	290	11½
Surry	Woolen blankets			305	11
Union	Cotton warps	5000		300	12
Union	Foundry				10
Wake	Sash, doors and blinds			313	10
Wake	Chewing tobacco			156	10
Wake	Cotton checks and stripe	2500	124	268	11
Wake	Cotton	6192		313	11
Wake	Cotton suitings	4576	168		11
Wilson	Carriage factory			313	10½
Wilson	Cotton yarns	7012		244	11½
Wilson	Cotton yarns			244	11½

The Dilling Cotton Mills at King's Mountain have just started up, and could not give us data.

1—CONTINUED.

Do you favor ten hours?	Should it be fixed by law?	What effect would it have?	AVERAGE WAGES PER DAY.			
			Men, skilled.	Men, unskilled.	Women, skilled.	Women, unskilled.
no	no	bad	\$1 20	\$ 75	\$ 50	\$-----
no	no	bad	-----	-----	-----	-----
no	no	bad	1 00	75	75	50
no	no	-----	70	50	-----	-----
yes	no	good	2 50	75	-----	-----
yes	no	-----	1 50	75	-----	-----
yes	yes	-----	1 30	50	50	30
yes	no	bad	85	-----	75	-----
no	yes	-----	1 00 to 1 50	75	70	-----
no	no	bad	90 to 1 50	70	75	40
yes	-----	-----	2 00	1 00	-----	-----
no	no	bad	1 00	-----	50	-----
yes	yes	good	1 00	50	50	-----



TABLE No. 1—ROWAN, SURRY, UNION,

Average wages of children per day.	Proportion of wages paid in cash.	Proportion of wages paid in trade.	How often wages paid in full?	Are employees paid for over-time?	Wages increased or decreased past year?	Cause.	No. women employed.	No. boys under 14 yrs.
30	all	-----	weekly	yes	decr'd	-----	-----	6
-----	all	-----	weekly	yes	decr'd	depress'n in trade	-----	-----
-----	all	-----	monthly	yes	same	-----	30	-----
35	all	-----	weekly	yes	decr'd	-----	40	2
-----	all	-----	weekly	yes	same	-----	-----	-----
-----	all	-----	weekly	yes	same	-----	-----	1
15	all	-----	weekly	-----	same	-----	10	2
30	all	-----	weekly	yes	incr'd	-----	32	10
30	all	-----	weekly	yes	same	-----	12	1
25	all	-----	weekly	yes	decr'd	low prices	-----	-----
-----	all	-----	weekly	yes	same	-----	-----	-----
30	all	-----	weekly	yes	decr'd	hard times	41	8
40	all	-----	weekly	yes	same	-----	-----	-----

WAKE AND WILSON COUNTIES CONTINUED.

No. girls under 14 yrs.	What age should children work full time?	Should it be fixed by law?	Is employment regular?	If not, why not?	Time allowed for dinner.	Sanitary condition of factory.	Sanitary condition of employees' houses.	Are necessary conveniences provided?	Are improvements needed?
7	-----	no	yes	-----	40	good	good	yes	no
-----	15	no	yes	-----	40	good	good	yes	-----
2	12	no	yes	-----	45	good	good	yes	no
-----	-----	-----	yes	-----	40	good	good	yes	-----
-----	14	-----	yes	-----	60	-----	-----	-----	-----
1	14	-----	yes	-----	60	good	-----	yes	-----
2	13	no	yes	-----	40	good	good	yes	no
1	14	-----	yes	-----	35	good	good	-----	no
-----	15	no	yes	-----	30	good	good	yes	no
-----	-----	yes	yes	-----	45	good	good	yes	-----
7	12	yes	yes	-----	45	good	good	yes	-----
-----	15	yes	yes	-----	40	good	good	yes	yes



TABLE No. 1—ROWAN, SURRY, UNION,

ACCIDENTS DURING YEAR.					Suggest means to prevent accidents.	How often machinery, buildings, etc., inspected?
No. proved fatal.	Permanently disabled.	Temporarily disabled.	Were they provided for?	Compensation for injuries resulting from accidents?		
-----	1	1	yes	yes	safety	daily
-----				yes	care	daily
-----						daily
-----						daily
-----	1			yes		daily
-----				no	carefulness	often
-----				no	care	daily
-----						daily

WAKE AND WILSON COUNTIES CONTINUED.

By whom?	Should inspection be required by law?	Have employees religious and educational facilities?	Do they avail themselves of them?	Are employees improving mentally?	Are employees improving morally?	Per cent. of adults who can read and write.	Per ct. of children who can read and write.	Financial condition.	Is it improving?
superintendent	no	-----	-----	-----	-----	50	-----	fair	no
superintendent	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	100	-----	good	-----
superintendent	-----	yes	yes	yes	yes	60	30	fair	yes
-----	-----	yes	yes	yes	yes	100	-----	good	-----
superintendent	no	yes	yes	-----	-----	100	-----	-----	-----
-----	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	75	50	bad	-----
proprietor	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	100	-----	good	yes
-----	yes	yes	yes	-----	-----	100	100	-----	-----
officers	yes	no	no	no	-----	-----	-----	fair	-----
foreman	-----	yes	yes	yes	yes	90	-----	fair	yes
superintendent	no	yes	yes	-----	-----	-----	-----	good	no
overseer	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	90	50	good	yes



TABLE No. 2—AVERAGE LIST, SHOWING RATE OF WAGES PAID, AND EDUCATION OF NORTH  
FACTORIES OF NORTH

COUNTY.	Class of Goods Manufactured.	No. of Spindles.	No. of Looms.	Days in operation during year.	Hours constituting a day's work.
Alamance	Cotton	56216	2709	250	11
Alexander	Cotton			275	10
Anson	Cotton	5460		274	11 $\frac{2}{3}$
Buncombe	Woolen	210	5		10
Cabarrus	Cotton	25000	1129	305	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Catawba	Cotton	22480	43	225	10
Cleveland	Cotton	21188	90	290	12
Craven	Cotton			200	10
Cumberland	Cotton	23420	563	260	12
Davidson	Cotton	650	277	300	12
Davie	Cotton			160	11
Durham	Cotton	54016	699	280	11
Edgecombe	Cotton	33200		300	11
Forsyth	Cotton			200	11
Gaston	Cotton	72674	584	250	11
Guilford	Cotton	4708	1806	270	10
Iredell	Cotton	2400			12
Lincoln	Cotton	15228	240	280	10
Mecklenburg	Cotton	55516	718	275	10
Moore	Cotton			310	10
New Hanover,	Cotton	6700	226	250	11
Orange	Cotton			187	10
Pasquotank	Cotton	1000		300	10
Randolph	Cotton	25316	803	260	11
Rockingham	Cotton	6000	130	200	11
Rowan	Cotton	10000		250	11
Union	Cotton	5000		300	11
Wake	Cotton	2500	124	270	10
Wilson	Cotton	7012		268	11

TIONAL, MORAL AND FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE HELP EMPLOYED IN THE  
CAROLINA, BY COUNTIES.

Do you favor ten hours?	Should it be fixed by law?	What effect would it have?	AVERAGE WAGES PER DAY.			
			Men, skilled.	Men, unskilled.	Women, skilled.	Women, unskilled.
yes	no	good	\$1 25	\$ 75	\$ 80	\$ 45
yes	yes	good	90	60	50	35
yes	yes	good	70	90	90	60
yes	yes	-----	2 00	-----	-----	-----
no	no	bad	1 25	60	40	35
yes	yes	good	1 00	60	50	35
no	no	bad	1 00	75	50	30
yes	no	none	2 00	60	50	35
yes	no	bad	1 07	60	50	35
yes	no	bad	1 25	65	40	35
no	no	bad	1 10	75	70	50
yes	yes	good	1 25	75	60	35
no	no	bad	90	65	85	50
no	no	bad	1 25	75	70	40
no	no	bad	1 25	60	75	45
yes	yes	good	1 25	75	50	35
no	no	bad	1 00	60	55	40
yes	yes	bad	1 25	90	60	35
yes	no	bad	1 50	75	-----	-----
yes	yes	-----	1 00	1 00	50	-----
yes	no	good	1 00	80	-----	-----
yes	yes	good	1 50	90	50	50
yes	yes	-----	1 25	60	50	40
yes	yes	good	1 25	65	50	35
no	no	bad	1 25	75	50	-----
no	no	bad	1 20	60	-----	-----
yes	no	good	1 50	65	65	30
yes	no	-----	1 25	80	50	-----
yes	yes	good	1 35	-----	-----	-----



TABLE No.

Average wages of children per day.	Proportion of wages paid in cash.	Proportion of wages paid in trade.	How often wages paid in full?	Are employees paid for over-time?	Wages increased or decreased past year?	Cause.	No. women employed.	No. boys under 14 yrs.
30	all	-----	weekly	yes	same	-----	928	129
-----	all	-----	weekly	yes	same	-----	-----	-----
30	all	-----	weekly	yes	decr'd	financ'l depress'n	58	6
25	all	-----	monthly	-----	same	-----	-----	-----
-----	all	-----	monthly	yes	decr'd	-----	-----	-----
30	all	-----	weekly	yes	same	-----	152	40
25	all	-----	weekly	yes	same	-----	171	55
-----	all	-----	weekly	yes	same	-----	-----	-----
25	all	-----	daily	yes	decr'd	-----	154	44
20	all	-----	weekly	yes	same	-----	87	38
30	all	-----	s-monthly	yes	same	-----	122	44
40	all	-----	weekly	yes	same	-----	827	147
30	all	-----	weekly	yes	same	-----	285	19
25	all	-----	s-monthly	yes	decr'd	financ'l depress'n	872	172
30	all	-----	weekly	yes	same	-----	485	102
30	all	-----	s-monthly	yes	same	-----	270	78
25	all	-----	weekly	yes	same	-----	24	6
25	all	-----	weekly	yes	same	-----	136	17
30	all	-----	weekly	yes	same	-----	413	51
-----	all	-----	weekly	yes	decr'd	financ'l depress'n	-----	-----
-----	all	-----	weekly	yes	same	-----	120	-----
40	all	-----	weekly	yes	same	-----	-----	5
35	all	-----	monthly	yes	same	-----	14	-----
25	all	-----	weekly	yes	decr'd	business depress'n	507	54
25	all	-----	s-monthly	yes	same	panic	410	196
30	all	-----	weekly	yes	decr'd	-----	-----	6
35	all	-----	weekly	yes	same	-----	40	2
20	all	-----	weekly	yes	same	-----	42	13
35	all	-----	weekly	yes	same	hard times	51	8

2—CONTINUED.

No. girls under 14 yrs.	What age should children work full time?	Should it be fixed by law?	Is employment regular?	If not, why not?	Time allowed for dinner.	Sanitary condition of factory.	Sanitary condition of employees' houses.	Are necessary conveniences provided?	Are improvements needed?
112	15	yes	yes	-----	35	good	good	yes	no
9	12	yes	yes	-----	60	good	good	yes	-----
-----	14	yes	yes	-----	40	good	good	yes	no
-----	-----	no	yes	-----	40	good	good	yes	no
38	15	yes	yes	-----	60	good	good	yes	no
45	12	no	yes	-----	45	good	good	yes	-----
-----	-----	-----	no	-----	60	good	-----	-----	-----
31	15	no	yes	-----	45	good	good	yes	yes
42	12	no	yes	-----	60	good	good	yes	no
32	12	no	yes	-----	60	good	good	yes	no
62	14	yes	yes	-----	50	good	good	yes	no
18	14	no	yes	-----	50	good	good	yes	no
137	15	no	yes	-----	60	good	good	yes	no
103	14	yes	yes	-----	40	good	good	yes	no
38	15	yes	yes	-----	50	good	good	yes	no
6	12	no	yes	-----	45	good	good	yes	no
5	14	no	no	-----	50	good	good	yes	yes
51	14	yes	yes	-----	45	good	good	yes	no
-----	14	yes	yes	-----	52	bad	good	yes	no
-----	15	yes	no	-----	50	good	good	-----	-----
-----	15	yes	yes	-----	60	good	-----	-----	no
-----	15	-----	yes	-----	45	good	good	yes	-----
61	14	yes	yes	-----	40	good	good	yes	yes
166	14	yes	yes	-----	45	good	good	yes	no
7	-----	no	yes	-----	40	good	good	yes	no
2	12	no	yes	-----	50	good	good	yes	-----
3	14	yes	yes	-----	50	good	good	yes	no
7	14	yes	yes	-----	45	good	good	yes	yes



TABLE No.

ACCIDENTS DURING YEAR.					Suggest means to prevent accidents.	How often machinery, buildings, etc., inspected?
No. proved fatal.	Permanently disabled.	Temporarily disabled.	Were they provided for?	Compensation for injuries resulting from accidents?		
		6	yes	yes	carefulness	daily
		1	yes	no	carefulness	
				yes	care	daily
				no	carefulness	semi-annually
		2		no	care	daily
						daily
		2	yes	yes	carefulness	daily
				no	care	daily
				yes	caution	daily
				yes	care	daily
		2	yes	no	care	daily
				yes	carefulness	daily
		3	yes	yes	care	daily
						daily
		1	yes	yes	care	daily
		1	yes	yes	care	daily
					inspection	never
					caution	
				no	caution	often
				no	inspection	
		1	yes	yes	caution	daily
		3	no	no	attention	daily
	1	1	yes	yes	safety	daily
				yes	care	daily
						daily
				no	care	daily

2—CONTINUED.

By whom?	Should inspection be required by law?	Have employees religious and educational facilities?	Do they avail themselves of them?	Are employees improving mentally?	Are employees improving morally?	Per cent. of adults who can read and write.	Per ct. of children who can read and write.	Financial condition.	Is it improving?
supt. & ins. co.	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	90	90	fair	yes
insurance co.	no	yes	no	no	no	85		fair	-----
superintendent	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	50	50	fair	yes
insurance co.	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	-----	good	yes
superintendent	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	95	40	fair	no
superintendent	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	85	70	good	yes
superintendent	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	90	-----	poor	-----
superintendent	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	50	-----	fair	no
owner	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	95	65	fair	same
manager	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	75	40	good	yes
superintendent	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	80	60	fair	yes
superintendent	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	65	75	good	yes
superintendent	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	85	60	fair	fair
superintendent	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	80	60	fair	no
superintendent	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	90	100	good	yes
superintendent	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	95	60	fair	yes
owner	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	80	60	fair	no
superintendent	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	95	60	fair	yes
-----	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	100	-----	good	yes
insurance co.	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	90	-----	fair	yes
engineer	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	90	-----	good	no
-----	yes	-----	yes	yes	yes	90	90	fair	-----
superintendent	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	85	75	good	yes
manager	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	80	75	fair	yes
superintendent	no	-----	-----	-----	-----	50	-----	fair	no
superintendent	-----	yes	yes	yes	yes	75	30	fair	yes
proprietor	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	85	50	fair	yes
superintendent	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	90	50	good	yes



## CHAPTER II.

### COTTON FACTORIES NOT REPLYING TO INQUIRIES.

There are now in operation in the State of North Carolina one hundred and sixty-seven cotton and ten woolen mills; of these one hundred and six cheerfully responded to our inquiries, leaving seventy-one that did not *refuse* to answer, but simply *ignored* the blanks sent them.

The cotton and woolen factories of this State operate (as near as the data at hand will warrant) 703,997 spindles and 15,058 looms. Of the number heard from there are 477,804 spindles and 10,309 looms. It was impracticable for us to ascertain the number of men employed in the factories heard from, but as to the number of women and children we were more fortunate, and in the mills heard from (which is 59 per cent. of the whole) there are 6,328 women, and 2,340 children who are under the age of fourteen, of whom 1,340 are boys and 1,000 are girls.

Following will be found a table containing the name of the mill, name of owner or manager, and post-office of all the mills that *did not* reply (or if they did their blanks never reached this office), some of which were visited by our agent, and he was promised by the manager "that he would be only too glad to help this important work, and would send in the information," but still "the blank we looked for never came." Following is the table, viz.:

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TABLE No. 3.

COTTON FACTORIES NOT REPLYING TO INQUIRIES.

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TABLE No. 3—COTTON FACTORIES

COUNTY.	NAME OF MILL.	KIND OF FACTORY.
Alamance	Big Falls Cotton Mills	Cotton
Alamance	Alamance Mills	Cotton
Alamance	Saxapahaw Mills	Cotton
Alamance	Graham Cotton Mills	Cotton
Alexander	Taylorsville Cotton Mills	Cotton
Ashe	Helton Manufacturing Co.	Woolen
Ashe	Pioneer Woolen Mills	Woolen
Buncombe	Asheville Cotton Mills	Cotton
Burke	Hosiery Mills	Hosiery
Burke	Dunivant Manufacturing Co.	Cotton
Cabarrus	Cannon Manufacturing Co.	Cotton
Cabarrus	Cabarrus Cotton Mills	Cotton
Cabarrus	Yadkin Falls Mfg. Co.	Cotton
Cabarrus	Patterson Factory	Cotton
Caldwell	Patterson Factory	Woolen
Catawba	Warlick Mills	Woolen spinning
Chatham	J. M. Odell Manufacturing Co.,	Cotton
Cumberland	Manchester Mills	Cotton
Cumberland	Beaver Creek and Bluff Mills	Cotton, sheeting and yarns
Cumberland	T. R. Bennett Mills	Woolen
Davidson	Linden Cotton Mills	Cotton
Davidson	Cornelius Cotton Mills	Cotton
Forsyth	Arista Cotton Mills	Cotton
Forsyth	Salem Woolen Mills	Woolen
Franklin	Laurel Mills	Cotton spinning
Gaston	Enterprise Mills	Cotton
Gaston	*Baker Cotton Mills	Cotton
Gaston	Rankin-Love Mfg. Co.	Cotton
Gaston	Bessemer City Mills	Cotton (fine goods)
Gaston	King's Mountain Mills	Cotton
Gaston	Dilling Mills Co.	Cotton
Gaston	Crowder's Mountain Mill	Cotton
Guilford	Mt. Pleasant Mfg. Co.	Cotton
Guilford	Crown Mills	Cotton
Guilford	*Berry Davidson Mills	Cotton
Guilford	Oak Hill Hosiery Mills	Hosiery
Halifax	Scotland Neck Cotton Mills	Knitting
Haywood	Waynesville Woolen Mills	Woolen
Henderson	Carolina Knitting Mills	Knitting
Iredell	Banner Mills	Spinning and twisting cotton
Iredell	Statesville Cotton Mills	Cotton spinning
Lincoln	Willow Brook Cotton Mills	Cotton
Lenoir	Orion Knitting Mills	Knitting
Mecklenburg	Myrton Hosiery Mills	Spinning and knitting
Mecklenburg	Virginia Cotton Mills	Cotton
Mecklenburg	Liverpool Cotton Mills	Cotton
Moore	Jonesboro Cotton Mills	Cotton
Moore	New Cotton Mills	Cotton
Randolph	Worth Manufacturing Co.	Cotton
Randolph	Plaidville Manufacturing Co.	Cotton
Randolph	Franklinsville Mfg. Co.	Cotton
Randolph	Enterprise Mfg. Co.	Cotton
Randolph	Staley Cotton Mills	Cotton
Randolph	J. M. Worth Mfg. Co.	Cotton

NOT REPLYING TO INQUIRIES.

OWNER OR MANAGER.	POST-OFFICE.	LOOMS.	SPINDLES.
Leroy Springs	Graham		7000
J. H. & W. E. Holt & Co.	Burlington	96	960
Ed. Williamson, Manager	Graham		5000
J. L. Scott	Graham	52	
J. F. Moore	Taylorsville	24	672
Perkins, Waugh & Co.	Helton		
Latham & Prather	Creston		
Geo. A. Mebane, Treasurer	Ashville	400	8500
John Meier	Valdese		
Dunivant & Reid	Morganton		3300
J. W. Cannon	Concord	255	9776
J. W. Cannon	Concord	260	
Gwyn Harper Manufacturing Co.	Patterson	40	2000
Gwyn Harper Manufacturing Co.	Patterson	16	480
Whiserhunt & Co.	Hickory		
L. B. Bynum, Manager	Bynums		4400
John F. Clark, President	Manchester	69	2200
H. W. Lilly, President	Fayetteville	62	3056
A. S. Husk, Agent	Fayetteville		
Stock Company	Davidson		3500
Stock Company	Davidson		5000
F. & H. Fries	Salem	180	4896
F. & H. Fries	Salem	58	648
J. F. Jones	Laurel		6500
P. S. Baker	King's Mountain		
Rankin & Love	King's Mountain	100	
J. A. Smith, President	Mt. Holly		2000
J. S. Mauney	Bessemer	500	12000
F. Dilling, Secretary	King's Mountain	90	5000
Philip Baker	King's Mountain	180	5000
N. A. Hanner	King's Mountain	125	
J. W. Alspaugh	Greensboro	101	1872
	Greensboro		6000
	Gibsonville	125	3000
	Greensboro		576
A. McDowell, Secretary and Treasurer,	Scotland Neck		
Killian & Perry	Waynesville		
P. W. Hart & Co.	Flat Rock		
M. K. Steele, Manager	Turnersburg		1156
William Wallace	Statesville	75	5000
J. L. Kestler & Co.	Lincolnton		1000
L. Harvey & Co.	Kinston		
R. M. Oates, Jr., Treasurer	Charlotte		
Dr. M. C. Hunter	Huntersville		2080
R. J. Staugh, President	Davidson		
L. Acree	Jonesboro		3000
	Carthage		2000
Hal. M. Worth, Sect'y and Treasurer,	Worthville	375	11695
S. G. Newlin, Treasurer	Randleman	193	2500
B. Moffitt, Treasurer	Franklinsville	40	2200
Wm. Cole, Treasurer	Coleridge	14	2000
Vance Cox, Manager	Ramseur		12000
Dr. J. M. Worth	Ashboro		10000



TABLE No.

COUNTY.	NAME OF MILL.	KIND OF FACTORY.
Randolph -----	Worth Manufacturing Co. ....	Cotton -----
Randolph -----	Island Ford Cotton Mills ....	Cotton -----
Randolph -----	Empire Cotton Mills .....	Cotton -----
Robeson -----	Maxton Cotton Factory .....	Spinning -----
Rockingham -----	Reidsville Cotton Mills .....	Cotton goods and yarns -----
Rockingham -----	Reidsville Bag Factory .....	Cotton Bags -----
Rowan -----	Patterson Manufacturing Co. ....	Cotton -----
Rutherford -----	Henrietta Cotton Mills .....	Cotton -----
Rutherford -----	The Florence Mills .....	Cotton -----
Surry -----	Elkin Manufacturing Co. ....	Cotton -----
Surry -----	Green Hill Woolen Mills .....	Woolen -----
Surry -----	Mt. Airy Woolen Mills .....	Woolen -----
Surry -----	Hamburg Cotton Mills .....	Cotton -----
Surry -----	Laurel Bluff Cotton Mills .....	Cotton -----
Union -----	Monroe Cotton Mills .....	Cotton -----
Wayne -----	Goldsboro Cotton Mills .....	Cotton -----
Wilson -----	Wilson Cotton Mills .....	Cotton -----

\*Just erected.

Dilling Cotton Mills at King's Mountain have just been erected and give us no data.

3—CONTINUED.

OWNER OR MANAGER.	POST-OFFICE.	LOOMS.	SPINDLES.
F. L. Emery, Superintendent	Central Falls	128	2500
Hugh Parks	Island Ford		
Empire Mill Co.	Empire		
	Maxton		1856
S. H. Boyd	Reidsville		6104
S. H. Boyd	Reidsville		
	China Grove	130	4160
Tanner & Co.	Henrietta	646	21640
R. B. Harris	Forest City		2168
W. A. Gwyn, President	Elkin		1800
M. J. Hawkins	Mt. Airy		
J. P. Alred	Mt. Airy		
W. A. Moore	Mt. Airy		1600
A. J. Thompson	Mt. Airy	30	3122
A. P. Rhyne, President	Monroe		5000
L. D. Gulley	Goldsboro		3400
W. P. Simpson, President	Wilson		7000



The following two letters were written at my request by the two young men whom I sent out as an experiment, to ascertain the difference between collecting statistics by blanks and by sending agents. They are honest and honorable, and what they write can be relied on as being as *they saw* and understand the condition of the mills. This entire work should be done in this way; that is, by agents.

B. R. L.

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An agent of this Bureau visited the mills in Durham, Alamance, Guilford, Randolph, Wilson and Edgecombe counties, and gives the following as gathered from employer and employee as to the condition and needs of the operatives:

Very few of the mills visited (and we visited every one in the counties named, fifty-one in number) had made full time during the year, owing to the general depression in business, and therefore the condition of the operatives was not a fair average.

#### SOCIAL CONDITION.

We had the opportunity in many instances of meeting the operatives in their homes and conversing with them as to what would best advance their interests and improve their condition. The home of the operative is, as a rule, better furnished than that of the average wage-earner of our cities. The houses are all that could be desired. They are owned by the company, but we were glad to learn that in quite a number of instances operatives owned their own homes. The mill-owners encourage thrift among the operatives, and every inducement to acquire homes of their own is held out to them. They are well dressed, and have all the necessities of life and many of the luxuries. But, as is the case with wage-earners generally, they live up to their incomes, and the beginning of each year finds them at the same point, financially, as they were the previous year. We found that in cases of accident, sickness or any disability the company allowed no worthy person to suffer for any attention. In this they are far in advance of many other enterprises, which seem to regard an employee simply as a piece of machinery, grudgingly paying him for his labor and giving no thought for his mental, moral or physical improvement. Every mill has its churches and school, in many instances largely, and in some wholly, supported by the company. The great trouble is the failure of the people to properly appreciate their educational advantages. In many instances we found the officers of the company the leaders in church and Sunday-school work. Especially are the officers careful that no questionable characters are allowed in the mills or the village, and consequently the standard of morals is high.

#### COMPANY STORES.

In only one instance did we find the ticket system used, and there we learn that the company cashed the tickets monthly on demand. At all the mills, except those in the large towns, will be found the company store. They carry a general stock of merchandise and of the best quality, and, being in position to do so, can and do sell goods as cheap as they can be had anywhere. The operatives are paid

in cash, and of course have the privilege of trading where they choose. We are of the opinion that the company store, rather than being against the interest of the operative, is a great advantage. Indeed, one gentleman informed us that, his mill being in town, he did not care to be troubled with a store and for years did not, but seeing that his employees were paying two prices for inferior goods, he opened a store for their sole benefit. While, of course, the company store is a source of revenue to the company, we are fully satisfied that the operative is the gainer in the advantages he has of the best quality of goods at reasonable prices.

#### CHILD-LABOR.

We were surprised to learn that the mill-owners were opposed to child-labor, and never allowed small children in the mills except in special cases. Where a widow has children dependent upon her for support, as an act of charity they are given work in the mills. In other instances where several members of a family are at work in the mills and threaten to leave if the younger ones are not employed, rather than loose skilled workmen they are taken in. That they are really of no service, more in the way than of any use, is the expressed opinion of the mill-owners. One gentleman said he wished the Legislature would pass a law not allowing a child in sight of a mill under fifteen years.

#### COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

We found the mill-owners almost unanimously in favor of a compulsory school law. And, indeed, this is the only solution to the question of child-labor. Every one will admit that the better educated one is the better workman he will make. Although there are first-class school facilities at all the mills the operatives do not, as a rule, avail themselves of them, and we frequently heard the remark that it was better to keep the children confined in the mills eleven and twelve hours a day than to allow them to run at large without any restraint, their parents being at work. The remedy for this evil lies with the Legislature, and, although as a matter of course it will work hardship to a few, it will be a boon to the coming generation.

#### SHORTER HOURS.

There is a considerable difference of opinion on the question of shorter hours, even among the mill-owners. Some say it is necessary to work eleven and twelve hours in order to compete with Northern manufacturers, Southern labor being as yet unskilled. Others say that as much work could be done in ten hours as in twelve. And still others say that if the Southern mills worked their help as the Northern mills do they could do the same amount of work in a like number of hours, but the trouble is the Southern laborer is disposed to take things easy and it would take years to get him out of the old ruts.

Among the operatives the opinion is general that the same amount of work could be done in ten hours that is now done in twelve, and that if the Southern mills were equipped with the improved machinery now in use at the North they could easily compete with them, as there is as much skilled labor, proportionally, in the South as will be found at the North.

Much of the work in the mills is done by the piece, the operatives being paid according to the amount of work done. In other branches of labor it has been



demonstrated that as much can be done in short hours as has heretofore been done in the long-hour system, and as a majority of the mill-owners expressed themselves as willing to try the experiment of the ten-hour system if all the mills would agree to it, we would urge that the experiment be made at an early date, and feel confident that it will prove eminently satisfactory and to the best interest of capital and labor.

#### OTHER MANUFACTURES.

All classes of manufacturers in the counties named were visited, as the tabulated reports in another chapter will show. The general business depression had affected all branches of labor, and, of course, the condition of the working classes was not as good as it otherwise would have been. However, we found employer and employee hopeful for the future and the best feeling prevailing between capital and labor.

#### THE TRADES.

Among the trades we found a unanimous protest against the crowding of nearly every branch of labor with boys. An indentured apprenticeship system is generally favored, and the age when a boy should enter a trade sixteen years. There is a demand for shorter hours in consequence of the introduction of labor-saving machinery.

#### CONCLUSION.

We have written more at length of the cotton mills because of the false impression generally prevalent among the people. Our mind was disabused of many things we had heard of the workings of our mills. Indeed, we had imbibed of the idea, which will be found prevalent among our people who have never had the facts impartially presented to them, that cotton mill operatives were a little better than slaves. We are glad to be able to say that the condition of the cotton mill operative will compare favorably with that of any other class of labor, and that as a rule the mill-owners take a greater interest in the mental and moral improvement of their help than will be found in any other branch of industry.

While the work of collecting statistics is not the most pleasant that one could engage in (especially as it is a new departure), and while some did not see fit to treat us civilly, yet as a rule we were received courteously and shown every kindness by the mill-owners and officers, who cheerfully gave us the information desired and expressed themselves heartily in accord with any movement that had for its object the uplifting of the laboring classes. It was indeed a pleasure to meet these gentlemen and to converse with them on the subject of labor, and find them so much in sympathy with the work of the Bureau.

— W. E. FAISON, *Agent for Bureau.*  
RALEIGH, September 1, 1894.

MR. B. R. LACY, Commissioner,  
Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—In accordance with your instructions, as an experiment, I visited about one-half of the cotton mills in North Carolina in the interest of the Bureau. You also told me to take notes and write you a letter accurately describing the condition of the mill employees. This I have done to the best of my ability, impartially and without prejudice.

The prevailing impression that operatives in cotton mills are the most down-trodden and abused of the laboring class is, to a great extent, a mistaken idea. In a few instances only is this the case, one of which I will cite to you:

This mill, located some ten or twelve miles from the railroad, is one of the oldest in the State. Most of its machinery is of an ancient make and is pretty well worn-out. The owner being absent, I introduced myself to the superintendent, and, stating my business, requested that he and two or three of his best men fill out blanks for the Bureau.

"Ah," he remarked, "you are one of those men sent out to try to organize labor against capital, are you not?"

I answered that I was traveling agent for the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and assured him that I had nothing whatever to do with a combine of that nature. After considerable trouble I succeeded in explaining to his entire satisfaction the object of the Bureau and its work.

"All right," he said, "you just wait here a minute and I will get the boys together and we will fill them out."

After waiting an hour I decided to go in search of him. On inquiry I learned that he with a couple of men had crossed the pond about an hour previous. With as little delay as possible I secured a boat and in a few minutes was on the other side. In knocking around I soon ran across the trio, huddled together behind a clump of bushes, like conspirators, holding a consultation.

"Well, I have found you at last," I remarked quietly. "How are you progressing with blanks? Got them ready?"

"No," said the superintendent, "we have not. On the contrary," he continued, hesitatingly, "we have just come to the conclusion that it would be best to have nothing whatever to do with them. In fact, it would be as much as our places are worth to fill them out."

After considerable argument I finally convinced them that there was nothing in the blanks that was at all calculated to prove detrimental to their interest, or would in the least jeopardize their positions. No honest, fair-minded employer could or would object to or discharge an employee simply because he had taken advantage of an opportunity to express his honest convictions. These and similar arguments I brought to bear, and I am glad to say that in a short time the blanks were duly filled.

But my business was not yet finished. I had a few questions to ask before taking my departure. In passing through the mill a short time before I had taken a bird's-eye view of its general interior. Here, at work, I found little boys and girls that I knew could not be over six or seven years of age; old women with white hair, bent with years of toil; young girls, upon whose downcast, sallow features a smile seemed never to have rested. An atmosphere of gloom seemed to pervade the whole building unlit by a single sunbeam. Turning to the superintendent, I asked:

"At what age do you allow children to enter the mill?"

"Just as soon as they can possibly do anything at all," he answered. "You see the wages are so low that all that can do anything are put to work to help along. Some of them are not over six years of age, others seven and eight."

"Do they work full time?" I asked.



"Yes, twelve and a half hours a day," he answered.

"And wages, are they paid altogether in checks?"

"Yes, card-board checks," was the answer. "In fact, none of us have received one cent of money within the past two years."

"Checks, where are they tradable?"

"Only at the company's store, and at that place we have to pay from twenty to thirty per cent. more for goods than the same would cost us elsewhere for cash."

"And you have received no money for two years?"

"Not one cent."

"That being the case, how do you settle with the tax-collector?"

"He accepts checks and takes in payment goods from store."

"And your pastor, how is he paid for his services?"

"We have none."

"And your schools, how are they run?"

"We have none."

"Are there no free schools within reach?"

"No."

"About what per cent. of adults read and write?"

"Not over ten per cent."

"And the children?"

"None."

This, to the best of my knowledge, is the substance of the conversation that passed between us. I have no comments to make. In fact, I am not supposed to make any. "Facts are stubborn things." Let them speak for themselves.

But not for a moment, however, would I have you accept this mill as a sample of the milling industry of North Carolina. No, indeed! Far from it. As I have before stated, this mill is an exception to the general rule. No other mill that I visited pays off operatives exclusively in checks. A few of them operate the check system—that is, operatives are paid off daily in checks, the denominations of which vary from five cents to one dollar or more, which, at the end of the month, are taken to the office and "hard cash" received in exchange. As a rule it is not compulsory for operatives to trade at the company's store. They can do so if they like; otherwise they are at liberty to trade where they please.

I visited one town where factory checks, to a considerable extent, comprised the currency of the community. In fact, so much so was this the case that in getting a one dollar bill changed I was compelled to accept as a portion of the change twenty-five cents in factory checks. For the accommodation of operatives, who receive money only once a month, it is customary for merchants to accept checks, and not the merchants alone, but farmers also take them in payment for vegetables and farm produce.

This may strike you as being a queer way of doing business, but the people generally, so far as I could learn, were satisfied with this system. At any rate, I heard no complaint.

While a few of the mills operate the check system, more or less, many of them do not use checks at all.

I am glad that I can say that the majority of the mills are managed well, and are conducted altogether on a cash basis. The majority of them have at their head,



as general managers, honest, conscientious, Christian gentlemen of irreproachable character, who have done much and are still exerting their every effort to better the moral, financial and educational condition of their employees. In a few instances only, I am sorry to say, have their efforts received proper appreciation. In many mills operatives receive fair wages, but, as a rule, they spend every cent as soon as it is made, and lay up nothing for a "rainy day," and when sickness and hard times overtake them they have nothing, and look to their employer to pay their doctor's bills and support them during the dull season. And, in most cases, I find that their unreasonable demands are generally complied with.

Quite a number of the operatives save their money, and those who do so own homes of their own and have stock in the mills and are happy, contented and prosperous.

To show you what many an operative can do if he so wishes I will cite to you an instance that came under my observation during my tour of inspection:

A gentleman told me that he started to work in the mill when only seven years of age. He had never attended school a single day in his life, and the only education he had was obtained after working hours with the aid of his widowed mother. Of course his services at first were worth little or nothing. Years went by and finally he grew to manhood. He eventually became superintendent of the mill. He saved his money, and from time to time took stock in the mill. This he continued to do, until now, to-day, he owns the mill which he entered at seven years of age as an apprentice and two-thirds interest in two others, and is president of all three.

By perseverance and economy operatives could, if they would, do more towards bettering their condition than any law the State could make in their behalf.

I have visited villages—prosperous little villages—that have been built by the perseverance and untiring energy of mill-owners who were once nothing but operatives themselves. Neat, comfortable cottages, churches and schools have sprung up. In these villages children may attend school several months in the year without paying one cent for their tuition. Over at the mill is a library, the books of which have been selected with great care and discrimination. These books have been placed here at the expense of the employer for the sole benefit of the operatives. Among the volumes comprising these libraries are many written by the best authors the world contains. In looking over these libraries I have been surprised at the good taste displayed in their selection.

Visit the bedside of the sick; you will find there the employer with troubled, solicitous face; listen to his kind assurance that the patient shall want for nothing; watch him as he pays, from his own pocket, the doctor's bill, and then ask yourself if he is the modern brute he is generally supposed to be.

I have talked with a number of mill men and operatives, and learn that discontentment, as a rule, reigns supreme among those who are thriftless, indolent and intemperate. This is the class that sow the seeds of discord between employer and employee. They are usually a shiftless set, moving from one factory to another, never content to remain in any one place long at a time.

In reference to the employment of children, it is the general impression that mill men employ them because it is supposed that they can do the work of an adult and, at the same time, receive the wages of a child. This, I also find, to a



great extent, to be a mistaken idea. It is often the case that mill men run short of hands. A farmer, who is too indolent and thriftless to attend to his farm, sells out (or more commonly leaves it in the hands of his mortgagee) and moves in to the mill. Among his brood there are, perhaps, a number of children, varying in ages from six to fourteen. He goes to the mill-owner and states that he will have to employ all or none. Rather than lose this opportunity of getting three or four good hands out of the lot he takes them all in, the little fellows being put at light work. When the old man has succeeded in getting his family safely installed (with the sole exception of his honorable self) he gets together a pack of measly hounds and spends his time in the woods fishing and hunting.

This is no imaginary sketch, but true to life. I have met the "old man" on my trip more than once, and have seen his wife, daughters and babies working from morning till night to support themselves and uphold him in his laziness. This, to my way of thinking, is a downright shame, and should not be countenanced. If a law could be passed to compel these lazy, good-for-nothing specimens of humanity to do an honest day's work our factories would not be filled with children of a tender age. Still, unjust as it is, the mill-owner gets all the blame, because, through sympathy more than from any other motive, he has taken these little ragged urchins into his fold and provided them with the means to procure meat and bread.

There are always two sides to every question. This being the case, would it not be better for those who are so ready to censure to look at both sides before they condemn?

I found that in weaving mills children are no earthly good and seldom employed. I also learned that a number of mills are, to a great extent, doing away with child-labor and are filling their mills with a better element than is usually found in factories. No girl or woman that bears otherwise than a good moral character can find employment in these mills. This is as it should be. It goes to prove that the employer has at heart not only the social promotion and welfare of his employees, but is doing all in his power to raise the moral standard of his mill, so that respectable girls who are compelled to earn a living may seek employment therein as elsewhere without feeling that in so doing they are degrading themselves or sacrificing their self-respect.

With the majority of mill men I had little or no trouble in getting blanks filled or the information desired. Their manner, to say the least, was genteel and courteous. With others my task was not easy. One gentleman not only refused to fill out a blank, but declined to look at it, and denounced the Bureau as a humbug, a fraud and a labor agitator. He also said that the appropriation to sustain the same was a downright, unadulterated imposition on the tax-payers of the State and ought to be withheld, and hoped from the bottom of his heart that the next Legislature would abolish the whole thing.

"And now," he wailed in conclusion, "they have gone to the extra expense of putting out agents."

Now was my opportunity to put in a word. Before he could begin again I remarked:

"Supposing, my dear sir, that your statement that the Bureau in sending out agents has incurred an extra expense, I would like to ask who is to blame? In other words, who has caused it?"



"Who has caused it?" he cried, springing to his feet—"who has caused it, did you ask? No one—no one, sir! It is only another example of the reckless expenditure of public funds!"

"If you will pardon me, sir, I would like to say that you, and"—

"Me?" he interrupted (you could have heard his voice two blocks away).

"Yes, sir, you, and just such men as yourself have encumbered the Bureau with this additional expenditure. Why? Simply because the blanks that have been sent you year after year instead of being filled out and returned were promptly consigned to the waste-basket. Had it been otherwise there would have been no necessity for the Bureau to have resorted to this means of obtaining information. Good morning, sir."

I had an experience somewhat similar with another gentleman in one of the western counties, but one example is sufficient to demonstrate the fact that gathering statistics in person is no easy job, and one that undertakes it with the idea that all is "smooth sailing" is destined, ere long, to land where he started, a sadder, though, perhaps, a wiser man.

Taking our mills all in all I will venture to say that their management and the moral, financial and educational condition of operatives are equal to that of any State in the South. But withal there is room for improvement. One deplorable feature is the twelve-hour day system, which is in operation in a majority of the mills. At present this cannot be remedied. In many instances it is a necessary evil. A ten-hour day law, in my opinion, would not, at the present time, prove at all beneficial to the employee, and certainly not for the employer. In fact, I have reasons to believe that a ten-hour day law just at this time would result in the shutting down of at least one-half of the cotton mills in the State. Why? Because it would, to a great extent, destroy the only margin of competition now existing between our mills and those of the North. Why would this be the case? Because Northern mills, equipped as they are with the latest improved machinery and the best of skilled labor, can turn out as much—and more—work in ten hours than our mills can in twelve or more.

As a manufacturing people it must be remembered that we have just begun, so to speak. This being the case it is reasonable to suppose that we, with inferior machinery and (as a rule) unskilled labor, can hold our own with a people who have been manufacturers from their infancy? Hardly.

South Carolina, which now has an eleven-hour day law, has proven beyond a doubt that the best thing the Legislature can do is to let mill men regulate their own hours. Before the eleven-hour system went into operation in South Carolina operatives received pay for twelve hours and had no house-rent to pay. Now they receive pay for eleven hours and, in many instances, have house-rent to pay.

Such, no doubt, would be the case in our State should a ten-hour law be passed. As a mill-owner recently said, in speaking of this matter: "Let the Legislature reduce hours if it likes; we will reduce wages accordingly."

Some of our mills, in fact, many of them, are doing away with their old machinery and filling its place with the latest improved. Those that are doing so are running on shorter hours, but are paying the old rate of wages. Eventually this will be the case with all.

Many of the operatives in South Carolina who advocated the eleven-hour meas-



ure now see their error, and, as a consequence, have thrown up their old situations and are seeking work in North Carolina, where the hours are longer and the pay in proportion.

Few mill men have made any money this year, owing (they tell me) to the general financial depression, which, to a great extent, has paralyzed the yarn market. I have been shown a number of letters from their Northern agents, wherein yarns were quoted at eleven and a half and twelve cents. At these figures you will readily see little or no money can be made. Many have been compelled to run on half time, advised to do so by their agents who were unable to dispose of the produce of the mill at a living profit. Notwithstanding the fact that they could scarcely make ends meet they have nevertheless continued to run, more for the purpose of giving operatives employment and keeping them together than for any other reason.

From what I have seen and heard this State needs, more than anything else, a compulsory educational law. With such a law "two birds could be killed with one stone." Children, as a consequence, would be kept out of factories at least one-half of the year, and at the same time receive an education. As it is, in many instances, where schools are provided them free of charge, they will not attend, and their parents (who, in a great measure, are illiterate and, consequently, cannot understand or appreciate the value of an education) will not make them attend, but prefer to keep them in the mills, tied to their apron-strings, growing up in ignorance.

To the best of my ability I have given you accurately and impartially the present condition of our mills and the relations existing between employers and employees therein, which, to say the least, is friendly.

Hoping that my efforts in complying with your request have proven satisfactory, I am,

Very truly yours,

WALTER L. WOMBLE,  
*Agent for Bureau.*

## VIEWS OF FACTORYMEN.

BURLINGTON, ALAMANCE COUNTY.

To B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—The greatest need I see is *orders for our goods*. I feel quite sure if proprietors can sell all their goods at a reasonable profit they will do the right thing for their help. All out of their employment would be surprised to know the number of charitable calls to which they respond. To be short on a deep and complicated question, I would say more education is needed among the working class of people, but how they are to obtain it under present circumstances is the *question*.

I lived nearly two years in Massachusetts, where they have a law to compel children to be in public schools a part of the year, which enabled all to make their own calculations and thereby economize in many ways. I believe if our people could do this they could go further on a dollar and soon be in better shape.

THOS. L. HOLT, Superintendent.

BURLINGTON, ALAMANCE COUNTY.

To B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I think if there was a demand for goods at a fair profit the laborers at this mill would be in better condition. I think the proprietors would pay more for labor, as I think would be right; also to reduce the time that constitutes a day's work to ten hours, in my opinion, would improve health generally and would change production but very little if any; also to increase the time allowed for dinner. With the above they will be greatly benefited.

I think you would help the laboring people greatly by keeping this Bureau up and looking after their interest, and to show the public their condition.

Yours truly,

A. A. APPLE, Employee.

GRAHAM, ALAMANCE COUNTY.

To B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—As to what would improve the peace and harmony of the factory help, my only suggestion is to keep out foreign help, and keep away all that travel under the "Coxey banner." As to the Bureau, keep questions within bounds of reason, and be sure your information is received from a reliable source.

The factory help have reasons to feel grateful, as they have the same church and school facilities as others. At the same time they do not avail themselves of their advantages as seems to their interest, their disposition being to wander to churches at a greater distance from their homes than their own. At the same time the pinching times of the past few years are bringing to the factories a more refined people, and old help realize that they will have to advance with the times or give up to the better element. The indications point to a more determined class of help.

L. BANKS HOLT, Employer.



## TAYLORSVILLE, ALEXANDER COUNTY.

TO B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—Our employees are very contented and industrious—mostly Americans. I think what we need in this State is some practical school, such as the Institute of Technology in Boston, Mass. We have a good deal of trouble to find skilled mechanics. The laboring classes do not have, as a rule, any trade, and so prices for labor run very low. It would be cheaper to employ higher priced labor if we could get them.

F. E. IRWIN, Employer.

## WADESBORO, ANSON COUNTY.

TO B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I think the Bureau a good thing, and its work should be encouraged by the working people generally. This is the only way we have of expressing our opinions about certain things. The condition of the working people would be much better did they economize more and save their money. As a rule, I am sorry to say, they spend their wages as soon as they get them, and when a "rainy day" comes they have nothing to fall back on. This is all wrong. Mill men should pay living wages and encourage employees to save as much as possible out of same.

TWISTER.

## WADESBORO, ANSON COUNTY.

TO B. R. LACY, Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—There is, in our opinion, but one way in which the work of the Bureau can be done successfully, and that is through intelligent agents. Little or nothing can be accomplished by sending blanks through the mails. Business should be done in a business way and when so conducted will always receive the attention of business men.

D. L. SAYLOR, Employer.

## HICKORY, CATAWBA COUNTY.

TO B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—In compliance with your request I will say that, having had some experience on both sides, having been an employee for a number of years, and having had charge of twenty-five to one hundred and twenty-five men constantly for the last eight years, I have come to the conclusion that all that is necessary is to treat men as men, and you will have no trouble. It has been the steadfast policy of this company to pay our employees the highest wages paid in this section, and at all times to treat them fairly; as a result we have never had any labor trouble and do not expect to have.

I believe that children under fifteen years of age should not be employed in any factory, as it hurts them and the others with whom their labor comes in competition.

I believe, also, that a system of profit sharing would do away with much of the feeling which labor feels towards capital—that they are not receiving their proportion of the profits made in manufacturing.

G. H. GUTNER, Employer.



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MONROE, CATAWBA COUNTY.

TO B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—Let the Bureau advocate a compulsory educational system if it wishes honestly and truly to better the condition of factory employees. Many of our children now having school facilities do not and will not avail themselves of them. Let us have a law that will compel them to attend school. Let the Commissioner exert himself in this direction, and his efforts will meet with the proper appreciation.

BOSS SPINNER.

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SHELBY, CLEVELAND COUNTY.

TO B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—In regard to legislation on the number of hours of labor, would say that if the time is reduced in this State while other States South have longer hours it would injure the prosperity of mills and employees. If all the States establish this by law there would be no material difference, except the longer hours of labor help the infant industries in the South over the North. The Southern labor not being so skilled as the Northern, the price would be reduced in order to compete with the North. On the other hand, if neighboring States regulate and reduce hours of labor by law this State without legislation would have the advantage in stimulating manufacturing enterprises, thereby helping the material development of the State and furnishing employment to unemployed.

House-rent is free to tenants, especially in the country, but where the State has regulated the hours the rents have been charged, virtually reducing their wages, as in South Carolina.

Every effort should be used to provide free schools and churches at factories. No corporal punishment is permitted in the contract of employees. The past year has been unremunerative to manufacturers in consequence of no margins in yarns over the cost of production due to the depression.

R. B. MILLER, Employer.

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NEWBURN, CRAVEN COUNTY.

TO B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—My business is manufacturing pine lumber. I employ as laborers all colored, and they are as fat and sleek a set of fellows as can be found anywhere, *perfectly happy and content whether the mill runs or not.*

The majority of my hands live in the noted James City. The condition of the laborers seems to be really better than the employer in our section, and especially so since the great stringency in the money market which has so much affected all industries during the past year. While wages are low so far as the amount is concerned, still provisions and clothing are cheap, and therefore they are enabled to live, and, as peculiar to the race, be happy and content. I employ only one white man as general manager and chief engineer; he looks after the condition of the machinery and thereby avoids as much as possible any accidents that would otherwise be liable to occur. I have been in the mill business fifteen years, and by precaution have so far avoided any serious accident by which any one of my employees was disabled. The wages paid are as high as I could stand and keep both "ends" together.

J. S. BASNIGHT, Employer.



## FAYETTEVILLE, CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

TO B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—We suggest that the best thing is to let the cotton milling adjust its own affairs like other private enterprises. Our labor is not equal to that used in the East, and if we attempt to enforce their laws, etc., will injure the interest and reduce the scale of prices paid. My experience has been that our best labor is satisfied, and the agitators are either those who are worth but little or men that are known to us as “hangers on,” who will not work themselves, but expect to live from the labor of their wives and children. In our opinion the South is sure in a few years to be master of all coarse goods, and it would be better to let the mills regulate their own affairs than to turn over to the politician who has no knowledge of such matters.

If one mill offers better wages and less hours than others it soon reaches the laborers, and in this way matters will regulate themselves as to time and prices. At present prices we are paying and the low price of produce, and such things as are called for by these people, they should be able to live comfortably and save something, and while wages are less than one year ago these conditions make them better off.

A. A. MCKETHAN, JR., Secretary and Treasurer.

## DURHAM, DURHAM COUNTY.

TO B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—Our department is composed of white girls and adult women. They are of the “middle class” and seem to be all doing well. Many of them at first could not read or write at the time they came here, but from the nature of the work, night schools and other means they have nearly all learned to do better.

I have nothing to suggest further than I would like to see the law compel parents to give their children at least a common education. So many bright girls grow up here and know but little or nothing and waste their youth supporting their indolent and drunken parents.

W. L. FINLAND, Employee.

## GASTONIA, GASTON COUNTY.

TO B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—A *machine* cannot be made a good citizen. Under the present system of working twelve hours in daylight and eleven hours at night men and women will become mere machines, and consequently poor citizens. They can take but little interest in the commonwealth, as they know but little about it—having no time to read the current literature of the day. They become hardened and less spiritually-minded, and in course of time we will have a criminal class of laborers manufactured in our own loved Southland, such as are landed upon our shores from foreign countries *to-day*. Great harm is being done (unintentionally) to future generations by working girls at a *tender* age during the eleven hours given us for sleep and recreation. I believe in paying operatives fair wages (*100 cents in the dollar*), and when you cannot do that shut down your mill and go at something else.

J. D. MOORE, Employer.

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GIBSONVILLE, GUILFORD COUNTY.

TO B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I would suggest that you urge upon the next Legislature to pass a ten-hour law. It would be the best thing for the laboring class that has ever been done. You don't know how it is killing up the women and children. It is ruining their health and breaking down their constitutions working over ten hours a day. We run sixty-nine hours a week, which you know is too hard for women to be on their feet eleven and one-half hours a day. I have been working in a cotton factory twelve years, and I believe I can turn off as good a production in ten hours as I can in eleven and one-half.

THOS. G. MOSES.

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CHARLOTTE, MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

TO B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—Let us have an intelligent agent to call on us in the future who can tell us the object of the Bureau, instead of sending us blanks to fill out which explain nothing. We were very much pleased with Mr. Womble, who called on us recently. He is a gentleman in every respect and a good man for the work. In a quiet, unobtrusive manner he enlightened us as to the value and true object of the Bureau and impressed us with its grave importance. We have often wondered what the Bureau was for, but are glad to say we have at last got light on this subject. Success to its Commissioner and all connected therewith.

SUPERINTENDENT OF FACTORY.

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PINEVILLE, MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

TO B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—An intelligent agent, such as called on us this year, can gather more real statistics in one week than can be gotten otherwise in a year. Let us have an agent every time and blanks will be cheerfully filled out instead of being cast in the waste-basket, as has been our custom to a great extent heretofore.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

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CHARLOTTE, MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

TO B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—The working people require a plan to *make* them save their money. They are shiftless and improvident, spending their earnings as fast as made and often foolishly. The school system is hardly liberal enough here (Charlotte) to operatives out of *city* limits, but if they were more liberal, without a prohibitive child-labor law, would be of no benefit, as the children are made to work. A child-labor law, if made *uniform* in the States of North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, these States being competitors, at sixteen years minimum, would, in five years, change our people. They are the best factory hands in America to-day (not the best skilled—they will be—but the best to adapt themselves, learn and give good work results).

There should be an inspection law, a deputy inspector appointed—one could cover this State—a good, sensible mill man, one who has not *failed* at the business, and a law for him to support, giving suitable time—sixty days—for infractions or



violations to be rectified, and then cases to be reported to prosecuting attorneys of the several districts and settled by fine. Our factories can't be too clean or well kept. State inspector should inspect every mill in this State at least once in six months.

Reports of Labor Commissioner should be published yearly; will help the State in attracting capital and will be business-like.

ROBERT M. GRIFFITH, Employer.

CHARLOTTE, MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

To B. R. LACY, Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—Replying to your inquiry as to the best means of reaching the mills in North Carolina, whether by circulars or by personal visits, I am most decidedly in favor of the latter; in fact, think it the only way you can correctly obtain information. You are engaged in a good cause—one that will benefit both the manufacturers and the employed, and I hope the next Legislature will grant you money enough to properly carry on the work.

Truly, W. S. MALLORY, Employer.

P. S.—The Alpha Mills give house-rent free, and in addition land enough for gardens—one acre to each family.

W. S. M.

RANDLEMAN, RANDOLPH COUNTY.

To B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I have no suggestion to make, only as regards children. I think there ought to be a law compelling them to go to school. We have a good system of free school, three teachers, a very large, three-room school-house, and county money to run our school eight months of the year, but parents will not make their children go. Our children all go to Sunday-school. Over five hundred in the town go to Sunday-school. We have four churches in the town and plenty of gospel pounded out to them.

JOHN H. FERREE, Employer.

RANDLEMAN, RANDOLPH COUNTY.

To B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I think the operatives in North Carolina mills are certainly as well off, if not better off, than any other mill operatives in this country. A majority of the factories are either in the country or small towns, where houses are not crowded together, and as a consequence good health prevails. In our county, and particularly in Randleman, the houses are provided with good gardens, which rent (house and garden together) for 50 and 75 cents per week, and most of the hands raise their own vegetables.

In my opinion the best course for North Carolina to pursue to help the mill operatives of the State is to let the labor question stay out of politics and the law and for the people to send such men to Washington as will vote for the best interest of the country's commerce in general and look out for the South in particular. If the general business of the country is good the North Carolina mill operative is all right.

S. BRYANT, Employer.

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CEDAR FALLS, RANDOLPH COUNTY.

TO B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—Notwithstanding the depression in business generally the past year we have operated our mill very near full time and have found ready sale for our product, but at low prices; yet able to make some money. Our help has worked well, and as a whole have enjoyed good health. We made a small reduction in wages, which was accepted by our employees without a murmur.

The low prices of almost everything required to live on, and the economy usually practiced and regular employment furnished has placed our help in an excellent condition financially, and the help with their employers congratulate themselves at having stood the depression so well. We think regular employment furnished and fair and honorable dealing with proper encouragement will elevate help more than all things else.

O. R. COX & SON, Employers.

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ROCKINGHAM, RICHMOND COUNTY.

TO B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—To say what would advance the work of your Bureau I am unable to do; you are in a better position to answer that question. I believe, though, this work, if properly managed and with sufficient funds, would be of advantage both to employer and employee. It shows, to all who may take the trouble to investigate, the relation between the help and the mill-owners, as a report is gotten from both laborer and capitalist, thus preventing political capital, so largely indulged in by some of our politicians.

An anti-immigration bureau would, in my opinion, do more good for the labor of our country—something to prevent the whole world from dumping its scum on our shores. If immigration (of course I speak of foreign) were stopped the laboring classes would be protected, wages would not decrease so rapidly, and those who wished could work without the consent of Debs & Co. Unless something is done to stop foreigners, who in all probability are nearly all fugitives from justice, our country will be ruled by anarchists and such cattle.

I think the idea of sending a representative from the Bureau is a better plan than mailing blanks as heretofore. I approve the plan.

ROBERT L. STEELE, JR., Superintendent.

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SPRAY, ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

TO B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—In regard to what age children should be allowed to work full time, would say I don't think restriction is altogether the thing we need in that respect, but I do think parents ought to be compelled to give their children a common school education at least, and this ought to be fixed by law. There are boys in this mill fourteen years old that cannot count one hundred. This is a fact, and they are bright-looking, intelligent boys; boys that could make smart men. I also think that no factory ought to be allowed to run over ten hours a day.

The two above-mentioned points ought to be acted upon at an early date.

S. B. SHIPP, Employee.



## SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY.

TO B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—There are many questions that cannot be answered without the expenditure of much time in getting up statistics.

There are two evils connected with factories that might be remedied by law:

Many men who have several children each move to factories and put their children to work and live off their wages, while they themselves are idle, drunken and the great mischief-makers about the mills. Some way ought to be provided to compel these men to work.

Many children are growing up at the mills without any education. The employment of children under fourteen years of age should be prohibited unless they have license to work in mills—license to be issued by County Commissioners (or School Board or Superintendent of Education), and to be issued only after proof that the child has attended school forty or sixty days that year; license to be good for one year; Commissioners to have discretion to issue license without attendance at school when child's labor is absolutely necessary for its support, as in case of orphans or widow with family.

F. J. MURDOCH, President.

## ELKIN, SURRY COUNTY.

TO B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—The condition of working people in this community is good. They are sober, industrious and most of them are saving some money. They are also contented and happy, and their prosperity would be seriously affected by the interference of any laws relating to them. They are vastly more comfortable and prosperous than the average small farmer.

CHATHAM MANUFACTURING Co., Employers.

## RALEIGH, WAKE COUNTY.

TO B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—Recognizing the magnitude, scope and essential labor, perplexity and tenacity involved in an efficient discharge of your commission, I feel it a *binding* duty resting upon every one to whom you may appeal for information to respond promptly and in good faith to the end that your Bureau may be able to illustrate in a reliable and practical way the important objects for which it was created, and I beg to assure you that it is with keen regret that I plead incapacity to make suggestions on this line. However, a few thoughts I may be permitted to express. Lack of industry and thrift among our dependent and poor of both colors is a potential cause of their continued unhappy state. More public spirit and concert of effort among our moneyed men to build up manufacturing enterprises and thereby provide more work for the laborer could and should be employed with great profit to themselves and relief to the wage-earners. Centers of idleness and popular loafing places (for example, our market-house and grog-allies) are crying subjects of consideration and *demand* a speedy remedy. The chain-gang is not cruel, but it is merciful to the willful and lazy vagrant, because it is his only cure.

Now that tariff agitation is over we can all reasonably hope for better times.

If it were possible to tax excursion trains out of existence a great boon would be accomplished, especially for the colored race.

JOS. E. POGUE, Employer.

RALEIGH, WAKE COUNTY.

TO B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—The State should have an inspector who could visit all mills and examine and suggest improvements, mainly in relation to sanitary condition, ventilation, etc.

J. S. WYNNE, Employer.

RALEIGH, WAKE COUNTY.

TO B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.:

The answers given on the opposite page in many instances are only approximate. I have, however, tried to be as accurate as possible.

Some of your questions under present conditions are very hard to answer correctly. The writer is of the opinion that the operatives for the past two years have gotten the lion's share.

Operatives as a rule are not taking advantage of the facilities offered them for improving their condition. As a rule they look upon the mill-owners as their oppressors, and frequently they do only just enough for their employers to get their pay and not be discharged, and in case they are discharged they raise the howl of oppression.

The policy of this mill has been to do all that was possible to elevate and take care of its labor. There is, however, a tendency among mill hands to change places, which is injurious to both themselves and the mills.

F. O. MORING, Secretary and Treasurer.



## TOBACCO FACTORIES.

In answer to a circular-letter sent to the tobacco factories for information in their line we received a reply to the effect that "If we had a man thoroughly acquainted with the factory business (plug and smoking) we would find that by questions arranged relative to each business we could and would be more thoroughly posted. Manufacture of cotton goods and plug tobacco is so different that there is no way to answer questions intelligently."

"Hands here make as much as \$7 per day, but it is not right to put it down that way, knowing he employs help he has to pay. While there is no way of showing this by questions to answer at all is guess-work, and you want facts."

In accordance with the above suggestion I at once had issued a "Tobacco Blank." They are printed herewith in full. Only about five per cent. of these blanks were answered at all, notwithstanding the fact that one was sent to every factory in the State that we could in any way get the address of. Following are the blanks, viz.:

## BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS,

RALEIGH, August 21, 1894.

Your name? ..... Post-office? ..... County? Catawba.  
What is your position in factory? Proprietor and manager.  
Name of factory? .....  
Kind? Plug and twist tobacco.  
Class of goods manufactured? Chewing tobacco.  
Number of benches? One double.  
Number of plug machines? Work by hand.  
Number of smoking packers? None.  
Do you consider steam plug factories injurious to health? I do.  
Is cutting-room properly ventilated? Yes.  
Number of hours that constitute a day's work? Ten.  
Do you favor a ten-hour day? Yes. Should it be fixed by law? Is enough.  
Are employees paid for overtime? Are paid by the hour.  
What time is allowed for dinner? One hour.  
Number of employees? Eight. Men? Two. Women? Six.  
Average wages per day of men, skilled? \$1. Unskilled? 50 cents. Women, skilled? 50 cents. Unskilled? 25 cents.  
At what age should children work full time? After fourteen years.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS,

RALEIGH, August 21, 1894.

Your name? ..... Post-office? ..... County? Davie.  
 What is your position in factory? General boss.  
 Name of factory? .....  
 Kind? Plug.  
 Class of goods manufactured? Common and medium.  
 Number of benches? Two double.  
 Number of plug machines? Two.  
 Number of smoking packers? None.  
 Do you consider steam plug tobacco factories injurious to health? I do not.  
 Is cutting-room properly ventilated? Yes.  
 Number of hours that constitute a day's work? Twelve.  
 Do you favor a ten-hour day? No. Should it be fixed by law? No.  
 Are employees paid for overtime? No.  
 What time is allowed for dinner? One hour.  
 Number of employees? Twenty to thirty men and women.  
 Average wages per day of men, skilled? 75 cents. Unskilled? 50 cents.  
 Women, skilled? 33½ cents. Unskilled? 25 cents. Children? 10 to 25 cents.  
 At what age should children work full time? Ten.  
 Should it be fixed by law? I think not.  
 How often are buildings and machinery inspected? No regular time.  
 By whom? The boss. Should it be required by law? No.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS,

RALEIGH, August 21, 1894.

Your name? ..... Post-office? ..... County? Iredell.  
 What is your position in factory? One of the firm.  
 Name of factory? .....  
 Kind? Tobacco.  
 Class of goods manufactured? Plug tobacco.  
 Number of benches? Five double.  
 Do you consider steam plug factories injurious to health? No.  
 Is cutting-room properly ventilated? Yes.  
 Number of hours that constitute a day's work? Eleven and one-half.  
 Do you favor a ten-hour day? No. Should it be fixed by law? No.  
 Are employees paid for overtime? Cannot make overtime in a tobacco factory.  
 What time is allowed for dinner? Forty-five minutes.  
 Average wages per day of men, skilled? \$1.25. Unskilled? 75 cents. Women,  
 skilled? 60 cents. Unskilled? 50 cents. Children? 20 to 40 cents.  
 At what age should children work full time? .....  
 Should it be fixed by law? We think not.  
 How often are buildings and machinery inspected? Not necessary in our  
 business.



We presume it is intended that this blank should be filled out by an employee, but it seems that they do not want to put their names to it; therefore we answer the questions as best we are able.

We employ a total number of hands seventy-five; about fifty per cent. of these are children. Children receive about twenty-five cents, and the women about fifty cents, some of them sixty cents. We employ almost all colored help, using white help over the different departments.

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BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS,

RALEIGH, August 21, 1894.

Your name? ----- Post-office? ----- County? Iredell.

What is your position in factory? Proprietor.

Name of factory? -----

Kind? Plug tobacco.

Class of goods manufactured? Plug tobacco.

Number of benches? Five double.

Number of plug machines? None.

Number of smoking packers? None.

Do you consider steam plug factories injurious to health? No.

Is cutting-room properly ventilated? Yes.

Number of hours that constitute a day's work? Eleven.

Do you favor a ten-hour day? No. Should it be fixed by law? No.

Are employees paid for overtime? Yes.

What time is allowed for dinner? Forty-five minutes.

Number of employees? Sixty to seventy-five. Men? One-third. Women? One-third. Children? One-third.

Average wages per day of men, skilled? \$1.50. Unskilled? 60 cents. Women, skilled? 60 cents. Unskilled? 40 cents. Children? 25 cents.

At what age should children work full time? Ten years old for negroes.

Should it be fixed by law? No.

How often are buildings and machinery inspected? Machinery very often.

By whom? Superintendent. Should it be fixed by law? No.

We work almost entirely negro labor. Have no trouble whatever, except drunkenness, with them. If you can remove liquor from the reach of the colored population it is the best labor in the world for tobacco.

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BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS,

RALEIGH, August 21, 1894.

Your name? ----- Post-office? ----- County? Rowan.

What is your position in factory? General Superintendent.

Name of factory? -----

Kind? Tobacco.

Class of goods manufactured? Plug tobacco.

Number of benches? Twelve single.

Number of plug machines? Two.

Do you consider steam plug factories injurious to health? No.  
 Is cutting-room properly ventilated? Yes.  
 Number of hours that constitute a day's work? Ten.  
 Do you favor a ten-hour day? Yes. Should it be fixed by law? Yes.  
 Are employees paid for overtime? Yes.  
 What time is allowed for dinner? One hour.  
 Number of employees? One hundred. Men? Twenty-five. Women? Fifty.  
 Children? Twenty-five.  
 Average wages of men per day, skilled? \$1. Unskilled? 60 cents. Women, skilled? 60 cents. Unskilled? 40 cents. Children? 20 cents.  
 At what age should children work full time? Eighteen years.  
 Should it be fixed by law? Yes.  
 How often are buildings and machinery inspected? Each day.  
 By whom? Superintendent. Should it be required by law? Yes.

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BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS,

RALEIGH, August 21, 1894.

Your name? ----- Post-office? ----- County? Surry.  
 What is your position in factory? Principal manager picking-room.  
 Name of factory? -----  
 Kind? Plug tobacco.  
 Class of goods manufactured? All grades plug.  
 Number of benches? Two double.  
 Do you consider steam plug factories injurious to health? Yes.  
 Is cutting-room properly ventilated? Yes.  
 Number of hours that constitute a day's work? Eleven and one-half.  
 Do you favor a ten-hour day? Yes. Should it be fixed by law? Yes.  
 Are employees paid for overtime? No.  
 What time is allowed for dinner? One hour.  
 Number of employees? Twenty-five. Men? Five. Women? Seven. Children? Thirteen.  
 Average wages per day of men, skilled? \$1. Unskilled? 75 cents. Women, skilled? 75 cents. Unskilled? 40 cents. Children? 25 cents.  
 At what age should children work full time? Ten years.  
 Should it be fixed by law? Yes.  
 "Cleanliness is next to godliness"; therefore cleanliness should be observed in a factory and around it for health.

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BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS,

RALEIGH, August 21, 1894.

Your name? ----- Post-office? ----- County? Surry.  
 What is your position in factory? Boss of cutting and prize-rooms.  
 Name of factory? -----  
 Kind? Plug and smoking tobacco.  
 Class of goods manufactured? All grades.



Number of benches? Two single.  
 Number of plug machines? Three.  
 Number of smoking packers, hand? One.  
 Do you consider steam plug factories injurious to health? Yes.  
 Is cutting-room properly ventilated? Yes.  
 Number of hours that constitute a day's work? Eleven and one-half.  
 Do you favor a ten-hour day? Yes. Should it be fixed by law? Yes.  
 Are employees paid for overtime? Yes.  
 What time is allowed for dinner? One hour.  
 Number of employees? Thirty. Men? Ten. Women? Five. Children? Fifteen.  
 Average wages per day of men, skilled? 90 cents to \$1. Unskilled? 65 cents.  
 Women, skilled? 65 cents. Unskilled? 25 cents. Children? 20 to 25 cents.  
 At what age should children work full time? Ten years.  
 Should it be fixed by law? No.

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BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS,

RALEIGH, August 21, 1894.

Your name? ..... Post-office? ..... County? Surry.  
 What is your position in factory? One of the proprietors.  
 Name of factory? .....  
 Kind? Plug tobacco.  
 Class of goods manufactured? Plug tobacco.  
 Number of benches? Eight double.  
 Number of plug machines? None.  
 Number of smoking packers? None.  
 Do you consider steam plug factories injurious to health? No.  
 Number of hours that constitute a day's work? Eleven.  
 Do you favor a ten-hour day? No. Should it be fixed by law? No.  
 Are employees paid for overtime? Yes.  
 What time is allowed for dinner? One hour.  
 Number of employees? Ninety. Men? Twenty. Women? Twenty-five.  
 Children? Forty-five.  
 Average wages per day of men, skilled? \$1.35. Unskilled? 60 cents. Women, skilled? 50 cents. Unskilled? 37½ cents. Children? 25 cents.  
 At what age should children work full time? Eight years.  
 Should it be fixed by law? No.  
 How often are buildings and machinery inspected? Almost daily.  
 By whom? Manager or proprietors.  
 Should inspection be required by law? Yes.

The health of our hands has been remarkably good ever since we have been working steam. This year, for instance, we have had a great deal of typhoid fever in our town, and we haven't had a single case among our regular hands. We mentioned it to Dr. Smith, of our town, and he claims that steam is a good disinfectant; hence we are persuaded steam factories are the healthiest places for hands we know of.

## CHAPTER III.

### AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS, ETC.

This chapter is composed of information gathered from the best and most influential farmers in the State, and gives the wages of farm laborers, their daily compensation, and their condition, morally, socially and financially.

I trust that not only the farming people, but that all business men will give this chapter their careful study; it shows the condition of agriculture in our State as complete as it was possible to get through correspondence.

Under each county will be found the general average of that county, and at the close of the table will be found the average for the State. As near as we can calculate the average day of a farm laborer is about nine hours; although they work about fourteen in summer, in winter they do not work often over seven, and that the majority of laborers are not "docked" for "rainy days," as they are generally put in an outhouse to cut feed for the stock, husk corn and do other little chores around the "great-'ouse," and work generally about half time. This applies to the hands that are hired by the month. Those who work by the day receive about fifty cents on an average, and of course do not "show up" on "rainy days," unless it is that the employer feeds them; then they are there, but get only their meals, for which they only cut enough wood to get dinner with. The average wages per month are about nine dollars. This is about the wages paid single men. Married men and those with families are generally given a house with garden patches, fuel and places to raise poultry and pigs, and are furnished with horse and wagon to go to church and to mill, and work for a part of the crop. About  $66\frac{2}{3}$  per cent. of the farmers report a decrease of wages of farm help, and  $33\frac{1}{3}$  per cent. say there is no change, which means that wages have not fallen with prices of products. Following will be found the table, averages, etc.:



TABLE No. 4—SHOWING THE COMPENSATION OF FARM

COUNTY.	Has building of R. R. increased value of land in your section?	If so, how much—per cent.?	Have R. R. injured the value of land anywhere in your county?	If so, to what extent?	Has there been decline in value of land past year?	If so, what cause?
Alamance	no	---	no	---	yes	low prices
Alamance	yes	100	no	---	yes	scarcity of money
Alamance	yes	10	no	---	yes	low prices
Alamance	no	---	no	---	yes	money panie
Alamance	yes	25	no	---	yes	low prices
Alamance	no	---	no	---	yes	no money
Alamance	yes	50	no	---	yes	panie
Average	yes	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	no	---	yes	low prices
Alexander	yes	33 $\frac{1}{3}$	no	---	no	---
Alexander	no	---	no	---	yes	---
Alexander	yes	30	no	---	---	---
Alexander	no	---	no	---	yes	money mat'rs unsettl'd
Alexander	yes	25	no	---	no	---
Alexander	no	---	no	---	yes	hard times
Average	yes	29	no	---	yes	---
Alleghany	yes	10	no	---	yes	panie
Alleghany	no	---	no	---	yes	panie, '93
Alleghany	no	---	no	---	yes	money panie, '93
Alleghany	no	---	no	---	no	---
Alleghany	---	---	---	---	yes	no money
Alleghany	---	---	---	---	yes	no money
Average	no	---	no	---	yes	---
Anson	yes	15	no	---	yes	poor crops
Anson	no	---	no	---	yes	low prices
Anson	yes	20	no	---	yes	no money
Anson	yes	33 $\frac{1}{3}$	no	---	yes	no money
Anson	---	---	---	---	yes	low prices
Anson	yes	20	no	---	yes	general depression
Average	yes	22	no	---	yes	no money
Ashe	no R. R.	---	---	---	no	---
Ashe	no	---	no	---	yes	hard times
Ashe	no	---	no	---	no	lands not selling
Ashe	---	---	---	---	yes	low prices
Ashe	no	---	no	---	yes	no money
Ashe	no	---	yes	10 per ct.	yes	'93 panie
Ashe	no	---	---	---	no	---
Average	no	---	no	10 per ct.	yes	no money
Beaufort	no	---	no	---	yes	financial depression
Beaufort	yes	---	---	---	no	---
Beaufort	yes	25	no	---	no	---
Average	yes	25	no	---	no	---
Bertie	no	---	no	---	yes	low prices
Bertie	yes	100	no	---	yes	low prices
Bertie	no	---	yes	10 per ct.	yes	financial depression
Average	no	---	no	---	yes	---
Bladen	no	---	no	---	yes	no money
Bladen	some	---	no	---	yes	no money
Bladen	no	---	no	---	yes	no money
Bladen	yes	20	yes	50 per ct.	yes	no money
Bladen	yes	25	---	---	yes	no money
Bladen	yes	20	no	---	no	---

LABORERS, THEIR MENTAL, MORAL AND FINANCIAL CONDITION.

Has value of land incr'd by growth of towns and villages in your county?	Tendency to have larger or smaller farms?	Improvements been made on land past year?	Nature of improvements?	Have lands been reclaimed by ditching or otherwise?	If so, to what extent?
no	same	yes	new houses	no	
yes	same	no		no	
yes	smaller	yes	more clover and grass	yes	ditching
no		yes	grasses	no	
yes	smaller	yes		yes	ditching
no	same	yes	building the soil	yes	
yes	smaller	yes		yes	sowing grasses
yes	smaller	yes		yes	
yes	smaller	yes	manuring	yes	little
no	smaller	yes	cultivation	yes	
no		yes	fertilizing	no	
no	smaller	some	drainage	yes	25 per cent.
yes	smaller	yes		yes	great
no	smaller	some	ditching	some	25 per cent.
no	smaller	yes		yes	25 per cent.
no	smaller	yes		yes	great
no	smaller	yes	orchards	yes	great
no	same	yes	manuring	yes	great
yes	larger	yes		yes	
	same	yes	better farming		
no	smaller	yes	fertilizing	yes	
no	smaller	yes		yes	great
yes	smaller	yes		yes	ditching
no	same	no		yes	
yes	smaller	yes	terracing	yes	125 per cent.
yes	larger	no		yes	
		yes	building	yes	ditching
little	smaller	little		yes	
yes	smaller	yes		yes	
no	larger	yes	fertilizing	yes	
little	larger	yes	building	yes	ditching
no	smaller	yes	ditching	yes	
no	larger	yes	draining	yes	
no	same	yes	manuring	yes	ditching
no	smaller	yes	fertilizing soil	yes	ditching
	larger	yes		yes	
no	larger	yes		yes	
yes	smaller	yes		yes	10 per cent.
yes	smaller	yes		yes	
yes	smaller	yes	clearing	yes	
yes	smaller	yes		yes	10 per cent.
no	smaller	no		no	
yes	smaller	yes	building	yes	ditching
yes	larger	some	building	yes	20 per cent.
yes	smaller	yes	building	yes	20 per cent.
no	smaller	yes	better cultivation	yes	
no	smaller	yes	clearing	yes	
no	larger	yes	manuring	yes	25 per cent.
no	larger	yes	fertilizing	no	
yes	smaller	yes		no	
no	smaller	some	resting it	yes	



TABLE No. 4—ALAMANCE, ALEXANDER, ALLEGHANY, ANSON,

Is fertility of land maintained?	Have farmers improved in their mode of living?	Has cost of living increased or decreased past year?	Wages per month of farm laborers, men.	Women.	Children.	Has rate of wages increased in past year?
yes	yes	decreased	\$ 7 00	\$ 2 00	-----	no
no	no	same	4 00 to 8 00	2 00 to 5 00	2 00	-----
yes	yes	decreased	8 00 to 10 00	4 00	-----	no
yes	yes	decreased	6 00 to 10 00	4 00	-----	no
no	no	increased	10 00	5 00	3 00	no
yes	yes	-----	7 00	-----	-----	no
yes	yes	decreased	6 00	3 00	2 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	7 57	3 66	2 33	no
yes	yes	increased	8 00 to 10 00	-----	-----	yes
yes	yes	increased	6 00 to 8 00	-----	board	yes
no	yes	increased	6 00	3 00	2 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	6 00 to 8 00	3 00 to 5 00	2 00 to 3 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	7 50	5 00	5 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	6 00 to 8 00	3 00 to 5 00	1 00 to 3 00	no
yes	yes	same	7 00	4 00	2 75	no
yes	yes	decreased	10 00	4 00	2 00	no
yes	yes	increased	10 00	6 00	2 00 to 4 00	yes
yes	yes	increased	8 00 to 10 00	2 00 to 3 00	-----	no
yes	yes	increased	12 00	4 00	-----	no
-----	yes	decreased	10 00	4 00	4 00	-----
yes	some	increased	7 00	3 50	-----	no
yes	yes	increased	11 33 $\frac{1}{3}$	4 00	3 00	no
yes	some	decreased	7 00 to 9 00	5 00 to 7 00	3 00 to 4 00	no
yes	no	decreased	7 00 to 10 00	4 00 to 6 00	-----	no
yes	no	decreased	8 00	4 00	2 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	8 00	5 00	3 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	8 00 to 12 00	4 00 to 8 00	2 00 to 6 00	no
yes	-----	decreased	6 00	4 00	-----	no
yes	yes	decreased	8 00	4 00	3 00	no
yes	yes	same	11 00 to 13 00	4 00	3 00	no
yes	yes	increased	8 00 to 10 00	4 00	-----	no
yes	yes	increased	8 00 to 10 00	4 00 to 5 00	-----	no
yes	-----	decreased	5 00 to 10 00	4 00 to 6 00	2 00 to 4 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	8 00 to 10 00	2 00 to 4 00	1 00 to 6 00	no
yes	yes	same	8 00 to 15 00	5 00 to 6 00	3 00 to 5 00	no
yes	yes	same	10 00 to 15 00	4 00 to 6 00	-----	no
yes	yes	-----	8 50	4 28	3 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	10 00	5 00	2 50	no
yes	no	decreased	10 00	10 00	6 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	10 00	6 00	4 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	10 00	7 00	4 00	no
no	no	decreased	7 00	3 00	1 50	yes
yes	yes	decreased	6 00 to 8 00	3 00 to 4 00	1 00 to 2 00	no
yes	no	-----	6 00 to 10 00	3 00 to 4 00	-----	no
yes	no	decreased	7 00	3 00	1 25	no
yes	no	same	8 00 to 13 00	2 00 to 4 00	-----	no
no	no	decreased	7 00	4 00	2 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	12 00	6 00	4 50	no
yes	yes	decreased	6 00	2 00 to 3 00	1 50	no
yes	yes	decreased	2 00 to 6 00	2 00 to 5 00	-----	no
yes	little	decreased	9 00	6 00	4 00	no

## ASHE, BEAUFORT, BERTIE AND BLADEN COUNTIES CONTINUED.

If so, how much?	Has there been a decrease during that time?	If so, from what cause?	Are farm laborers given rations in addition to wages?	What is the value of rations?	Do laborers have house, room or lodgings free, with gardens?
-----	yes	crop failure	yes	\$ 4 00	yes
-----	yes	low prices	yes	4 00 to 7 00	yes
-----	yes	low prices	yes	5 50	yes
-----	no	-----	yes	3 00 to 6 00	yes
-----	yes	low prices	yes	5 00	yes
-----	no	-----	yes	5 00	yes
-----	yes	panic	yes	3 00 to 4 00	yes
-----	yes	-----	yes	4 71	yes
1 4	-----	-----	no	-----	yes
-----	yes	no money	no	-----	yes
-----	yes	laziness	yes	4 00	yes
-----	no	-----	yes	5 00	yes
-----	some	laziness	yes	5 00 to 6 00	yes
-----	yes	laziness	yes	5 00	yes
-----	yes	panic	yes	4 50	yes
10 per ct.	no	-----	yes	6 00	yes
-----	yes	-----	yes	5 00	yes
-----	no	-----	yes	10 00	yes
-----	no	-----	yes	6 00	yes
-----	yes	depression of business	yes	5 00	yes
-----	-----	-----	yes	6 00	yes
-----	yes	poor crops	yes	5 00 to 6 00	yes
-----	yes	low prices	yes	3 00 to 4 00	yes
-----	no	-----	yes	3 00	yes
-----	yes	-----	yes	3 00	yes
-----	no	-----	yes	3 00	yes
-----	yes	low prices	yes	2 00	yes
-----	yes	-----	yes	3 33 $\frac{1}{3}$	yes
-----	no	-----	yes	6 00	yes
-----	no	can't sell produce	yes	2 00 to 4 00	yes
-----	yes	no money	yes	5 00 to 6 00	yes
-----	yes	low prices	yes	3 00	yes
-----	no	-----	yes	5 00	yes
-----	no	-----	yes	6 00	yes
-----	no	-----	yes	-----	yes
-----	no	-----	yes	4 65	yes
-----	no	-----	yes	4 00	yes
-----	-----	-----	yes	3 00	yes
-----	no	-----	yes	4 00	yes
-----	no	-----	yes	3 66	yes
-----	-----	-----	yes	4 00	yes
-----	no	-----	yes	4 00	yes
-----	yes	low price of produce	yes	4 50	yes
-----	-----	-----	yes	4 00	yes
-----	no	-----	yes	3 00	yes
-----	yes	no money	yes	1 20	yes
-----	no	-----	yes	4 00 to 5 00	yes
-----	yes	low prices	yes	3 00	yes
-----	yes	hard times	yes	3 00	yes
-----	no	-----	yes	4 50	yes



TABLE No. 4—ALAMANCE, ALEXANDER, ALLEGHANY, ANSON,

With pastur- age?	The monthly value of these?	What other advantages accorded wage-earners?	Is labor abundant or scarce?	Reasons.
yes	-----	house and fuel	plenty	low prices
yes	\$ 1 00 to 2 00	fire-wood	abund't	-----
yes	4 00	-----	plenty	-----
yes	1 00 to 3 00	-----	scarce	public works
yes	3 00	fire-wood	plenty	-----
yes	2 00	fire-wood	scarce	-----
yes	2 00	paid for rainy days	plenty	-----
yes	2 33 $\frac{1}{3}$	-----	plenty	-----
yes	-----	-----	plenty	-----
yes	50 cents	-----	plenty	-----
yes	2 00	-----	scarce	-----
yes	2 00	fire-wood	plenty	-----
yes	2 00	-----	scarce	-----
yes	1 62 $\frac{1}{2}$	fire-wood	plenty	-----
no	1 75	wood and team	plenty	-----
yes	4 00	using fruits	plenty	-----
no	2 00 to 3 00	none	plenty	no money
no	-----	none	plenty	-----
yes	-----	-----	plenty	-----
no	5 50	none	plenty	-----
no	3 25	-----	plenty	-----
yes	-----	fruit	plenty	-----
yes	2 50	fuel	plenty	no emigration
yes	1 50	good patches for vegetables	plenty	-----
yes	3 50	good patches for vegetables	plenty	-----
yes	-----	good patches for vegetables	-----	church
yes	1 00	keep stock and raise poultry	plenty	-----
yes	2 25	fuel	plenty	-----
yes	4 00	-----	plenty	-----
-----	1 00	none	scarce	-----
yes	4 00 to 5 00	-----	plenty	-----
-----	1 00	wood free	plenty	-----
yes	2 00 to 3 00	-----	abund't	no energy
-----	2 00 to 5 00	wood free	plenty	-----
yes	1 00	house and fire-wood	scarce	-----
yes	2 45	fuel	plenty	-----
no	2 00	credit	plenty	-----
yes	-----	no loss of time	plenty	-----
no	3 00	fire-wood	plenty	-----
no	2 50	-----	plenty	-----
-----	-----	house and garden	plenty	-----
yes	3 00	team and wood free	plenty	-----
yes	-----	team and wood free	plenty	-----
yes	3 00	-----	plenty	-----
yes	4 00	wood and rent free	neither	-----
-----	1 00	fire-wood	plenty	-----
yes	3 00	fire-wood	plenty	-----
no	5 00	-----	plenty	-----
-----	10 00	-----	-----	-----
no	-----	raising stock	plenty	-----

ASHE, BEAUFORT, BERTIE AND BLADEN COUNTIES CONTINUED.

Can they find employment all the year?	Is educational condition improving?	Is their moral condition improving?	Have they religious instruction?	If not, why not?	Is the financial condition improving?	If not, why not?
yes	yes	no	yes	-----	no	low prices
yes	no	no	no	-----	no	-----
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	-----
yes	yes	no	yes	-----	no	extravagance
yes	yes	-----	yes	-----	no	low wages
yes	yes	no	yes	-----	no	extravagance
yes	no	no	yes	-----	no	all to pay taxes
yes	yes	no	yes	-----	no	-----
yes	yes	no	yes	-----	no	no money
no	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	-----
no	some	no	yes	-----	no	-----
yes	no	no	yes	-----	no	no work
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	yes	-----
yes	slow	no	yes	won't have it	no	too proud
yes	yes	no	yes	-----	no	-----
no	yes	yes	yes	-----	yes	-----
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	yes	no energy
no	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	-----
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	yes	-----
no	yes	yes	yes	-----	yes	-----
no	-----	no	yes	-----	no	no mon'y to improve
no	yes	yes	yes	-----	yes	-----
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	don't know
yes	yes	no	yes	-----	no	-----
yes	yes	no	no	don't want it	no	don't work
no	no	no	-----	-----	no	-----
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	-----	-----
no	no	yes	-----	-----	no	-----
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	-----
no	yes	yes	yes	-----	yes	-----
no	no	some	yes	-----	no	-----
no	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	-----
no	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	-----
no	some	no	yes	-----	no	laziness
yes	yes	yes	no	-----	yes	indolence
yes	no	yes	yes	-----	no	-----
no	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	-----
yes	no	no	yes	-----	no	-----
yes	yes	-----	no	-----	-----	-----
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	yes	-----
yes	yes	-----	no	-----	-----	-----
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	-----
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	-----
no	no	no	yes	-----	no	no reason
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	-----
yes	yes	no	yes	-----	no	-----
no	yes	no	yes	-----	no	indolence
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	little	no money
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	-----
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	yes	-----
yes	some	some	yes	-----	some	living cheaper



TABLE No.

COUNTY.	Has building of R. R. increased value of land in your section?	If so, how much—per cent.?	Have R. R. injured the value of land anywhere in your county?	If so, to what extent?	Has there been decline in value of land past year?	If so, what cause?
Bladen	no	-----	no	-----	yes	no money
Bladen	yes	50	yes	10 pr ct.	no	-----
<b>Average</b>	yes	29	no	-----	yes	no money
Brunswick	no	-----	no	-----	no	-----
Brunswick	no	-----	yes	-----	no	-----
Brunswick	no	-----	no	-----	no	-----
Brunswick	no	-----	yes	-----	yes	-----
Brunswick	yes	10	-----	-----	yes	no money
Brunswick	no	-----	yes	-----	no	-----
Brunswick	yes	25	no	-----	no	-----
Brunswick	no	-----	no	-----	no	-----
<b>Average</b>	no	-----	no	-----	no	no money
Buncombe	yes	50	no	-----	yes	-----
Buncombe	yes	300	no	-----	no	-----
Buncombe	yes	25	no	-----	yes	-----
Buncombe	yes	500	no	-----	yes	-----
Buncombe	yes	100	no	-----	yes	financial depression
Buncombe	yes	25	no	-----	no	-----
Buncombe	yes	20	no	-----	no	-----
Buncombe	yes	-----	no	-----	yes	-----
<b>Average</b>	yes	145	no	-----	yes	-----
Burke	yes	25	no	-----	no	-----
Burke	yes	100	no	-----	no	-----
Burke	yes	20	no	-----	no	-----
<b>Average</b>	yes	48	no	-----	no	-----
Cabarrus	yes	50	no	-----	yes	hard times
Cabarrus	no	-----	no	-----	yes	low prices
Cabarrus	-----	-----	-----	-----	yes	financial depression
Cabarrus	yes	50	no	-----	yes	low prices
Cabarrus	no	-----	no	-----	yes	low prices
Cabarrus	no	-----	no	-----	yes	low prices
<b>Average</b>	no	-----	no	-----	yes	low prices
Caldwell	yes	50	no	-----	no	-----
Caldwell	yes	100	yes	50 pr ct.	no	cutting timber
Caldwell	yes	10	no	-----	no	-----
Caldwell	yes	10	no	-----	yes	panic
Caldwell	yes	10	no	-----	yes	scarcity of money
Caldwell	yes	25	no	-----	no	-----
<b>Average</b>	yes	35	no	-----	no	-----
Camden	no	-----	no	-----	yes	not cultivated
Chatham	no	-----	yes	-----	yes	scarcity of money
Chatham	no	-----	no	-----	yes	scarcity of money
<b>Average</b>	no	-----	-----	-----	yes	no money
Carteret	yes	25	no	-----	yes	low prices
Carteret	yes	30	no	-----	yes	low prices
Carteret	yes	25	no	-----	no	-----
Carteret	yes	10	no	-----	yes	scarcity of money
Carteret	yes	10	no	-----	yes	scarcity of money
Carteret	yes	25	no	-----	no	-----
Carteret	yes	50	-----	-----	no	-----
<b>Average</b>	yes	25	no	-----	yes	-----

4—CONTINUED.

Has value of land incr'd by growth of towns and villages in your county?	Tendency to have larger or smaller farms?	Improvements been made on land past year?	Nature of improvements?	Have lands been reclaimed by ditching or otherwise?	If so, to what extent?
no	larger	yes		yes	
no	larger	yes	clearing	yes	60 per cent.
no	smaller	yes		yes	42½ per cent.
yes	smaller	yes		yes	moderate
yes	smaller	yes	manuring	yes	great
no	larger	yes	draining	yes	ditching
no		no		yes	25 per cent.
no	smaller	yes	better farming	yes	
no	smaller	yes	ditching, etc.	yes	
yes	larger	yes	draining	yes	50 per cent.
yes	larger	yes	drainage	yes	
no	larger	yes		yes	37½ per cent.
yes	smaller	yes	general	yes	50 per cent.
no	smaller	yes	better cultivation		
yes	smaller	yes	better farming	yes	
yes	smaller	yes		yes	
yes	smaller	yes	manuring		
yes	smaller	yes	clover, etc.	yes	
yes	smaller	yes	manuring	yes	ditching
yes	smaller	yes			
yes	smaller	yes		yes	50 per cent.
yes	smaller	yes	improved soil	yes	
yes	smaller	yes	clover, etc.	yes	50 per cent.
yes	smaller	yes	ditching	yes	
yes	smaller	yes		yes	50 per cent.
yes	same			yes	little
no	smaller	yes	grass and clover	no	
no	smaller	no		no	
yes	smaller	yes	rotation of crops	yes	15 per cent.
no	smaller	yes	manuring, etc.	no	
no	smaller	yes			
no	smaller	yes		no	
yes	smaller	yes	peas and clover	no	
yes	smaller	yes	good buildings	yes	
yes	smaller			yes	little
yes	smaller	yes		no	
yes	larger	yes	peas, etc.	yes	20 per cent.
no	smaller	yes	draining		
yes	smaller	yes		yes	20 per cent.
no	same	no		yes	little
no	smaller	yes		yes	little
yes	smaller	yes	manuring	yes	
	smaller	yes		yes	
yes	smaller	yes		yes	10 per cent.
yes	smaller	yes	manuring	yes	10 per cent.
yes	smaller	yes	manuring	yes	30 per cent.
no	smaller	yes	better farming	yes	great
yes	smaller	yes		yes	10 per cent.
no	larger	yes		yes	little
yes	smaller	yes	clearing and building	yes	
yes	smaller	yes		yes	13 per cent.



TABLE No. 4—BLADEN, BRUNSWICK, BUNCOMBE, BURKE, CABARRUS,

Is fertility of land maintained?	Have farmers improved in their mode of living?	Has cost of living increased or decreased past year?	Wages per month of farm laborers, men.	Women.	Children.	Has rate of wages increased in past year?
yes	some	decreased	\$ 8 00	\$ 5 00	\$ 3 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	12 00	7 00	5 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	8 62	4 62	3 33	no
yes	yes	decreased	12 00	8 00	4 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	10 00	6 00	3 00	no
yes	yes	same	10 00	8 00	-----	no
yes	yes	same	13 00	10 00	5 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	7 00 to 8 00	4 00 to 5 00	3 00 to 4 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	13 00	6 00 to 8 00	3 00 to 4 00	no
yes	yes	increased	16 00	8 00	5 00	no
yes	yes	increased	10 00 to 15 00	6 00 to 7 00	3 00 to 8 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	11 62	6 12	4 00	no
yes	yes	increased	10 00	6 00	3 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	10 00	-----	-----	no
yes	yes	decreased	10 00	-----	-----	no
yes	yes	decreased	16 00 to 18 00	-----	-----	no
yes	yes	increased	6 00 to 8 00	-----	-----	no
yes	little	increased	10 00	-----	-----	no
yes	yes	decreased	8 00 to 13 00	4 00 to 8 00	2 00 to 5 00	yes
yes	yes	increased	10 50	5 50	3 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	8 00	4 00	-----	no
yes	little	same	8 00 to 10 00	4 00 to 6 00	1 00 to 2 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	8 00	4 00	2 50	no
yes	yes	decreased	8 00	6 00	1 25	no
yes	yes	decreased	10 00	5 00	-----	no
yes	no	decreased	7 00 to 10 00	-----	-----	no
no	yes	decreased	7 00	4 00 to 5 00	-----	no
yes	yes	decreased	6 00 to 10 00	4 00 to 5 00	3 00 to 5 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	8 00	-----	-----	no
yes	yes	decreased	6 00 to 10 00	4 00 to 6 00	4 00	yes
yes	yes	decreased	8 00	5 00	4 00	no
yes	no	increased	8 00 to 13 00	4 00 to 6 00	2 00	no
no	yes	decreased	10 00 to 13 00	3 00 to 6 00	3 00 to 6 00	yes
yes	yes	same	10 00 to 13 00	4 00 to 8 00	-----	no
yes	no	same	8 00 to 10 00	4 00 to 6 00	3 00 to 5 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	8 00	4 00	2 00	no
no	yes	decreased	8 00 to 10 00	4 00 to 5 00	2 00 to 4 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	10 00	4 50	3 00	no
no	no	increased	8 00 to 12 00	3 00 to 4 00	-----	yes
yes	no	increased	6 00	3 00	1 00 to 3 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	8 00	3 00	-----	no
yes	-----	-----	7 00	3 00	-----	no
yes	yes	decreased	6 00 to 8 00	4 00 to 6 00	2 00 to 3 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	8 00 to 10 00	3 00 to 5 00	2 00 to 4 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	6 00 to 8 00	-----	-----	no
yes	yes	decreased	8 00	-----	-----	no
yes	yes	decreased	10 00 to 15 00	5 00 to 10 00	5 00	yes
yes	yes	increased	9 00 to 12 00	7 00 to 9 00	4 00 to 7 00	yes
yes	yes	-----	14 00	7 00	-----	no
yes	yes	decreased	9 25	6 00	3 75	no

CALDWELL, CAMDEN, CHATHAM AND CARTERET COUNTIES CONTINUED.

If so, how much?	Has there been a decrease during that time?	If so, from what cause?	Are farm laborers given rations in addition to wages?	What is the value of rations?	Do laborers have house, room or lodgings free, with gardens?
	some		some	\$ 3 00	no
	yes	no money	no		yes
	yes		yes	2 70	yes
	no		no		yes
	no		no		yes
	yes	no money	yes	2 40	yes
	no		no		yes
	no		yes	5 00 to 6 00	yes
	little	no money	no	4 00 to 6 00	yes
	no		no		yes
	yes		no		yes
	no		no	4 00	yes
	yes	no money	yes		yes
	yes	low prices	yes	5 00	yes
	yes		yes	4 00	yes
	yes	no money			yes
	yes		yes	5 00	yes
	yes		yes	5 00	yes
little	yes	low prices	yes	5 00 to 7 00	yes
	no		yes		
	yes		yes	5 00	yes
	yes	hard times	yes	5 00	yes
	no		yes	6 00 to 10 00	yes
	yes	low prices	yes	7 00	yes
	yes		yes	7 00	yes
	no		yes		yes
	yes	low prices	yes	5 00	yes
	yes		yes	3 00	yes
	yes	no money	yes		yes
	no		no		yes
	no		yes	4 00	yes
			yes	4 00	yes
50 per ct.	yes	low prices	yes	5 00	yes
	no		yes	6 00 to 8 00	yes
	no				
	yes	low prices	yes	4 00	yes
	no		yes	4 00 to 5 00	yes
	no		yes	5 00	yes
12 per ct.	no		yes	2 00 to 4 00	yes
	yes	no money	yes	4 00	yes
	yes	no money	yes	4 00	yes
	yes	no money	yes	4 00	yes
	yes	no money	no		yes
	no		no		yes
	no		no		yes
	no		yes	4 00	yes
10 per ct.	no		no		yes
10 per ct.			no		yes
	no		no		yes
	no		no	4 00	yes



TABLE No. 4—BLADEN, BRUNSWICK, BUNCOMBE, BURKE, CABARRUS,

With pastur- age?	The monthly value of these?	What other advantages accorded wage-earners?	Is labor abundant or scarce?	Reasons.
no	\$		plenty	
	2 00	one-half day Saturday	plenty	
no	4 00		plenty	
no			scarce	
yes	2 00	garden, etc.	scarce	
yes			scarce	
			scarce	
yes	2 00		plenty	
yes			plenty	
no	3 00	raising stock	medium	
no	2 00		medium	
yes	2 25		scarce	
some	10 00	fire-wood, etc.	plenty	
yes	2 00 to 3 00		plenty	
yes	5 00	good water	plenty	
			plenty	
no		house and garden	plenty	
	6 00 to 8 00		plenty	
yes	10 00 to 15 00	steady work	plenty	
			plenty	
yes	7 25		plenty	
yes			plenty	
yes	1 00	stock furnished		
yes	5 00		plenty	
yes	3 00		plenty	
yes		house-rent and fire-wood	plenty	
yes	3 00		scarce	
yes	2 00	no time lost	plenty	
yes	4 00		plenty	
yes	3 00		scarce	
yes	5 00		neither	
yes	5 50		plenty	
yes	3 00	fire-wood	plenty	
yes	2 00	pasture and fire-wood	plenty	
			scarce	financial depression
yes		fruit	plenty	
yes	1 00 to 2 00	use of wagons, fruit, etc.	plenty	
yes	2 00		plenty	
yes			scarce	
yes	2 00 to 5 00		plenty	no money
yes		fire-wood, stock, etc.	plenty	
yes			plenty	
yes		fishing	scarce	emigration
yes	5 00 to 10 00	fire-wood	scarce	emigration
no			plenty	
yes	2 00	truck patches, etc.	neither	
yes	2 00 to 5 00		scarce	
yes	1 00 to 2 00		scarce	
no			ample	
yes	3 00		plenty	

CALDWELL, CAMDEN, CHATHAM AND CARTERET COUNTIES CONTINUED.

Can they find employment all the year?	Is educational condition improving?	Is their moral condition improving?	Have they religious instruction?	If not, why not?	Is the financial condition improving?	If not, why not?
yes	no	some	yes	-----	yes	-----
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	some	-----
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	yes	-----
yes	no	no	yes	-----	yes	-----
yes	no	no	yes	-----	no	-----
no	some	yes	yes	-----	no	-----
yes	no	no	yes	-----	no	-----
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	yes	-----
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	-----
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	no money
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	yes	-----
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	-----
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	-----
no	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	low wages
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	yes	-----
no	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	-----
no	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	-----
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	indolence
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	yes	-----
no	no	little	yes	-----	no	poorly paid
-----	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	-----
no	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	-----
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	yes	-----
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	low wages
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	-----
yes	-----	yes	yes	-----	no	low prices
yes	no	no	yes	-----	no	-----
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	indolence
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	yes	-----
yes	no	no	yes	-----	no	indolence
no	yes	no	yes	-----	no	won't save
yes	yes	no	yes	-----	no	-----
no	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	want of employment
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	yes	-----
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	yes	-----
yes	yes	-----	yes	-----	-----	-----
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	low prices
no	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	extravagance
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	-----
yes	yes	no	yes	-----	no	incompetency
no	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	low prices
no	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	no money
no	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	-----
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	low prices
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	-----
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	financial depression
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	yes	-----
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	indolence
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	yes	-----
yes	yes	-----	yes	-----	yes	-----
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	-----



TABLE No.

COUNTY.	Has building of R. R. increased value of land in your section?	If so, how much—per cent.?	Have R. R. injured the value of land anywhere in your county?	If so, to what extent?	Has there been decline in value of land past year?	If so, what cause?
Caswell	no		no		yes	low prices
Caswell	no		no		yes	bad crops
Caswell	no		no		yes	low prices
Caswell	no		no		yes	general depression
Caswell			no		no	
<b>Average</b>	no		no		yes	
Catawba	yes	10	no		yes	
Catawba	yes	50	no		yes	no money
Catawba	yes	50	no		yes	scarcity of money
Catawba	yes	100	no		yes	financial depression
Catawba	yes		no		yes	low prices
Catawba	yes	25			yes	no money
Catawba	no		no		yes	scarcity of money
Catawba	no		no		yes	panic
Catawba	no				yes	financial depression
Catawba	yes	30	no		yes	
<b>Average</b>	yes	45	no		yes	
Chatham	no		yes		yes	low prices
Chatham	no		yes		yes	
Chatham	no		yes		yes	no money
Chatham	no		no		yes	low prices
Chatham	yes	10	no		yes	low prices
Chatham	no		no		yes	no money
Chatham	yes		no		yes	no money
Chatham	no				yes	no money
<b>Average</b>	no		no		yes	
Cherokee	yes	50			no	
Cherokee	yes	25			yes	financial depression
Cherokee	no		no		yes	financial depression
Cherokee	no		no		no	
Cherokee	yes	25	no		yes	no money
Cherokee	yes	50	no		yes	no money
<b>Average</b>	yes	37½	no		yes	
Chowan	yes	30	no		no	
Chowan	yes	10	no		no	
Chowan	yes		yes		yes	low prices
<b>Average</b>	yes	20	no		no	
Clay	yes	25	no		yes	
Clay	yes	50	no		yes	hard times
Clay					no	
Clay	no		no		no	
Clay	no		no		yes	no money
Clay	yes	10	no		no	
Clay	no		no		yes	no money
<b>Average</b>	yes	20	no		yes	
Cleveland	yes	25	no		yes	
Cleveland	no		no		no	
Cleveland	no		no		yes	
Cleveland	yes		no		yes	poor farming
Cleveland	yes	100	no		yes	
Cleveland	yes	10	no		yes	panic

4—CONTINUED.

Has value of land incr'd by growth of towns and villages in your county?	Tendency to have larger or smaller farms?	Improvements been made on land past year?	Nature of improvements?	Have lands been reclaimed by ditching or otherwise?	If so, to what extent?
no	smaller	no	-----	yes	little
no	smaller	no	-----	no	-----
-----	smaller	no	-----	no	-----
no	smaller	yes	-----	no	-----
-----	yes	yes	buildings, etc.	yes	-----
no	smaller	no	-----	no	-----
no	smaller	yes	-----	yes	-----
yes	smaller	yes	peas and clover	yes	50 per cent.
yes	smaller	yes	high cultivation	-----	-----
yes	smaller	yes	better farming	yes	-----
yes	smaller	yes	deep ploughing	yes	-----
yes	smaller	yes	building	yes	little
yes	smaller	yes	home fertilizers	yes	little
no	larger	yes	better cultivation	no	-----
yes	smaller	yes	clover, etc.	yes	10 per cent.
yes	smaller	yes	buildings, etc.	yes	-----
yes	smaller	yes	-----	yes	30 per cent.
no	smaller	no	-----	no	-----
no	smaller	yes	drainage, etc.	yes	little
no	smaller	no	-----	no	-----
no	same	no	-----	yes	little
yes	smaller	no	-----	no	-----
no	smaller	yes	clover	yes	-----
yes	same	yes	buildings, etc.	yes	10 per cent.
-----	smaller	no	-----	no	-----
no	smaller	no	-----	yes	10 per cent.
yes	smaller	yes	better cultivation	yes	little
yes	smaller	yes	buildings, etc.	yes	great
yes	same	yes	building	yes	little
yes	smaller	yes	manuring	yes	little
yes	same	yes	better houses, etc.	yes	little
yes	smaller	yes	manuring	yes	much
yes	smaller	yes	-----	yes	-----
no	smaller	yes	drainage	yes	30 per cent.
no	smaller	no	-----	no	-----
-----	smaller	-----	-----	yes	little
no	smaller	-----	-----	yes	30 per cent.
no	smaller	yes	peas, etc.	yes	little
yes	smaller	yes	better cultivation	yes	much
no	smaller	yes	clearing and fertilizing	yes	much
yes	smaller	yes	draining	-----	-----
no	smaller	yes	building	-----	-----
yes	smaller	yes	machinery	yes	little
no	smaller	no	-----	yes	-----
no	smaller	yes	building	no	-----
yes	-----	yes	ditching	yes	-----
yes	smaller	no	-----	yes	little
-----	smaller	yes	better farming	yes	little
yes	smaller	yes	ditching	yes	little
yes	smaller	yes	buildings, etc.	yes	much
yes	smaller	yes	irrigation	yes	great



TABLE No. 4—CASWELL, CATAWBA, CHATHAM, CHEROKEE,

Is fertility of land maintained?	Have farmers improved in their mode of living?	Has cost of living increased or decreased past year?	Wages per month of farm laborers, men.	Women.	Children.	Has rate of wages increased in past year?
no	no	decreased	\$ 3 00 to 7 00	\$ 1 00 to 2 00	\$ -----	no
yes	yes	decreased	9 00	7 00	4 00	no
no	yes	decreased	8 00	4 50	1 50	no
yes	no	decreased	6 00 to 10 00	3 00 to 5 00	2 00 to 3 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	-----	-----	-----	no
yes	yes	decreased	7 00	4 50	3 00	no
yes	yes	same	5 00 to 7 00	3 00 to 5 00	2 00 to 4 00	no
no	yes	increased	8 00	4 00	2 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	8 00 to 10 00	6 00	-----	no
yes	yes	same	8 00	3 00 to 4 00	2 00 to 3 00	no
yes	no	increased	10 00	7 00	5 00	no
yes	no	same	7 00	2 00 to 3 00	-----	no
-----	no	decreased	7 00 to 12 00	6 00 to 9 00	3 00 to 8 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	8 00	4 00	4 00	no
yes	yes	increased	8 00	6 00	3 00	yes
yes	yes	decreased	12 00	6 00	2 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	8 60	4 70	3 12	no
no	no	decreased	5 00	-----	2 00	no
no	-----	decreased	7 00	5 00	2 00 to 5 00	no
no	no	decreased	10 00	4 00	-----	no
yes	no	decreased	4 00 to 10 00	2 00 to 6 00	1 00 to 5 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	7 00 to 9 00	3 00 to 6 00	1 00 to 3 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	7 00 to 10 00	5 00 to 6 00	2 00 to 3 00	no
yes	-----	decreased	8 00	4 00	4 00	no
no	no	-----	6 00	-----	-----	no
yes	no	decreased	7 25	4 25	2 75	no
yes	yes	decreased	10 00	4 00	-----	no
yes	yes	decreased	12 00	-----	-----	yes
no	no	increased	7 00 to 9 00	6 00	3 00	no
no	yes	increased	10 00	5 00	-----	no
no	yes	decreased	10 00 to 12 00	-----	-----	no
yes	yes	increased	8 00 to 13 00	5 00	-----	no
-----	yes	same	10 00	5 00	3 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	8 00 to 10 00	4 00 to 7 00	-----	no
yes	yes	decreased	8 00	4 00	-----	no
no	yes	decreased	8 00 to 10 00	3 00 to 4 00	-----	no
yes	yes	decreased	9 00	4 00	-----	no
yes	yes	increased	8 00 to 13 00	-----	-----	no
yes	yes	increased	8 00	3 00 to 4 00	2 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	8 00 to 10 00	-----	-----	yes
yes	yes	increased	10 00	6 00	-----	yes
yes	yes	-----	10 00	-----	-----	no
yes	yes	same	10 00	6 00	3 00 to 6 00	no
no	no	decreased	8 00	2 00	-----	no
yes	yes	increased	9 00	4 50	3 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	8 00	4 00	1 00	no
yes	yes	same	8 00 to 10 00	5 00 to 6 00	-----	no
no	no	same	5 00 to 7 00	-----	-----	no
yes	yes	same	8 00	6 00	-----	no
yes	yes	decreased	8 00 to 10 00	3 00 to 5 00	2 00 to 3 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	8 00	6 00	4 00	no

CHOWAN, CLAY AND CLEVELAND COUNTIES CONTINUED.

If so, how much?	Has there been a decrease during that time?	If so, from what cause?	Are farm laborers given rations in addition to wages?	What is the value of rations?	Do laborers have house, room or lodgings free, with gardens?
	yes	low prices	yes	\$ 1 75	yes
	yes				
	yes	no money	yes	1 50	yes
	no		yes	1 60	yes
	no		yes	2 50	yes
	yes		yes	2 50	yes
	yes	low prices	yes		yes
	yes		yes		yes
	no		yes	6 00	yes
	no		yes	3 00 to 5 00	yes
	yes	low prices	yes	6 00	yes
	yes	no money	yes		yes
	yes	no money	yes	4 00 to 6 00	yes
	no		yes	5 00	yes
10 per ct.	yes		yes	7 00	yes
	yes	low prices	yes	4 00	yes
	yes		yes	5 30	yes
	no		yes	3 00	yes
	yes	low prices	yes	4 00 to 5 00	yes
	yes	no money	no		yes
	yes		yes	3 00	yes
	no		yes	5 00	yes
	yes	no money	yes	4 00	yes
	yes	no money	yes		yes
	yes		yes	4 00	yes
	no		yes		yes
20 per ct.	no		no		yes
	yes	no money	yes	8 00	yes
	no		no		yes
	yes	no money	yes	6 00	yes
	no		yes	7 00	yes
	no	no money	yes	7 00	yes
	yes	low prices	yes	5 00 to 6 00	yes
	yes	low prices	yes	4 00	yes
	yes	low prices	yes	3 00	yes
	yes	low prices	yes	4 00	yes
	yes	no money	no		no
	yes	no money	yes	2 00	yes
	no		yes	8 00 to 10 00	yes
2 per ct.	no		yes	6 00 to 8 00	yes
	yes	labor no good	yes	10 00	yes
	no		yes	6 00 to 8 00	yes
	no		yes	6 00	yes
2 per ct.	no		yes	7 00	yes
	yes	financial depression	yes	5 00	yes
	no		yes	3 00 to 4 00	yes
	no		yes	6 00 to 7 00	yes
	no		no		yes
	yes	financial depression	yes	3 00 to 4 00	yes
	no		yes	5 00	yes



TABLE No. 4—CASWELL, CATAWBA, CHATHAM, CHEROKEE,

With pastur- age?	The monthly value of these?	What other advantages accorded wage-earners?	Is labor abundant or scarce?	Reasons.
yes	\$ 1 00 to 2 00		plenty	
yes			scarce	emigration
yes		half day Saturday	scarce	emigration
yes			nominal	
yes	2 50	corn and potato patches	neither	
yes	2 00		same	
	2 00	use of horses	plenty	
yes			plenty	
yes			scarce	
yes	3 00 to 10 00		scarce	
no			scarce	no money
yes	1 00	fire-wood	plenty	
yes	50	privileges in hours	plenty	
yes			plenty	
yes	6 00		scarce	
yes	2 00		plenty	
yes	5 25		plenty	
	2 00		scarce	
yes			plenty	
yes	1 00	fuel	plenty	
yes			plenty	
yes	3 00 to 5 00	fuel and use of stock	plenty	
yes	2 00		ample	
yes	3 00		plenty	
yes	3 00		plenty	
no	2 00		plenty	
yes	2 10		plenty	
yes	10 00		plenty	
yes	3 00	fire-wood	scarce	
no	1 00		plenty	
no	2 00	access to orchards	scarce	
yes			plenty	
yes	3 00	fire-wood	ample	
yes	3 00		plenty	
yes			plenty	
yes			scarce	
yes	1 00	use of teams	scarce	railroads
yes	1 00		scarce	
yes	1 00		plenty	hard times
yes	1 00	fuel, etc.	plenty	no public works
yes	3 00	horses, wood, etc.	plenty	no emigration
yes	1 00 to 2 00	fire-wood	plenty	
yes		access to fruit	plenty	
yes	3 00		plenty	not needed
yes			plenty	no money
yes	2 00		plenty	
yes	2 00	vehicles, horses, etc.	plenty	low wages
yes		short hours, etc.	plenty	not needed
yes		short hours	neither	
yes		short hours	plenty	
yes	3 00 to 4 00	truck patches, etc.	plenty	panic
yes	5 00		plenty	



CHOWAN, CLAY AND CLEVELAND COUNTIES CONTINUED.

Can they find employment all the year?	Is educational condition improving?	Is their moral condition improving?	Have they religious instruction?	If not, why not?	Is the financial condition improving?	If not, why not?
no	no	no	yes	-----	no	low wages
yes	yes	no	yes	-----	yes	-----
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	low prices
yes	no	no	yes	-----	no	low prices
yes	-----	no	yes	-----	no	-----
yes	-----	no	yes	-----	no	-----
no	no	yes	yes	-----	no	low wages
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	no money
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	yes	-----
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	yes	-----
no	no	no	yes	-----	no	low wages
no	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	low wages
no	no	no	no	-----	no	low wages
yes	yes	no	yes	-----	no	no money
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	yes	-----
no	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	low prices
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	-----
no	no	no	yes	-----	no	-----
no	no	no	yes	-----	no	-----
no	no	no	yes	-----	no	low wages
no	no	yes	yes	-----	no	low prices
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	yes	-----
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	yes	-----
no	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	extravagance
no	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	low wages
no	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	-----
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	yes	-----
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	hard times
no	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	low wages
no	yes	no	yes	-----	no	low wages
no	yes	no	yes	-----	yes	live at home
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	yes	-----
no	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	-----
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	spend all
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	spend all
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	-----
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	-----
no	yes	yes	yes	-----	yes	-----
no	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	-----
no	yes	yes	yes	-----	yes	-----
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	yes	-----
yes	yes	no	yes	-----	no	won't work
no	no	no	yes	-----	no	no money
no	yes	yes	yes	-----	yes	-----
no	yes	yes	yes	-----	yes	-----
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	extravagance
no	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	hard times
no	no	no	yes	-----	no	hard times
no	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	low wages
no	yes	yes	yes	-----	yes	-----
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	yes	-----



TABLE No.

COUNTY.	Has building of R. R. increased value of land in your section?	If so, how much—per cent.?	Have R. R. injured the value of land anywhere in your county?	If so, to what extent?	Has there been decline in value of land past year?	If so, what cause?
Cleveland	yes	25	no	-----	yes	panic
Cleveland	yes	25	no	-----	yes	general depression
<b>Average</b>	yes	37	no	-----	yes	
Craven	no	-----	no	-----	yes	financial depression
Craven	yes	100	no	-----	no	
<b>Average</b>	-----	-----	no	-----	-----	-----
Cumberland	no	-----	no	-----	yes	low prices
Cumberland	no	-----	no	-----	yes	
Cumberland	no	-----	no	-----	yes	
Cumberland	yes	-----	yes	-----	yes	financial depression
Cumberland	no	-----	-----	-----	yes	low prices
Cumberland	yes	-----	no	-----	no	
Cumberland	no	-----	no	-----	yes	low prices
Cumberland	no	-----	no	-----	yes	hard times
<b>Average</b>	no	-----	no	-----	yes	
Currituck	no	-----	no	-----	no	
Davidson	yes	100	no	-----	no	
Davidson	yes	-----	no	-----	yes	low prices
Davidson	yes	100	no	-----	yes	low prices
Davidson	yes	-----	no	-----	yes	tight money
Davidson	yes	25	no	-----	yes	
Davidson	yes	20	no	-----	yes	low prices
<b>Average</b>	yes	62	no	-----	yes	
Davie	no	-----	no	-----	yes	low prices
Davie	yes	-----	yes	-----	yes	low prices
Davie	-----	-----	no	-----	yes	low prices
Davie	no	-----	-----	-----	yes	no money
Davie	no	-----	no	-----	no	
Davie	no	-----	no	-----	yes	low prices
<b>Average</b>	no	-----	no	-----	yes	
Duplin	yes	30	no	-----	no	
Duplin	yes	30	no	-----	yes	no money
Duplin	yes	30	no	-----	yes	tight money
Duplin	yes	50	no	-----	yes	hard times
Duplin	yes	25	no	-----	yes	
Duplin	yes	10	no	-----	yes	low prices
Duplin	no	-----	no	-----	yes	
<b>Average</b>	yes	29	no	-----	yes	
Durham	no	-----	no	-----	yes	low prices
Durham	yes	25	no	-----	yes	short crops, low prices
Durham	yes	-----	no	-----	yes	low prices
Durham	no	-----	-----	-----	yes	general depression
Durham	yes	-----	no	-----	no	
<b>Average</b>	yes	25	no	-----	yes	
Edgecombe	yes	-----	no	-----	yes	scarcity of money
Edgecombe	yes	25	no	-----	yes	low prices
Edgecombe	yes	-----	no	-----	yes	general depression
Edgecombe	yes	-----	no	-----	yes	general depression
<b>Average</b>	yes	25	no	-----	yes	
Forsyth	yes	30	no	-----	yes	bad administration
Forsyth	yes	40	no	-----	yes	bad financial policy

4—CONTINUED.

Has value of land incr'd by growth of towns and villages in your county?	Tendency to have larger or smaller farms?	Improvements been made on land past year?	Nature of improvements?	Have lands been reclaimed by ditching or otherwise?	If so, to what extent?
yes	smaller	yes	fertilizing	yes	great
yes		yes		yes	little
yes	smaller	yes		yes	
no	smaller	yes	building and clearing	yes	
yes	larger	yes		yes	60 per cent.
		yes		yes	60 per cent.
		yes		yes	10 per cent.
no	smaller	yes	manuring	yes	
no	larger	yes	higher cultivation	yes	
yes	larger	no		yes	little
yes	smaller	yes	rotation and manuring	yes	little
no	smaller	yes			
yes	smaller	yes	better cultivation	yes	great
no	smaller	yes	better buildings	yes	little
no	smaller	no		yes	great
no	smaller	yes		yes	
no	smaller	yes	trucking	yes	little
yes	smaller	yes		yes	great
yes	smaller	yes		yes	
yes	smaller	yes	building, etc.	yes	
yes	smaller	yes	clover, etc.	yes	
yes	smaller	yes	buildings, ditches, etc.	yes	10 per cent.
yes	smaller	yes	better buildings	yes	10 per cent.
yes	smaller	yes		no	
no	same	no		no	
yes		no		no	
no	smaller	yes	clover and peas	yes	little
no	smaller	no		yes	little
yes	smaller	yes	clover	yes	little
no	smaller	yes		yes	
no	smaller	yes		yes	
yes	smaller	yes	clearing land	yes	
no	smaller	no		yes	little
no	same	no		no	
no	smaller	yes	manuring		
no	smaller	no		no	
no	smaller	yes	better houses	yes	little
no	larger	yes	trucking	yes	little
no	smaller	yes		yes	
no	smaller	yes		yes	little
yes	larger	yes	building and manuring	yes	little
yes	smaller	no		yes	little
	smaller	yes			
yes	larger	yes			
yes	smaller	yes		yes	
yes	smaller	yes		yes	
no	smaller	no		no	
yes	smaller	yes		yes	little
yes	smaller	no		yes	little
yes	smaller	yes		yes	
no	smaller	yes	better cultivation	yes	25 per cent.
yes	smaller	yes	clover	yes	75 per cent.



TABLE No. 4—CLEVELAND, CRAVEN, CUMBERLAND, CURRITUCK, DAVIDSON,

Is fertility of land maintained?	Have farmers improved in their mode of living?	Has cost of living increased or decreased past year?	Wages per month of farm laborers, men.	Women.	Children.	Has rate of wages increased in past year?
yes	yes	same	\$ 8 00 to 10 00	\$ 5 00 to 8 00	\$ 2 00 to 5 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	-----	-----	-----	-----
yes	yes	decreased	8 00	5 50	3 00	no
yes	no	decreased	10 00 to 15 00	3 00 to 6 00	-----	no
yes	yes	increased	10 00	7 00	4 00	yes
yes	-----	-----	11 00	5 50	4 00	-----
yes	yes	decreased	8 00	4 00	4 00	no
yes	yes	same	8 00	5 00	3 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	9 00	5 00 to 6 00	3 00	yes
yes	no	decreased	8 00 to 9 00	5 00	3 00	no
yes	no	same	7 00	3 00	1 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	10 00 to 12 00	4 00 to 6 00	1 00 to 4 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	10 00	7 00	4 00	no
-----	yes	decreased	8 00	5 00	3 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	9 00	5 00	3 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	8 00 to 12 00	2 00 to 6 00	2 00 to 5 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	10 00	4 00	-----	no
yes	yes	decreased	6 00 to 8 00	4 00	2 00	no
yes	yes	increased	6 00 to 10 00	-----	2 00 to 5 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	8 00 to 10 00	-----	-----	no
yes	yes	decreased	7 00 to 10 00	-----	-----	no
yes	yes	same	7 00	5 00	3 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	8 25	4 00	3 00	no
no	yes	decreased	8 00	1 00	-----	no
yes	yes	increased	8 00	5 00	-----	no
yes	yes	decreased	5 00 to 8 00	3 00 to 5 00	1 00 to 3 00	no
no	-----	-----	10 00	6 00	-----	no
no	yes	same	8 00	4 00	-----	no
yes	no	decreased	6 00 to 10 00	3 00 to 4 00	2 00 to 4 00	no
-----	yes	decreased	8 00	4 00	2 50	no
yes	yes	same	8 00 to 12 00	3 00 to 6 00	-----	no
no	yes	decreased	8 00 to 13 00	5 00 to 7 00	1 00 to 3 00	no
yes	no	same	8 00	4 00	4 00	no
yes	no	decreased	15 00	10 00	8 00	no
no	no	decreased	7 00 to 10 00	2 00 to 5 00	2 00 to 5 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	8 00 to 10 00	4 00 to 6 00	2 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	10 00	5 00 to 7 00	1 00 to 5 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	9 00	5 25	3 00	no
-----	no	decreased	8 00 to 10 00	4 00 to 7 00	2 00 to 6 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	8 00	4 00	5 00	no
no	yes	decreased	8 00 to 10 00	4 00 to 5 00	2 00 to 3 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	7 00	3 00	-----	no
yes	yes	decreased	10 00 to 12 00	7 00 to 8 00	5 00 to 6 00	yes
yes	yes	decreased	9 00	5 00	4 00	no
no	yes	decreased	8 00	4 00	1 00 to 5 00	no
no	yes	decreased	8 00 to 9 00	5 00	3 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	8 00 to 10 00	6 00 to 7 00	2 00 to 4 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	8 00 to 10 00	5 00	-----	no
-----	yes	decreased	9 00	5 00	3 50	no
yes	yes	same	8 00 to 9 00	1 00	-----	no
yes	yes	increased	8 00 to 10 00	-----	-----	no



DAVIE, DUPLIN, DURHAM, EDGECOMBE AND FORSYTH COUNTIES CONTINUED.

If so, how much?	Has there been a decrease during that time?	If so, from what cause?	Are farm laborers given rations in addition to wages?	What is the value of rations?	Do laborers have house, room or lodgings free, with gardens?
	no		no	\$-----	yes
	no		yes	4 25	yes
	no		no		yes
20 per ct.	no		no		yes
	no		no		yes
	yes	low prices	yes	4 00	yes
	yes		yes	2 00	yes
10 per ct.	no		yes		yes
	no		yes	2 00	yes
	yes	general depression	yes	2 00	yes
	yes	hard times	yes	4 00	yes
	no		yes	2 00 to 3 00	yes
	yes		yes	2 00	yes
	yes		yes	2 50	yes
	yes		yes	4 00 to 6 00	yes
	yes		yes		yes
	yes	no money	no		yes
	yes	low prices	yes	5 00	yes
	no		yes	5 00 to 8 00	yes
	no		yes	4 00 to 5 00	yes
	no	low prices	yes		yes
	yes	low prices	yes	4 00	yes
	no		yes	5 00	yes
	yes		yes	4 00 to 5 00	yes
	yes		yes	4 00	yes
	yes	low prices	yes	3 00 to 5 00	yes
	yes	low prices	yes		yes
	yes	no money	no		yes
	yes		yes	4 00	yes
	yes	low prices	yes	4 00	yes
	yes		yes	4 00	yes
	yes		yes	3 00	yes
	no		yes		yes
	yes	low prices	no		yes
	yes	low prices	yes	3 00	yes
	no		no		no
	yes	low prices	no		yes
	no		yes	3 00	yes
	no		yes	3 00	yes
	yes		yes	3 00	yes
	yes	low prices	yes	5 00 to 6 00	yes
	yes	low prices	yes	6 00	yes
	yes	low prices	yes	3 00	yes
	yes	scarcity of money	yes	3 00	yes
	yes	low prices	yes	3 00	yes
30 per ct.	no		yes	4 00	yes
	yes		yes	4 00	yes
	no		yes	2 00	yes
	no		yes	3 00	yes
	yes	low prices	yes	2 00 to 3 00	yes
	no		yes		yes
	no		yes	2 50	yes
	yes	bad legislation	yes	7 00	yes
	yes	scarcity of money	yes	4 00	yes



TABLE No. 4—CLEVELAND, CRAVEN, CUMBERLAND, CURRITUCK, DAVIDSON,

With pastur- age?	The monthly value of these?	What other advantages accorded wage-earners?	Is labor abundant or scarce?	Reasons.
yes	\$-----	-----	plenty	-----
yes	4 00	-----	plenty	-----
yes	2 00 to 3 00	-----	plenty	-----
yes	-----	fish and oysters	ample	-----
yes	-----	-----	plenty	-----
yes	3 00	privileges in hours	plenty	-----
yes	3 00	-----	plenty	financial depress'n
yes	-----	-----	plenty	no money to hire
yes	3 00	fire-wood, etc.	ample	-----
no	-----	fire-wood	ample	-----
-----	-----	privileges in hours	scarce	turpentine farms
no	2 00	horses, fire-wood, fruit, etc.	neither	-----
yes	3 00	-----	plenty	-----
yes	3 00	-----	plenty	-----
yes	-----	-----	ample	-----
yes	1 00 to 2 00	-----	plenty	no money
no	1 50	-----	plenty	low prices
yes	2 00	horses and conveyances	plenty	-----
-----	-----	-----	plenty	-----
yes	-----	use of stock, tools	ample	low wages
no	2 00	fruit, etc.	plenty	no money to hire
yes	2 00	-----	plenty	-----
yes	3 00 to 4 00	no lost time	plenty	-----
yes	3 00	-----	plenty	-----
yes	3 00 to 5 00	teams, wood, etc.	scarce	railroads and towns
yes	-----	no lost time	-----	-----
no	2 00	-----	-----	-----
yes	6 00	many holidays	scarce	laziness
yes	4 00	-----	-----	-----
no	2 00	fire-wood and teams	plenty	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
yes	2 00	fire-wood	plenty	-----
yes	1 00	pure air and water	scarce	truck farming
no	1 00 to 2 00	fire-wood	plenty	-----
yes	1 50	half day Saturday	plenty	-----
yes	1 00 to 2 00	"don't work July 4th"	plenty	no money to hire
yes	1 50	-----	plenty	-----
yes	2 00 to 3 00	-----	plenty	inability to hire
yes	3 00	-----	plenty	no money to hire
yes	2 00	-----	scarce	gone to towns
no	2 00	-----	plenty	inability to hire
yes	5 00	fire-wood	plenty	-----
yes	3 00	-----	plenty	-----
yes	1 00 to 2 00	-----	plenty	no money to hire
yes	5 00	-----	ample	-----
yes	3 00	side crops	scarce	exodus
yes	4 00	-----	scarce	left county
yes	3 00	-----	-----	-----
yes	2,00	fuel and vegetables	plenty	-----
no	-----	fuel and truck patches	plenty	-----

DAVIE, DUPLIN, DURHAM, EDGECOMBE AND FORSYTH COUNTIES CONTINUED.

Can they find employment all the year?	Is educational condition improving?	Is their moral condition improving?	Have they religious instruction?	If not, why not?	Is the financial condition improving?	If not, why not?
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	yes	-----
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	yes	-----
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	yes	-----
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	low wages
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	yes	-----
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	-----	-----
no	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	low prices
no	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	-----
no	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	low wages
yes	yes	no	yes	-----	no	improvidence
no	no	-----	yes	-----	no	no money
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	yes	-----
yes	yes	-----	yes	-----	no	don't want to
no	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	-----
no	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	-----
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	-----
no	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	low wages
no	yes	no	yes	-----	no	low wages
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	yes	-----
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	yes	-----
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	financial depression
no	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	-----
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	-----
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	hard times
no	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	low wages
no	yes	no	yes	-----	no	low prices
no	yes	-----	yes	-----	no	low prices
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	yes	-----
yes	yes	no	yes	-----	no	confidence lost
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	-----
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	yes	-----
no	no	yes	yes	-----	no	no money
no	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	won't work
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	yes	-----
no	yes	no	yes	-----	yes	-----
no	no	no	yes	-----	no	-----
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	won't save
no	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	-----
no	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	no money
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	yes	-----
yes	yes	no	yes	-----	no	low prices
yes	no	no	yes	-----	no	little work, poor pay
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	-----	-----
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	-----
yes	yes	no	yes	-----	no	don't try
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	extravagance
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	spend all
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	yes	-----
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	-----
no	yes	no	yes	-----	no	-----
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	low prices



TABLE No.

COUNTY.	Has building of R. R. increased value of land in your section?	If so, how much—per cent.?	Have R. R. injured the value of land anywhere in your county?	If so, to what extent?	Has there been decline in value of land past year?	If so, what cause?
Forsyth	yes	35	no		yes	want of money
Forsyth	yes	100	no		yes	
Forsyth	yes	25			yes	
<b>Average</b>	yes	46	no		yes	
Franklin	yes	50	no		yes	no money
Franklin	yes	50	no		yes	low prices
Gaston	yes	100	no		no	
Gaston	no		no		yes	
Gaston	yes	50	no		yes	
Gaston	yes	50	no		no	
Gaston	yes	25	no		yes	no money
Gaston	yes	20	no		yes	
Gaston	yes	30	no		yes	general depression
Gaston	yes	100	no		yes	
<b>Average</b>	yes	53	no		yes	
Gates	no		no		yes	low prices
Gates	no		no		no	
Graham	yes	25			yes	public works
Graham	no		no		no	
Graham					yes	scarcity of money
Graham	no		no		no	
Graham	no		no		yes	scarcity of money
Graham	no		no		yes	scarcity of money
<b>Average</b>	no		no		yes	
Granville	yes	3			no	
Granville	no		no		yes	scarcity of money
Greene	no		no		yes	hard times
Greene					no	
Greene	no		no		yes	low prices
<b>Average</b>	no				yes	
Guilford	yes	20	no		yes	low prices
Guilford	yes	10			no	
Guilford	yes	25	no		yes	
Guilford	yes	25	no		yes	financial depression
Guilford	yes	25	no		no	
Guilford	yes	10	no		no	
Guilford	no		no		yes	
Guilford	yes	30	no		yes	low prices
<b>Average</b>	yes	20	no		yes	
Halifax	no		no		yes	
Halifax					yes	
Halifax	no		no		yes	low prices
Halifax						
Halifax	no		no		yes	financial depression
Halifax	yes	25	no		yes	poor crops, low prices
Halifax					yes	
Halifax	yes	25	no		yes	low prices
<b>Average</b>	no		no		yes	
Harnett	yes		no		yes	scarcity of money
Harnett	yes		no		yes	low prices
Harnett	yes		no		yes	scarcity of money

4—CONTINUED.

Has value of land incr'd by growth of towns and villages in your county?	Tendency to have larger or smaller farms?	Improvements been made on land past year?	Nature of improvements?	Have lands been reclaimed by ditching or otherwise?	If so, to what extent?
yes	same	yes	better farming	yes	-----
yes	smaller	yes	building, etc.	yes	10 per cent.
yes	larger	yes	ditching, etc.	yes	-----
yes	smaller	yes	-----	yes	37 per cent.
yes	smaller	yes	-----	yes	20 per cent.
yes	smaller	yes	buildings	yes	-----
yes	larger	yes	better buildings	little	-----
no	same	yes	ditches	little	-----
yes	smaller	yes	ditches	yes	great
yes	smaller	yes	fertilizing and building	little	-----
little	same	yes	better houses	little	-----
yes	smaller	yes	manuring	yes	-----
yes	larger	yes	peas, etc.	yes	20 per cent.
yes	smaller	yes	better cultivated	yes	great
yes	smaller	yes	-----	yes	20 per cent.
yes	smaller	yes	buildings	yes	33 per cent.
no	larger	yes	more fertilizers	yes	great
little	smaller	no	-----	little	-----
yes	larger	yes	-----	no	-----
no	smaller	yes	better buildings	no	-----
no	smaller	yes	clearing	no	-----
no	larger	little	-----	no	-----
no	smaller	no	-----	little	-----
no	smaller	yes	-----	no	-----
yes	smaller	yes	home-made fertilizer	yes	-----
no	smaller	yes	peas and clover	yes	great
no	smaller	yes	building and clearing	yes	-----
no	smaller	yes	manuring	yes	-----
no	smaller	yes	manuring	yes	-----
no	smaller	yes	-----	yes	-----
yes	smaller	yes	better houses	yes	-----
no	same	yes	grasses, etc.	no	-----
yes	smaller	yes	ditching, etc.	yes	-----
no	smaller	yes	grasses, etc.	no	-----
yes	smaller	yes	drainage and grasses	yes	great
yes	smaller	yes	manure, etc.	yes	-----
-----	smaller	little	-----	little	-----
yes	smaller	yes	building, etc.	yes	-----
yes	smaller	yes	-----	yes	-----
no	smaller	little	-----	no	-----
no	same	yes	-----	yes	-----
no	smaller	yes	fertilizing, etc.	yes	-----
yes	smaller	yes	better cultivation	yes	10 per cent.
yes	same	yes	new buildings	no	-----
yes	smaller	no	-----	no	-----
-----	smaller	yes	fertilizers	yes	8 per cent.
little	smaller	no	-----	no	-----
no	smaller	yes	-----	yes	9 per cent.
no	larger	no	-----	no	-----
little	smaller	little	-----	little	-----
little	smaller	yes	more manure	no	-----



TABLE No. 4—FORSYTH, FRANKLIN, GASTON, GATES, GRAHAM, GRAN-

Is fertility of land maintained?	Have farmers improved in their mode of living?	Has cost of living increased or decreased past year?	Wages per month of farm laborers, men.	Women.	Children.	Has rate of wages increased in past year?
yes	yes	decreased	\$ 6 00 to 12 00	\$ -----	\$ -----	no
yes	yes	increased	10 00 to 15 00	5 00 to 10 00	5 00 to 10 00	no
yes	yes	increased	10 00	4 00	-----	no
yes	yes	increased	9 00	4 00	-----	no
yes	yes	decreased	8 00	6 00	4 00	no
yes	no	decreased	12 00	8 00	2 00 to 6 00	no
no	yes	increased	8 00	5 00	3 00	no
yes	no	same	9 00	4 00	3 00	no
yes	yes	increased	9 00	5 00	3 00	no
yes	yes	same	12 00 to 16 00	-----	3 00 to 5 00	no
no	yes	decreased	6 00 to 8 00	5 00	-----	no
yes	yes	same	9 00	6 00	2 00 to 4 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	8 00	4 00 to 6 00	-----	no
yes	yes	decreased	8 00	4 00 to 5 00	2 00 to 3 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	9 00	5 00	3 00	no
yes	no	same	8 00 to 10 00	6 00	-----	no
yes	yes	decreased	6 00 to 9 00	3 00 to 4 00	2 00 to 4 00	no
no	yes	increased	10 00	3 00 to 5 00	2 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	10 00	-----	-----	no
-----	yes	increased	10 00	6 00	4 00	no
no	yes	decreased	8 00 to 10 00	4 00	-----	no
no	yes	increased	10 00	6 00	6 00	no
no	little	same	9 00	4 00	-----	no
no	yes	-----	9 00	4 75	4 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	8 00	5 00	3 00	no
yes	no	same	8 00 to 10 00	6 00 to 8 00	2 00 to 6 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	10 00	4 00	3 00 to 4 00	yes
yes	yes	decreased	10 00	5 00 to 6 00	4 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	8 00 to 10 00	4 00 to 6 00	3 00 to 5 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	9 25	5 00	4 00	no
yes	yes	same	7 00 to 10 00	6 00 to 7 00	-----	no
yes	yes	decreased	8 00 to 10 00	6 00 to 8 00	5 00 to 6 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	10 00	5 00 to 6 00	2 00 to 3 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	10 00	5 00	5 00	no
yes	-----	decreased	15 00 to 20 00	-----	-----	no
yes	yes	decreased	10 00	4 00 to 6 00	1 00 to 3 00	no
no	-----	same	8 00	4 00	-----	no
yes	yes	decreased	8 00	4 00	3 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	9 75	5 00	3 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	10 00	6 00	2 00 to 3 00	no
yes	no	decreased	7 00	4 00	2 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	9 00 to 10 00	6 00 to 7 00	4 00 to 5 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	8 00 to 10 00	4 00 to 8 00	2 00 to 5 00	yes
yes	no	decreased	8 00	4 00	1 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	8 00	5 00	3 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	8 00	5 00	3 00	-----
no	yes	decreased	8 00	5 00	3 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	8 50	5 00	3 00	no
yes	yes	same	8 00	3 00	2 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	8 00 to 10 00	4 00 to 6 00	-----	no
yes	yes	decreased	8 00	6 00	3 00	no

VILLE, GREENE, GUILFORD, HALIFAX AND HARNETT COUNTIES CONTINUED.

If so, how much?	Has there been a decrease during that time?	If so, from what cause?	Are farm laborers given rations in addition to wages?	What is the value of rations?	Do laborers have house, room or lodgings free, with gardens?
-----	yes	general depression	yes	\$ 8 00 to 10 00	yes
-----	yes	low prices	yes	3 00	yes
-----	yes	-----	no	-----	yes
-----	yes	-----	yes	6 00	yes
-----	no	-----	yes	5 00	yes
-----	yes	low prices	no	-----	-----
-----	yes	low prices	yes	4 00	yes
-----	yes	hard times	no	-----	yes
-----	yes	hard times	yes	4 00	yes
-----	no	-----	no	-----	yes
-----	yes	low prices	yes	3 00 to 4 00	yes
-----	no	-----	yes	5 00	yes
-----	yes	low prices	-----	-----	yes
-----	yes	-----	yes	4 00	yes
-----	yes	-----	yes	4 00	yes
-----	yes	-----	yes	5 00	yes
-----	no	-----	yes	5 00	yes
-----	no	-----	yes	5 00	yes
-----	yes	surplus labor	no	-----	yes
-----	yes	scarcity of money	no	-----	yes
-----	-----	-----	yes	6 00	yes
-----	yes	-----	-----	-----	yes
-----	no	-----	no	-----	no
-----	yes	bad crops	yes	-----	yes
-----	yes	-----	no	-----	yes
-----	-----	-----	yes	3 00 to 4 00	yes
-----	yes	-----	yes	3 00	yes
-----	no	-----	yes	2 00 to 6 00	yes
-----	no	-----	yes	2 00	yes
-----	yes	low prices	yes	4 00	yes
-----	no	-----	yes	3 00	yes
-----	no	-----	yes	5 00 to 7 00	yes
-----	no	-----	yes	6 00 to 7 00	yes
-----	no	-----	yes	5 00 to 6 00	yes
-----	yes	scarcity of money	yes	5 00	yes
-----	no	-----	no	-----	yes
-----	no	-----	yes	8 00	no
-----	no	-----	yes	3 00	yes
-----	yes	scarcity of money	yes	5 00	yes
-----	no	-----	yes	5 25	yes
-----	no	-----	yes	3 00	yes
-----	yes	low prices	yes	2 00	yes
-----	little	low prices	yes	3 00	yes
-----	-----	-----	yes	2 00 to 5 00	yes
-----	no	-----	yes	4 00	yes
-----	little	-----	yes	3 00	yes
-----	-----	-----	yes	2 00	yes
-----	little	low prices	yes	2 00	yes
-----	-----	-----	yes	2 25	yes
-----	yes	scarcity of money	yes	4 00	yes
-----	no	-----	yes	3 00	yes
-----	no	-----	yes	4 00	yes



TABLE No. 4—FORSYTH, FRANKLIN, GASTON, GATES, GRAHAM, GRAN-

With pastur- age?	The monthly value of these?	What other advantages accorded wage-earners?	Is labor abundant or scarce?	Reasons.
yes	\$-----	time off	plenty	-----
yes	2 00 to 3 00	fuel and truck patches	plenty	no demand
yes	-----	-----	plenty	-----
yes	2 00	-----	plenty	-----
yes	5 00	short hours	plenty	-----
-----	-----	-----	plenty	-----
yes	1 00	no lost time	plenty	money scarce
yes	2 00	-----	plenty	scarcity work
yes	3 00	-----	neither	-----
yes	6 00 to 9 00	fuel	-----	-----
yes	1 50	-----	plenty	too many negroes
yes	5 00	fruits, vegetables, etc.	plenty	public works
yes	-----	fuel	plenty	-----
yes	4 00	fuel, stock, etc.	plenty	-----
yes	3 00	-----	plenty	-----
no	2 00	teams, etc.	ample	-----
no	1 00	teams, etc.	plenty	-----
no	-----	-----	plenty	-----
yes	-----	fruit, etc.	plenty	marble works
yes	5 00 to 12 00	-----	plenty	no work
no	-----	-----	plenty	no money
yes	-----	-----	plenty	-----
yes	2 00	privileges in hours	ample	-----
yes	3 00 to 4 00	recreation, etc.	neither	-----
yes	8 00	use of teams, implements, etc.	ample	-----
yes	2 00	fuel and fruits	ample	-----
yes	4 00 to 8 00	fuel, half holiday, etc.	plenty	-----
yes	5 00	-----	plenty	-----
yes	-----	-----	plenty	-----
yes	3 00	fire-wood	scarce	manufacturing
yes	3 00 to 4 00	cheap provisions	plenty	-----
yes	1 00	-----	plenty	-----
no	2 00	-----	plenty	-----
no	-----	milling, etc.	plenty	-----
yes	3 00	wood, etc.	plenty	farming won't pay
yes	2 50	-----	plenty	-----
yes	2 00 to 3 00	use of wagons, etc.	ample	-----
yes	10 00	-----	plenty	locality
yes	2 00 to 3 00	short hours	plenty	-----
yes	5 00	use of team, etc.	scarce	exodus
yes	8 00	fuel, team and side crop	plenty	-----
yes	1 00	fuel, teams, etc.	neither	-----
yes	5 00	-----	plenty	-----
yes	1 00	fire-wood and team	neither	-----
yes	4 00	-----	plenty	-----
yes	-----	short hours	plenty	no money
yes	2 00	-----	plenty	-----
no	1 00	house-rent free	ample	-----

VILLE, GREENE, GUILFORD HALIFAX AND HARNETT COUNTIES CONTINUED.

Can they find employment all the year?	Is educational condition improving?	Is their moral condition improving?	Have they religious instruction?	If not, why not?	Is the financial condition improving?	If not, why not?
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	yes	-----
no	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	scarcity of work
no	same	yes	yes	-----	no	scarcity of money
no	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	-----
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	yes	-----
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	extravagance
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	spend all
no	no	no	yes	-----	no	tight money
no	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	hard times
yes	yes	-----	yes	-----	no	do not save
no	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	no money
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	yes	-----
no	no	no	yes	-----	no	scarcity of work
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	yes	-----
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	-----
yes	yes	no	yes	-----	no	spend all
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	little	-----
no	yes	no	yes	-----	no	low prices
no	yes	yes	yes	-----	yes	-----
no	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	no money
no	no	yes	yes	-----	no	-----
no	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	scarcity of money
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	idleness
no	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	-----
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	-----	-----
no	yes	no	yes	-----	no	-----
yes	yes	-----	yes	-----	no	spend all
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	little	-----
no	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	low wages
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	-----
no	yes	yes	yes	-----	yes	-----
no	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	scarcity of money
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	yes	-----
no	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	low prices
yes	little	-----	-----	-----	little	-----
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	yes	-----
no	same	yes	yes	-----	no	-----
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	scarcity of money
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	-----
yes	no	no	yes	-----	yes	-----
yes	yes	no	yes	-----	yes	-----
yes	same	yes	yes	-----	no	low prices
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	spend all
yes	yes	no	yes	-----	same	stringency
yes	yes	little	yes	-----	no	spend all
yes	-----	-----	yes	-----	yes	-----
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	spend all
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	yes	-----
no	no	yes	yes	-----	no	no money
yes	yes	no	yes	-----	no	low prices
no	yes	yes	yes	-----	yes	-----



TABLE No.

COUNTY.	Has building of R. R. increased value of land in your section?	If so, how much—per cent.?	Have R. R. injured the value of land anywhere in your county?	If so, to what extent?	Has there been decline in value of land past year?	If so, what cause?
Harnett	no	---	no	---	yes	low prices
Harnett	no	---	no	---	no	---
<b>Average</b>	yes	---	no	---	yes	---
Haywood	yes	25	no	---	yes	business depression
Haywood	no	---	yes	20 pr. ct.	yes	---
Haywood	yes	10	no	---	yes	---
Haywood	little	---	no	---	yes	low prices
Haywood	yes	30	no	---	no	---
Haywood	yes	25	no	---	yes	scarcity of money
Haywood	no	---	no	---	yes	---
<b>Average</b>	yes	22	no	---	yes	---
Henderson	yes	100	no	---	no	---
Henderson	yes	---	no	---	no	---
Henderson	yes	---	no	---	yes	financial depression
Henderson	yes	50	no	---	yes	general depression
Henderson	yes	---	no	---	no	---
Henderson	yes	5	no	---	no	---
Henderson	yes	25	no	---	no	---
<b>Average</b>	yes	45	no	---	no	---
Hertford	no	---	no	---	same	general depression
Hertford	yes	25	no	---	yes	low prices
Hertford	yes	1	no	---	yes	hard times
Hertford	no	---	---	---	yes	general depression
Hertford	some	5	no	---	yes	hard times
Hertford	no	---	no	---	no	---
Hertford	yes	25	no	---	yes	low prices
Hertford	yes	10	no	---	no	---
<b>Average</b>	yes	16	no	---	yes	---
Hyde	no	---	no	---	yes	low prices
Hyde	no	---	no	---	no	---
Hyde	no	---	---	---	yes	low prices
Hyde	---	---	---	---	no	---
<b>Average</b>	no	---	no	---	---	---
Iredell	yes	16	no	---	no	financial depression
Iredell	yes	25	no	---	no	the panic
Iredell	yes	20	no	---	yes	---
Iredell	yes	25	no	---	---	---
Iredell	---	---	no	---	no	---
Iredell	yes	10	---	---	yes	low prices
Iredell	yes	---	no	---	yes	low prices
Iredell	yes	25	no	---	yes	no money
<b>Average</b>	yes	20	no	---	yes	---
Jackson	yes	50	no	---	yes	no money
Jackson	no	---	no	---	yes	no money
Jackson	no	---	yes	10 pr. ct.	yes	---
Jackson	yes	50	no	---	no	---
Jackson	yes	20	yes	10 pr. ct.	no	land too high
<b>Average</b>	yes	40	no	---	yes	---
Johnston	no	---	no	---	yes	no money
Johnston	yes	100	no	---	yes	financial depression
Johnston	yes	100	no	---	no	---

4—CONTINUED.

Has value of land incr'd by growth of towns and villages in your county?	Tendency to have larger or smaller farms?	Improvements been made on land past year?	Nature of improvements?	Have lands been reclaimed by ditching or otherwise?	If so, to what extent?
no	smaller	yes	fertiliz'g, drainage, etc.	yes	-----
no	smaller	yes	home-made fertilizer	yes	-----
no	smaller	yes	-----	yes	-----
yes	larger	yes	clover, etc.	yes	50 per cent.
no	smaller	no	-----	little	-----
no	larger	yes	clearing	no	-----
little	smaller	little	-----	little	-----
yes	smaller	yes	clover	yes	-----
yes	smaller	yes	buildings	yes	-----
yes	same	yes	buildings, tillage, etc.	yes	20 per cent.
yes	smaller	yes	-----	yes	35 per cent.
yes	smaller	yes	buildings	yes	great
yes	smaller	yes	fertilizing	yes	-----
no	larger	yes	buildings	-----	-----
yes	smaller	yes	-----	yes	-----
no	smaller	yes	under-draining	yes	great
no	smaller	yes	buildings	yes	-----
yes	smaller	yes	fertilizing, etc.	yes	great
yes	smaller	yes	-----	yes	-----
no	smaller	yes	manuring	no	-----
yes	smaller	yes	building	yes	ditching
yes	smaller	no	-----	no	-----
no	smaller	yes	-----	yes	-----
no	smaller	no	-----	yes	-----
yes	smaller	no	-----	no	-----
yes	smaller	yes	sowing grasses	no	-----
no	smaller	yes	less acreage	-----	-----
-----	smaller	yes	-----	no	-----
no	smaller	no	-----	some	-----
yes	smaller	yes	ditching	yes	large
no	smaller	yes	drainage	-----	-----
yes	smaller	yes	drainage	yes	-----
-----	smaller	yes	-----	yes	-----
yes	larger	some	increased fertility	no	-----
yes	-----	yes	sowing grasses	yes	-----
yes	smaller	yes	-----	yes	50 per cent.
yes	smaller	-----	-----	-----	-----
yes	same	yes	sowing grasses	no	-----
no	larger	yes	sowing clover	yes	-----
no	smaller	no	-----	yes	-----
no	smaller	yes	-----	some	-----
yes	smaller	yes	-----	yes	50 per cent.
no	same	no	-----	no	-----
no	smaller	yes	deep ploughing	yes	clover
no	smaller	yes	better cultivation	yes	ditching
yes	smaller	yes	building	yes	-----
yes	smaller	yes	sowing clover	yes	5 per cent.
no	smaller	yes	-----	yes	5 per cent.
no	smaller	no	none	yes	20 per cent.
yes	larger	yes	-----	yes	-----
yes	smaller	yes	better houses	yes	not much



TABLE NO. 4—HARNETT, HAYWOOD, HENDERSON, HERTFORD,

Is fertility of land maintained?	Have farmers improved in their mode of living?	Has cost of living increased or decreased past year?	Wages per month of farm laborers, men.	Women.	Children.	Has rate of wages increased in past year?
yes	yes	decreased	\$ 8 00	\$ 3 00 to 4 00	\$ 2 00 to 5 00	no
no	yes	decreased	8 00	4 00	3 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	8 00	4 00	3 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	8 00 to 10 00	4 00 to 6 00	-----	no
yes	no	increased	8 00	4 00	3 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	7 00	2 00	-----	no
yes	no	decreased	7 00 to 10 00	4 00 to 6 00	2 00 to 3 00	no
yes	yes	increased	10 00	5 00	2 00	no
yes	yes	increased	6 00 to 13 00	-----	-----	no
yes	yes	same	8 00 to 10 00	4 00 to 6 00	-----	no
yes	yes	-----	8 00	4 00	2 00	no
yes	yes	increased	15 00	8 00	6 00	yes
yes	yes	decreased	8 00 to 10 00	5 00 to 6 00	-----	no
no	little	decreased	8 00 to 12 00	2 00 to 6 00	-----	no
yes	yes	same	10 00	6 00	-----	no
yes	yes	same	10 00	-----	4 00 to 5 00	no
-----	yes	decreased	10 00 to 12 00	4 00	-----	no
no	little	increased	10 00	4 00 to 5 00	4 00 to 5 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	10 00	5 00	5 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	10 00	6 00	3 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	7 50	5 00	3 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	8 00	4 00	2 00 to 5 00	no
yes	yes	increased	8 00 to 10 00	3 00 to 6 00	-----	no
yes	yes	decreased	9 00	4 00	2 00	no
no	no	decreased	8 00 to 10 00	3 00 to 4 00	2 00 to 3 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	8 00 to 12 00	3 00 to 6 00	2 00 to 5 00	no
-----	yes	-----	6 00 to 9 00	3 00 to 6 00	1 00 to 5 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	8 00	4 00	2 50	no
no	no	decreased	12 00	6 00	4 00	no
yes	yes	increased	10 00	4 00	2 00	no
yes	no	same	10 00	8 00	-----	no
yes	yes	increased	12 00	7 00	-----	no
yes	-----	increased	11 00	6 00	3 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	6 00 to 10 00	3 00 to 5 00	-----	yes
yes	yes	decreased	5 00 to 10 00	8 00	4 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	7 00	4 00	2 00	no
-----	yes	-----	8 00	-----	-----	-----
yes	same	same	5 00 to 12 00	2 00 to 7 00	1 00 to 4 00	no
hardly	no	decreased	6 00 to 8 00	3 00 to 4 00	-----	no
yes	no	decreased	6 00 to 8 00	2 00 to 4 00	-----	no
yes	no	decreased	6 00	3 00	2 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	7 00	4 00	2 25	no
yes	no	increased	10 00	-----	-----	-----
yes	yes	increased	10 00	6 00	4 00	no
yes <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	yes	increased	10 00	-----	-----	no
yes	yes	same	10 00	5 00	2 50	no
yes	yes	decreased	10 00	3 00	3 00	no
yes	yes	increased	10 00	5 00	3 00	no
no	no	decreased	5 50	3 00	1 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	8 00 to 9 00	4 00 to 5 00	2 00	no
yes	yes	same	9 00	4 50	3 00	no

HYDE, IREDELL, JACKSON AND JOHNSTON COUNTIES CONTINUED.

If so, how much?	Has there been a decrease during that time?	If so, from what cause?	Are farm laborers given rations in addition to wages?	What is the value of rations?	Do laborers have house, room or lodgings free, with gardens?
	yes	surplus labor	yes	\$ 5 00 to 6 00	yes
	yes		yes	2 00	yes
	yes		yes	4 00	yes
	yes	scarcity of money	yes	6 00	yes
	yes		no		yes
	yes	public works	yes	4 00	yes
	yes	scarcity of money	no		yes
	no		yes	4 00	yes
	yes	scarcity of money	yes	4 00 to 5 00	yes
	yes		yes	8 00	yes
	yes		yes	5 00	yes
25 per ct.	no		no		yes
	yes	scarcity of money	yes	5 00	yes
	yes	no money	no		yes
	no		yes	6 00	yes
	no		yes	5 00	yes
	no		no		yes
	yes	scarcity of money	yes	5 00	yes
	no		yes	5 00	yes
	yes	low prices	yes	5 50	yes
	yes	low prices	yes	4 00	yes
	yes	hard times	yes	3 00	yes
	same		yes	3 00	yes
	yes	hard times	yes	3 00	yes
	yes	low prices	yes	5 00	yes
	yes	low prices	yes	3 00 to 5 00	yes
	same		yes	6 00	yes
	yes		yes	4 00	yes
	no		yes	2 75	yes
	yes	too much labor	no		yes
	no		yes	2 50	yes
	no		yes	10 00	yes
	no		yes	5 00	yes
10 per ct.			yes	5 00	yes
	no		yes	4 00	yes
	yes	low prices	yes	2 00	yes
	yes	young men going West	yes	2 00 to 6 00	yes
	yes	produce too low	yes	4 00 to 5 00	no
	yes	no money	yes	2 00 to 6 00	yes
	yes	low prices	yes	3 00 to 4 00	yes
	yes		yes	3 50	yes
	no		yes	9 25	yes
	yes	no money	yes	6 00	yes
	yes	no demand	yes	3 00	yes
	no	no demand	no		yes
	no	no demand for labor	yes	3 00	yes
	no		yes	5 00	yes
	yes	no money	yes	2 60	yes
	no		yes	2 00	yes
	no		yes	3 00	yes



TABLE No. 4—HARNETT, HAYWOOD, HENDERSON, HERTFORD,

With pastur- age?	The monthly value of these?	What other advantages accorded wage-earners?	Is labor abundant or scarce?	Reasons.
yes	\$ 3 00 to 4 00		plenty	
yes	50	side crops	plenty	
yes	2 00		plenty	
no			scarce	improv'd mchn'ry
yes	1 00		scarce	
no	1 00	fire-wood	plenty	
yes			scarce	low wages
yes		fuel, etc.	plenty	few enterprises
yes	3 00 to 5 00	teams, tools, etc.	plenty	scarcity of money
yes	5 00 to 8 00	rest on Sunday	plenty	scarcity of money
yes	3 00		plenty	
yes	10 00	fire-wood, etc.	plenty	
yes	2 00 to 5 00	no lost time	plenty	hard times
yes	3 00 to 5 00		plenty	
yes	3 00	fire-wood, etc.	plenty	
yes	4 00	teams, tools, etc.	plenty	
no	4 00		plenty	
yes	2 00 to 4 00	side crops	plenty	scarcity of money
yes	5 00		plenty	
yes	5 00	none	plenty	
yes	2 50	fire-wood and team	scarce	low wages
no		none	plenty	
yes	2 00	potato patch	scarce	
yes	2 00	team	plenty	
yes	2 00	team and fuel	plenty	
yes	1 00 to 2 00	fuel	plenty	
yes	1 00 to 5 00	church days	fair	*
yes	2 50		plenty	
no	1 50	fuel	scarce	low prices
yes		none	plenty	
yes	2 00	fuel	plenty	
yes	2 00 to 10 00		plenty	
yes	2 00		plenty	
yes		truck patches	scarce	
yes	5 00	fruit and fuel	plenty	
no		fruit and fuel	plenty	farming won't pay
yes			scarce	men going West
yes	1 00 to 10 00		plenty	
yes			plenty	
yes		none	plenty	nothing to pay with
yes	2 00 to 3 00	melon patches, etc.	scarce	
yes	3 00		plenty	
yes	2 00	fruit	plenty	
yes	2 00	rest when tired	plenty	
no		none	plenty	
yes	5 00	free wood	plenty	
yes	5 00	fire-wood	plenty	no money
yes	3 50		plenty	
no	50	none	plenty	inability to pay
yes	3 00	use of team, fruit, etc.	plenty	
yes	2 00	small patches	plenty	

HYDE, IREDELL, JACKSON AND JOHNSTON COUNTIES CONTINUED.

Can they find employment all the year?	Is educational condition improving?	Is their moral condition improving?	Have they religious instruction?	If not, why not?	Is the financial condition improving?	If not, why not?
no	yes	yes	yes		little	
yes	yes	yes	yes		yes	
yes	yes	yes	yes			
no	yes	yes	yes		no	
no	no	no	yes		no	hard times
no	no	no	yes		no	no money
yes	yes		yes		no	low wages
no	yes	yes	yes		no	hard times
no	yes	yes	yes		no	low prices
no	no	no	yes		no	bad legislation
no	yes	yes	yes		no	
yes	yes	yes	yes		yes	
yes	yes	no	yes		yes	
	yes	yes	yes		no	lose too much time
no	yes	yes	yes		no	low prices
yes	yes	yes	yes		yes	
no	yes	yes	yes		no	scarcity of money
no	little	little	yes		no	business depression
	yes	yes	yes		yes	
yes	yes	yes	yes		yes	
yes	yes	no	yes		no	extravagance
no	yes	yes	yes		no	
yes	yes	no	yes		no	
yes	yes	yes	yes		no	
yes	yes	yes	yes		no	
yes	yes	yes	yes		yes	
yes	yes	yes	yes		no	
yes	yes	yes	yes		no	no wages
no	yes	yes	yes		no	improvidence
no	yes	yes	yes		no	
yes	yes	yes	yes		yes	
no	yes	yes	yes		no	no effort to improve
yes	yes		yes		no	
yes	yes	yes	yes		some	
no	yes	yes	yes		no	
	yes		yes		little	
yes	no	no	no		no	lack of employment
no	no	no	yes	want of confidence	no	want of money
no	no	no	no		yes	
yes	some	yes	yes		no	
yes	yes	no	yes		no	no money to spare
no	yes	yes	yes		no	
yes	yes	some	yes	too much whisky	some	
no	some	no	yes		no	
no	yes	yes	yes		some	can't manage
yes	no	some	yes		no	money panic
no	yes		yes		no	
no	no	yes	yes		no	no money
no	yes	yes	yes		no	want of industry
yes	yes	yes	yes		yes	



TABLE No.

COUNTY.	Has building of R. R. increased value of land in your section?	If so, how much—per cent.?	Have R. R. injured the value of land anywhere in your county?	If so, to what extent?	Has there been decline in value of land past year?	If so, what cause?
Johnston	no		no	none	yes	low prices
Johnston					yes	low prices
Johnston	some	10	no		yes	low prices
Johnston	yes	10	no		yes	low price of produce
<b>Average</b>	yes	55	no		yes	
Jones	some		no		some	low price of cotton
Jones	no		no		no	
Jones	no		no		yes	want of more money
Jones	no R. R.				yes	no money
Jones	yes	25	no		no	
Jones	no		no		no	
<b>Average</b>	no		no		no	
Lenoir	yes	25	no			
Lenoir	yes		no		yes	low prices
Lenoir	yes	10	no		no	
Lenoir	yes		no		no	
Lenoir	no		no		yes	low prices
Lenoir	no		no		no	
Lenoir	no		no		no	
<b>Average</b>	yes	17½	no		no	
Lincoln	no		no		yes	
Lincoln	yes				yes	low prices
Lincoln	yes	30			yes	low prices
Lincoln	yes	100	no		yes	
Lincoln	yes	25	no		yes	no money
Lincoln	yes	25	no		no	
<b>Average</b>	yes	45	no		yes	
Macon	no		no		no	
Macon	yes	25	no		yes	no money
Macon	yes	35	no		no	
Macon	no R. R.				yes	no money
Macon					no	
Macon	yes	10	no		no	
<b>Average</b>	yes	23	no		no	
Madison	yes	10			yes	
Madison	yes	100	no		some	no money
Madison	no		no		no	no money
Madison	yes	33	no		yes	low prices
Madison	no		no		yes	no money
Madison	yes	25	no		yes	no money
Madison	yes	30	no		yes	low prices
Madison	yes	33	no		yes	no money
<b>Average</b>	yes	38	no		yes	
Martin	no		yes		yes	
Martin	no		no		no	
Martin	yes	5			no	
Martin	no		no		yes	no money
Martin	no		yes		yes	no money
Martin	no		no		yes	low prices
Martin	no		no		yes	general depression
<b>Average</b>	no		no		yes	

4—CONTINUED.

Has value of land incr'd by growth of towns and villages in your county?	Tendency to have larger or smaller farms?	Improvements been made on land past year?	Nature of improvements?	Have lands been reclaimed by ditching or otherwise?	If so, to what extent?
no	smaller	yes	manuring	yes	drainage
no	smaller	no		no	
yes	smaller	yes	careful tilling soil	yes	ditching
no	smaller	no		yes	ditching
no	smaller	yes		yes	
no	same	no		some	not much
no	smaller	yes		some	ditching
no	smaller	no		no	
yes	smaller	yes	clearing	no	
yes	smaller	yes	building	yes	
no	same	yes	buildings	yes	
no	smaller	yes		yes	
no		yes	buildings		
no	smaller	no		no	
yes	smaller	yes		yes	
yes	smaller	yes		yes	
no	smaller	no		some	
yes	smaller	yes	fertilizing	yes	sowing peas
no	smaller	yes		yes	
yes	smaller	yes		yes	
no	smaller	yes	fertilizing	yes	
no	smaller	yes	buildings	yes	some
yes	larger				
yes	smaller	no		little	little
no	smaller	yes	building	no	
yes	larger	no		no	
yes	smaller	yes		no	
no	same	yes	plowing	yes	
yes	larger	yes		yes	small
yes	larger	yes		yes	
no	smaller	yes	clearing	no	
yes	smaller	yes		no	
yes	smaller	yes	better farming	yes	
yes	smaller	yes		yes	
no	larger	yes	building	yes	clover
no	larger	yes	sowing clover	yes	
yes		yes	clearing		
yes	smaller	yes		yes	
no	smaller	same	clover and grass	no	
no	larger	yes	clover	yes	sowing grass
no	smaller	yes	sowing clover		
yes	smaller	yes	clover and grass	yes	drainage
no	smaller	yes		yes	
no	smaller	some	building	no	
no	smaller	yes	better farming	yes	small
yes	smaller	yes	clearing	yes	
no	smaller	no		yes	
no	smaller				
no	smaller	no		no	
no	smaller	some	increasing fertility		
no	smaller	yes		yes	



TABLE No. 4—JOHNSTON, JONES, LENOIR, LINCOLN,

Is fertility of land maintained?	Have farmers improved in their mode of living?	Has cost of living increased or decreased past year?	Wages per month of farm laborers, men.	Women.	Children.	Has rate of wages increased in past year?
yes	yes	decreased	\$ 8 00	\$ 6 00	\$ 3 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	8 00	6 00	2 50	no
yes	yes	decreased	8 00	6 00	3 00	no
yes	yes	increased	8 00	5 00	3 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	7 50	5 00	2 75	no
yes	no	same	10 00	6 00	-----	no
yes	yes	same	10 00	6 00	4 00	no
no	no	decreased	10 00	6 00	4 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	10 00	7 50	5 00	yes
yes	yes	same	10 00 to 15 00	8 00	4 00	no
yes	no	same	10 00	7 00	-----	no
yes	-----	same	10 00	6 25	4 00	no
no	no	-----	13 00	10 00	5 00	no
no	no	same	9 00	5 00	-----	no
yes	yes	no	8 00 to 10 00	6 00 to 8 00	2 00 to 5 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	10 00	5 00	4 00	no
no	no	decreased	8 00 to 10 00	5 00 to 7 00	3 00 to 5 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	7 00 to 10 00	2 00 to 5 00	1 00 to 4 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	10 00	8 00	-----	no
yes	yes	decreased	9 50	6 00	3 50	no
no	some	decreased	6 00 to 9 00	4 00 to 6 00	-----	no
no	yes	increased	6 00 to 9 00	-----	-----	-----
yes	-----	decreased	8 00 to 12 00	6 00 to 7 00	3 00 to 5 00	-----
yes	yes	decreased	8 00	5 00	3 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	7 00 to 12 00	4 00 to 7 00	3 00 to 6 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	10 00	5 00	3 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	8 25	5 50	3 25	no
yes	yes	increased	10 00	5 00	-----	no
yes	yes	increased	8 00	5 00	3 00	no
yes	no	increased	10 00	5 00	3 00	no
no	no	same	12 00	-----	-----	no
yes	yes	decreased	8 00 to 10 00	4 00 to 6 00	3 00 to 5 00	no
yes	yes	increased	10 00	4 00	2 00	no
yes	yes	increased	10 00	5 00	3 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	8 00	4 00	-----	no
yes	yes	decreased	10 00 to 12 00	5 00 to 6 00	-----	no
yes	-----	increased	10 00 to 15 00	4 00 to 8 00	2 00 to 6 00	no
yes	yes	same	10 00	6 00	4 00	no
yes	no	decreased	9 00	4 00	2 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	10 00	5 00	2 00	no
yes	yes	increased	10 00	5 00	3 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	10 00	5 00	2 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	10 00	5 00	3 00	no
yes	yes	same	6 00 to 9 00	4 00 to 7 00	board	no
yes	yes	decreased	8 00 to 10 00	4 00 to 8 00	-----	no
yes	yes	increased	7 00 to 12 00	3 00 to 7 00	1 00 to 5 00	no
yes	no	decreased	8 00	4 00	3 00	no
yes	yes	same	8 00	3 00	3 00	no
no	yes	decreased	8 00	5 00	2 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	8 00 to 10 00	5 00 to 6 00	4 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	8 00	4 75	3 00	no

MACON, MADISON AND MARTIN COUNTIES CONTINUED.

If so, how much?	Has there been a decrease during that time?	If so, from what cause?	Are farm laborers given rations in addition to wages?	What is the value of rations?	Do laborers have house, room or lodgings free, with gardens?
	yes		yes	\$ 2 50	yes
	yes	low prices	yes	3 00	yes
	yes	low price of cotton	yes	2 50	yes
	yes	low prices	yes	3 00	yes
	yes		yes	2 40	yes
	no		yes	4 00	yes
	no		yes	3 00	yes
	no		no		
15 per ct.			yes	3 00	yes
	no		yes	5 50	yes
	no		yes	3 50	yes
	no		yes	4 00	yes
	no				yes
	yes	low prices	yes	2 50	yes
	no		yes	3 00	yes
	no		yes	2 40	yes
	no		yes	5 00	yes
	yes	hard times	yes	3 00	yes
	no		yes	3 00	yes
	no		yes	3 00	yes
	no		yes	3 00	yes
	no	"general cussedness"	yes		yes
	yes	low prices	yes	3 00	yes
		low prices	board		yes
	no		yes	3 00 to 4 00	yes
	no	wages about same	yes	4 00 to 5 00	yes
	no		yes	5 00	yes
	no		yes	4 00	yes
	same		yes	6 00	yes
	yes	no money	yes	6 00	yes
	yes	no money	yes		yes
			no		yes
	no		yes	5 00	yes
	no		no		yes
	yes		yes	5 50	yes
	yes		yes	6 00 to 8 00	yes
			yes	5 00	yes
	no		yes	6 00	yes
	little	no hands	yes	6 00	yes
	no		no		yes
	yes	low prices	yes	4 00	yes
	yes	low prices	yes	5 00	yes
	no		yes	6 00	yes
	yes		yes	5 50	yes
	yes	no money	yes		yes
	no		yes	6 00	yes
	no		yes	3 00 to 5 00	yes
	yes	no money	yes	3 00	yes
	no		yes	3 00	yes
	yes		yes	3 00	yes
	no	low prices	yes	2 00	yes
	no		yes	4 25	yes



TABLE No. 4—JOHNSTON, JONES, LENOIR, LINCOLN,

With pastur- age?	The monthly value of these?	What other advantages accorded wage-earners?	Is labor abundant or scarce?	Reasons.
yes	\$ 2 00	vegetable patches	plenty	
yes		none	plenty	no money
yes	2 00	fuel	plenty	
yes	2 00	fuel	plenty	
yes	2 25		plenty	
yes	2 00		plenty	
	2 00	fuel	plenty	
yes	5 00	many	plenty	
yes		fuel	plenty	
yes	5 00	fuel	plenty	
yes	5 00	fuel	plenty	
yes	4 00		plenty	
yes	5 00	fuel	scarce	emigration
yes	1 00	to "walk on the grass"	plenty	
no			plenty	
yes		garden patches	plenty	
yes	5 00		plenty	
yes	2 00	none	plenty	
yes	6 00	fuel	plenty	
yes	3 50		plenty	
yes		fuel	plenty	
yes		"patches"		
yes			plenty	
yes	free	short hours	plenty	
yes	3 00 to 5 00	no lost time	plenty	no work
yes	5 00		plenty	
yes	4 00		plenty	
yes	5 00	rent free	plenty	no money
yes	5 00	wood free	plenty	
no	1 00	none	plenty	mills closed
yes	5 00	fuel	plenty	
yes	3 00		scarce	laziness
yes	5 00	fuel	plenty	
yes	4 00		plenty	
yes	4 00		plenty	
yes	2 00		plenty	
no		no lost time	plenty	
no	1 00	fuel	scarce	
yes	5 00	"they get half and two-th'ds"	plenty	
yes	5 00		plenty	hard times
yes	2 00	fuel	scarce	
yes	2 00	fuel	scarce	
yes	3 00		plenty	
yes	3 00	fuel	plenty	
yes	1 00 to 3 00	fuel	scarce	
yes	2 00	fuel	plenty	
yes	3 00	wood and patches free	plenty	
yes	2 00	use of team	plenty	
yes	2 00		plenty	
yes	2 50		plenty	

MACON, MADISON AND MARTIN COUNTIES CONTINUED.

Can they find employment all the year?	Is educational condition improving?	Is their moral condition improving?	Have they religious instruction?	If not, why not?	Is the financial condition improving?	If not, why not?
yes	yes	yes	yes		yes	
yes	yes	yes	yes		no	low price of produce
yes	yes	yes	yes		yes	
yes	yes	yes	yes		yes	
yes	yes	yes	yes		yes	
yes	no	no	yes		no	
yes	yes	yes	yes		no	idleness
yes	no	some	yes		no	
yes	yes	yes	yes		little	no money
yes	yes	yes	yes		no	don't save money
yes	yes	yes	yes		no	can't save money
yes	yes	yes	yes		no	
yes	yes	yes	yes		yes	
no	no	no	no	"poor pay, poor preach"	no	
no	yes	yes			no	
yes	yes	yes	yes		yes	
yes	yes	no	yes		no	indolence
no	no	yes			no	
yes	yes	yes	yes		no	can't save money
yes	yes	yes	yes		no	
yes	yes				no	
no	yes				no	
yes	yes	yes	yes			
no	yes	yes	yes		no	no money
yes	yes	yes	yes		no	business depression
yes	no	little	yes		no	don't know
yes	yes	yes	yes		no	
yes	yes	yes	yes		no	no markets
no	yes	yes	yes		no	bad management
no	yes	yes	yes		no	
no	no	no			no	no money
yes	yes	yes	yes		no	no money
yes	yes	yes	yes		some	
	yes	yes	yes		no	
yes	no	no	yes		no	lack of education
yes	yes	yes	yes			
yes	yes	some	yes		yes	
yes	yes	yes			no	no money
no	yes	yes	yes		no	low prices
yes	yes	yes	yes		yes	
no	yes	no	yes		no	low price of tobacco
yes	yes	yes	yes		yes	
yes	yes	yes	yes		no	
yes	yes	no			no	
yes	yes	yes	yes		no	
yes	yes	no	yes		no	no means
no	yes	no	yes		no	
yes	yes	yes	yes		no	
yes	yes	no	yes		no	
yes	yes	yes	yes		no	
yes	yes	no	yes		no	



TABLE No.

COUNTY.	Has building of R. R. increased value of land in your section?	If so, how much—per cent.?	Have R. R. injured the value of land anywhere in your county?	If so, to what extent?	Has there been decline in value of land past year?	If so, what cause?
McDowell	no	-----	no	-----	no	-----
McDowell	yes	-----	no	-----	no	-----
McDowell	yes	20	no	-----	no	-----
McDowell	-----	-----	yes	10 per ct.	yes	-----
McDowell	yes	25	no	-----	yes	scarcity of money
McDowell	-----	-----	no	-----	yes	state of finances
McDowell	no	-----	yes	-----	yes	no money
Average	yes	22	no	-----	yes	-----
Mecklenburg	yes	20	no	-----	yes	low prices
Mecklenburg	yes	-----	-----	-----	yes	low prices
Mecklenburg	yes	25	no	-----	no	-----
Mecklenburg	no	-----	no	-----	yes	-----
Mecklenburg	no	-----	no	-----	no	-----
Mecklenburg	yes	25	no	-----	yes	low prices
Mecklenburg	yes	10	no	-----	yes	depression
Average	yes	20	no	-----	yes	-----
Mitchell	(none built)	-----	-----	-----	no	-----
Mitchell	-----	-----	-----	-----	no	lands as high as ever
Mitchell	-----	-----	-----	-----	no	-----
Mitchell	-----	-----	-----	-----	no	-----
Mitchell	-----	-----	-----	-----	yes	low prices
Average	-----	-----	-----	-----	no	-----
Montgomery	no	-----	no	-----	yes	scarcity of money
Montgomery	no	-----	no	-----	no	-----
Montgomery	yes	25	no	-----	yes	general depression
Montgomery	no R. R.	-----	-----	-----	no	-----
Montgomery	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Average	-----	-----	no	-----	-----	-----
Moore	yes	35	no	-----	yes	no money
Moore	yes	100	no	-----	yes	general depression
Moore	yes	50	no	-----	yes	no money
Average	yes	52	no	-----	yes	-----
Nash	no	-----	yes	-----	yes	low prices
Nash	no	-----	no	-----	yes	decline in prices
Nash	yes	25	yes	10 per ct.	yes	scarcity of money
Nash	no	-----	no	-----	yes	scarcity of money
Nash	no	-----	no	-----	yes	low prices
Nash	yes	-----	no	-----	yes	general depression
Nash	yes	10	yes	25 per ct.	yes	low prices
Average	no	-----	no	-----	yes	-----
New Hanover	yes	5	no	-----	yes	low prices
New Hanover	yes	25	no	-----	yes	low prices
Northampton	no	-----	no	-----	yes	low prices
Northampton	yes	30	no	-----	yes	low prices
Northampton	yes	10	no	-----	yes	low prices
Average	yes	25	no	-----	yes	-----
Onslow	yes	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Onslow	yes	20	no	-----	no	-----
Orange	-----	-----	-----	-----	yes	general depression
Orange	yes	10	no	-----	yes	low prices
Pamlico	no	-----	no	-----	yes	no money

4—CONTINUED.

Has value of land incr'd by growth of towns and villages in your county?	Tendency to have larger or smaller farms?	Improvements been made on land past year?	Nature of improvements?	Have lands been reclaimed by ditching or otherwise?	If so, to what extent?
some	smaller	yes	buildings	yes	10 per cent.
yes	smaller	yes	-----	yes	-----
no	smaller	yes	-----	yes	-----
no	larger	little	fertilizing	little	-----
yes	smaller	yes	building, etc.	yes	30 per cent.
no	-----	yes	composting	yes	10 per cent.
no	smaller	yes	repairing	no	-----
no	smaller	yes	-----	yes	25 per cent.
yes	smaller	yes	pea-vines	little	-----
yes	smaller	-----	-----	yes	-----
yes	smaller	yes	fertilization	yes	-----
yes	smaller	yes	ditching	yes	-----
yes	smaller	no	-----	no	-----
yes	smaller	yes	building	yes	-----
no	smaller	yes	-----	yes	10 per cent.
yes	smaller	yes	-----	yes	10 per cent.
yes	smaller	yes	buildings	no	-----
yes	smaller	yes	building	no	-----
yes	larger	yes	better farming	yes	50 per cent.
no	-----	yes	-----	yes	-----
no	smaller	no	-----	no	-----
yes	smaller	yes	-----	no	-----
no	smaller	yes	fertilizing	yes	-----
yes	smaller	yes	manuring	no	-----
no	smaller	yes	better tillage	yes	-----
yes	smaller	yes	sowing clover	-----	-----
-----	smaller	-----	-----	-----	-----
no	smaller	yes	vine culture	yes	75 per cent.
yes	smaller	yes	fertilizing	yes	-----
no	smaller	yes	fertilizing	little	-----
no	smaller	yes	-----	yes	75 per cent.
no	larger	no	-----	yes	-----
no	smaller	some	clearing	little	-----
no	smaller	no	-----	no	-----
little	smaller	yes	building	yes	-----
no	smaller	no	-----	no	-----
no	smaller	no	building	no	-----
yes	smaller	yes	-----	no	-----
no	smaller	no	-----	no	-----
no	smaller	no	-----	-----	-----
yes	smaller	yes	drainage	-----	-----
no	smaller	yes	buildings	yes	-----
yes	smaller	no	-----	-----	-----
yes	smaller	yes	-----	no	-----
yes	smaller	yes	-----	-----	-----
yes	smaller	yes	clearing	-----	-----
-----	smaller	yes	drainage	-----	-----
yes	smaller	-----	-----	yes	ditching
yes	smaller	-----	-----	-----	-----
no	smaller	-----	-----	-----	-----
yes	smaller	yes	ditching	yes	great



TABLE No. 4—McDOWELL, MECKLENBURG, MITCHELL, MONTGOMERY, MOORE, NASH,

Is fertility of land maintained?	Have farmers improved in their mode of living?	Has cost of living increased or decreased past year?	Wages per month of farm laborers, men.	Women.	Children.	Has rate of wages increased in past year?
hardly	no	decreased	\$ 8 00 to 10 00	\$ 4 00 to 6 00	\$-----	no
yes	yes	decreased	8 00 to 10 00	4 00	-----	no
yes	no	decreased	10 00	4 00 to 5 00	-----	yes
yes	same	same	8 00	4 00	1 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	8 00 to 10 00	4 00	-----	no
hardly	yes	decreased	8 00	4 00	2 50	no
yes	yes	same	5 00 to 8 00	2 00 to 3 00	-----	no
yes	yes	decreased	7 50	4 00	-----	no
yes	no	same	9 00	7 00	-----	no
yes	yes	decreased	8 00 to 10 00	-----	-----	no
yes	yes	-----	10 00	5 00	3 00	no
yes	yes	same	9 00	4 00 to 5 00	3 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	7 00 to 10 00	3 00 to 5 00	1 00 to 4 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	8 00	4 00	2 00	no
yes	no	decreased	8 00	4 00 to 6 00	3 00 to 4 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	8 50	5 00	2 75	no
yes	yes	increased	8 00 to 10 00	4 00	2 00	no
yes	yes	same	8 00 to 10 00	4 00 to 5 00	2 00	no
yes	yes	increased	8 00 to 10 00	3 00 to 4 00	1 00 to 2 00	-----
yes	yes	decreased	10 00 to 12 00	-----	-----	-----
no	no	decreased	8 00	5 00	3 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	9 00	4 50	2 25	no
yes	no	decreased	7 00 to 8 00	3 00 to 6 00	1 00 to 5 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	10 00	5 00	-----	no
yes	yes	decreased	8 00 to 12 00	4 00 to 6 00	1 00 to 2 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	8 00	-----	-----	no
yes	yes	same	8 00	5 00	3 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	7 00	5 00	2 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	7 00	5 00	3 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	7 00 to 10 00	4 00 to 6 00	2 00 to 6 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	6 00 to 10 00	5 00 to 8 00	3 00 to 5 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	8 00	6 00	3 25	no
hardly	no	decreased	-----	-----	-----	no
yes	no	increased	7 00 to 8 00	3 00 to 4 00	2 00 to 3 00	no
no	same	decreased	7 00	4 00	2 00	no
no	yes	decreased	8 00	6 00	2 00	no
no	yes	decreased	8 00 to 10 00	3 00 to 4 00	-----	no
no	yes	decreased	8 00	4 00	2 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	6 00 to 10 00	3 00 to 6 00	1 00 to 8 00	no
no	yes	decreased	8 00	4 50	3 00	no
no	no	same	8 00	6 00	-----	yes
no	yes	decreased	7 00 to 9 00	2 00 to 3 00	1 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	6 00 to 9 00	2 00 to 5 00	1 00 to 3 00	no
no	yes	-----	9 00	3 00 to 7 00	2 00 to 4 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	8 00	6 00	5 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	8 00	5 00	3 00	no
-----	no	-----	9 00	5 00	-----	no
yes	yes	decreased	7 00 to 10 00	3 00 to 6 00	2 00 to 4 00	no
yes	yes	same	7 00	3 00	2 00	no
yes	no	decreased	8 00 to 10 00	5 00	3 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	10 00	6 00 to 7 00	3 00 to 4 00	no

NEW HANOVER, NORTHAMPTON, ONSLOW, ORANGE AND PAMLICO COUNTIES CONTINUED.

If so, how much?	Has there been a decrease during that time?	If so, from what cause?	Are farm laborers given rations in addition to wages?	What is the value of rations?	Do laborers have house, room or lodgings free, with gardens?
	yes		yes	\$ 4 00	yes
	no		yes	4 00 to 5 00	yes
		low prices	yes	6 00	yes
	yes	no money	yes	5 00	yes
			yes	5 00	yes
			yes	4 00	yes
		no money	yes	6 00	no
	yes		yes	5 00	yes
	yes		no		yes
	yes		yes	2 00 to 3 00	yes
	no		no		yes
	no		yes	4 00	yes
	no	no money	yes	5 00	yes
	yes	low prices	yes	4 00	yes
	yes	no money	yes	3 00	yes
	yes		yes	4 50	yes
	no		yes	7 00 to 9 00	yes
	no		yes	7 50	no
	no		no		no
	yes	hard times	yes	6 00	yes
	yes		yes	6 00	yes
	yes	hard times	yes	7 00	yes
	yes	low prices	yes	3 00 to 5 00	yes
	yes	stoppage of factories	no		no
	yes		no	4 00	
	yes	low prices	no		yes
	no		no	4 00	yes
	yes		yes	6 00	yes
	yes	no money	yes	3 00	yes
	no		yes	4 00 to 5 00	yes
	yes	low prices	yes	4 00	yes
	yes		yes	4 00	yes
	yes		yes	4 00	yes
	yes	low prices	yes	4 00	yes
	yes	no money	no		yes
	same		yes	2 00	yes
	yes	low prices	yes	3 00	yes
	yes	low prices	yes	2 00	yes
	yes	low prices	yes	2 00	yes
	yes		yes	2 50	yes
10 per ct.	yes		yes	3 00	yes
	no		yes	6 00	yes
	no		yes	3 00	yes
	little		yes	2 00	yes
	yes	low prices	yes	3 66	yes
	yes		yes		yes
	yes	no money	yes	2 00	yes
	yes	low prices	yes		yes
	yes	low prices	no		yes
	yes		yes	5 00	yes
	same		yes	3 50	yes



TABLE No. 4—McDOWELL, MECKLENBURG, MITCHELL, MONTGOMERY, MOORE, NASH,

With pastur- age?	The monthly value of these?	What other advantages accorded wage-earners?	Is labor abundant or scarce?	Reasons.
yes	\$ 1 00		plenty	no work
yes	1 00	rest on rainy days	plenty	
no	3 00		plenty	
yes			plenty	
yes	3 50	fuel	neither	
no	1 00		scarce	
yes	2 00		plenty	
yes			plenty	
yes	2 00 to 3 00	fuel	plenty	
yes	4 00	many	plenty	no work
yes		fuel	plenty	
yes	2 00		plenty	
yes	2 00	patches	plenty	
yes	4 00	team free	plenty	
yes	3 00		plenty	
yes	2 00	none	plenty	
no	2 00	none	plenty	
no	2 00		plenty	no money
yes	5 00		plenty	
yes	5 00		scarce	
yes	3 25		plenty	
yes	1 00 to 3 00		scarce	
yes	1 00		plenty	
yes	2 00		plenty	low prices
		house-rent	plenty	
yes	3 00		plenty	
yes	3 00	no time lost	plenty	
yes			plenty	
	3 00 to 4 00	none	plenty	
yes	3 00		plenty	
yes	2 00	none	plenty	
yes	5 00	privilege to stop at will	scarce	
yes	1 00		scarce	nothing to pay with
yes	3 00	fuel	neither	
yes	2 00		plenty	
yes	1 00	one-half day Saturday	plenty	hard times
yes	1 00 to 3 00	team and wood	plenty	
yes	2 50		plenty	
no			plenty	
			plenty	low prices
yes	2 00 to 5 00		neither	
yes	2 00	fruits	plenty	
yes	6 00	fuel	neither	
yes	3 66		neither	
			plenty	
yes	50 cents	team and fuel	fair	
yes	2 00		plenty	
yes	3 00	fuel	scarce	emigration
yes	3 50	constant employment	scarce	

NEW HANOVER, NORTHAMPTON, ONSLOW, ORANGE AND PAMLICO COUNTIES CONTINUED.

Can they find employment all the year?	Is educational condition improving?	Is their moral condition improving?	Have they religious instruction?	If not, why not?	Is the financial condition improving?	If not, why not?
no	no	yes	yes	-----	no	low prices
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	too much whisky
yes	some	yes	yes	-----	no	they do not work
yes	yes	no	yes	-----	no	intemperance
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	no market
no	no	yes	yes	-----	no	no enterprise
yes	yes	no	yes	-----	some	-----
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	-----
no	yes	-----	yes	-----	no	-----
no	some	slow	yes	-----	no	-----
no	yes	yes	yes	-----	yes	-----
no	yes	yes	yes	-----	yes	-----
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	yes	-----
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	yes	-----
no	yes	no	yes	-----	no	spend all they make
no	yes	yes	yes	-----	yes	-----
no	no	no	yes	-----	no	money stringency
no	little	no	no	-----	no	money stringency
-----	no	no	yes	-----	no	-----
no	yes	yes	yes	-----	slow	too little enterprise
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	wages too low
no	yes	no	yes	-----	no	-----
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	yes	-----
no	no	yes	yes	-----	no	want of work
-----	yes	yes	yes	-----	little	live hand to mouth
no	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	nothing to spare
yes	yes	-----	-----	-----	no	no money
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	-----
no	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	no means
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	yes	spend all made
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	financial condition
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	-----
no	no	no	yes	-----	no	low prices
no	no	no	yes	-----	no	low prices
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	yes	-----
yes	yes	no	yes	-----	no	low prices
yes	yes	no	yes	-----	no	depression
yes	yes	no	yes	-----	no	hard times
yes	yes	no	yes	-----	no	-----
yes	no	no	yes	-----	no	poor legislation
-----	yes	yes	yes	-----	yes	-----
yes	yes	slow	yes	-----	no	mortgage system
yes	yes	yes	-----	-----	-----	-----
yes	yes	yes	no	-----	slow	-----
yes	yes	yes	-----	-----	-----	-----
no	some	-----	yes	-----	no	no money
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	yes	-----
no	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	no money
yes	yes	no	yes	-----	no	-----
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	yes	-----



TABLE No.

COUNTY.	Has building of R. R. increased value of land in your section?	If so, how much—per cent.?	Have R. R. injured the value of land anywhere in your county?	If so, to what extent?	Has there been decline in value of land past year?	If so, what cause?
Pamlico	no R. R.	---	---	---	---	---
Pasquotank	no	---	yes	25 per ct.	yes	scarcity of money
Pasquotank	yes	100	no	---	---	---
Pasquotank	no	---	no	---	yes	no money
<b>Average</b>	no	---	no	---	yes	---
Pender	yes	100	no	---	no	---
Pender	yes	---	---	---	no	---
Pender	yes	---	no	---	yes	young men leaving
Pender	no	---	yes	10 per ct.	no	---
Pender	yes	---	no	---	yes	broken banks
<b>Average</b>	yes	100	no	---	no	---
Perquimans	yes	---	no	---	yes	low prices
Perquimans	no	---	no	---	yes	no money
Perquimans	no	---	no	---	no	---
<b>Average</b>	no	---	no	---	yes	---
Person	no	---	no	---	yes	low prices
Person	yes	25	no	---	yes	scarcity of money
Person	no	---	yes	25 per ct.	yes	hard times
Person	no	---	yes	---	yes	low prices
Person	no	---	no	---	yes	low prices
Person	yes	10	yes	20 per ct.	yes	low prices
<b>Average</b>	no	---	---	---	yes	---
Pitt	yes	20	no	---	yes	low prices
Pitt	no	---	no	---	yes	scarcity of money
Pitt	yes	10	no	---	no	---
Pitt	yes	10	yes	50 per ct.	no	---
Pitt	---	---	yes	---	yes	low prices
Pitt	no	---	no	---	yes	general depression
<b>Average</b>	yes	13	no	---	yes	---
Polk	yes	20	no	---	yes	money being tight
Polk	yes	100	---	---	no	---
Polk	yes	10	no	---	no	---
<b>Average</b>	yes	43	no	---	no	---
Randolph	yes	50	no	---	yes	panic
Randolph	yes	20	---	---	no	---
Randolph	no	---	yes	10 per ct.	yes	low prices
Randolph	no	---	yes	10 per ct.	yes	low prices
Randolph	yes	5	no	---	no	---
Randolph	yes	10	no	---	no	---
Randolph	yes	25	no	---	yes	the panic
<b>Average</b>	yes	55	no	---	yes	---
Richmond	yes	100	no	---	yes	scarcity of money
Richmond	yes	10	no	---	yes	financial depression
Richmond	yes	50	---	---	no	---
Richmond	---	---	---	---	yes	scarcity of money
Richmond	yes	25	no	---	yes	financial depression
<b>Average</b>	yes	46	no	---	yes	---
Robeson	no	---	no	---	no	---
Robeson	yes	25	no	---	yes	scarcity of money
Robeson	yes	15	no	---	no	---
<b>Average</b>	yes	20	no	---	no	---

4—CONTINUED.

Has value of land incr'd by growth of towns and villages in your county?	Tendency to have larger or smaller farms?	Improvements been made on land past year?	Nature of improvements?	Have lands been reclaimed by ditching or otherwise?	If so, to what extent?
yes	larger	yes	building	yes	25 per cent.
no	smaller	yes	drainage	yes	50 per cent.
yes	smaller	yes	building	yes	50 per cent.
yes	smaller	yes	drainage	yes	
yes	smaller	yes	building	yes	
yes	smaller	yes	marl, etc.	yes	
yes	larger	yes		no	
no	smaller	no		no	
little	smaller	no		yes	
yes	smaller	yes		yes	
yes	smaller	no	ditching	yes	
no	larger	yes	buildings	yes	
yes	smaller	yes		yes	
no	smaller	yes		no	
no	smaller		building	no	
	smaller	yes	more clover	yes	25 per cent.
no	smaller	yes		no	
no	smaller	no	building	yes	
yes	smaller	some	buildings	yes	
yes	smaller	yes		yes	25 per cent.
no	smaller	yes	building	yes	
yes	smaller	yes		little	
no	smaller	yes		no	
yes	smaller	no		little	
yes	smaller	no		no	
little	same	little	guano	no	
little	larger	yes	tobacco barns	no	
yes	smaller	yes	sowing clover	yes	
yes	smaller	yes		no	
yes	smaller	yes	terracing	yes	
yes	smaller	yes		yes	
yes	smaller	yes	building	yes	
yes	smaller	yes	building	yes	
yes	smaller	yes	sowing clover	yes	5 per cent.
no	same	yes	graining	yes	
no	smaller	yes	growing clover	yes	10 per cent.
	smaller	yes	building		
yes	smaller	yes	clover and peas		
yes	smaller	yes		yes	7½ per cent.
yes	smaller	yes		little	
yes	smaller	no		yes	
	smaller	yes	building	yes	10 per cent.
yes	smaller	yes	building	yes	
	smaller	yes	drainage		
no	larger	yes	peas and guano	yes	10 per cent.
yes	smaller	yes		yes	
no	same	some	better work	yes	
yes	smaller	yes	building	yes	
no	larger	yes	railroads		
no	same	yes		yes	



TABLE No. 4—PAMLICO, PASQUOTANK, PENDER, PERQUIMANS, PERSON,

Is fertility of land maintained?	Have farmers improved in their mode of living?	Has cost of living increased or decreased past year?	Wages per month of farm laborers, men.	Women.	Children.	Has rate of wages increased in past year?
yes	yes	increased	\$10 00 to 15 00	\$ 6 00 to 8 00	\$ 2 00 to 4 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	8 00 to 10 00	5 00 to 7 00	4 00 to 6 00	no
yes	-----	increased	-----	-----	-----	no
yes	yes	decreased	10 00	6 00	4 00 to 5 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	9 50	6 00	5 00	no
-----	yes	decreased	8 00 to 15 00	4 00 to 8 00	-----	no
yes	yes	decreased	10 00 to 12 00	6 00 to 8 00	4 00 to 6 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	9 00 to 13 00	5 00 to 8 00	3 00 to 5 00	no
yes	yes	increased	6 00	3 00	1 00	no
yes	no	decreased	10 00 to 20 00	6 00 to 12 00	-----	no
yes	yes	decreased	9 00	6 00	3 00	no
yes	no	decreased	10 00 to 13 00	6 00 to 8 00	5 00 to 7 00	no
yes	no	decreased	10 00 to 12 00	6 00 to 8 00	4 00 to 5 00	no
yes	no	decreased	10 00 to 14 00	4 00 to 8 00	1 00 to 5 00	no
yes	no	decreased	11 00	7 00	5 00	no
no	yes	decreased	8 00 to 10 00	6 00	-----	no
yes	yes	decreased	8 00 to 10 00	3 00 to 5 00	-----	no
-----	yes	decreased	7 50	3 50	1 50	no
no	no	decreased	3 00 to 10 00	-----	-----	no
no	yes	decreased	5 00 to 8 00	3 00 to 5 00	2 00 to 3 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	6 00 to 8 00	3 00 to 5 00	1 00 to 2 00	no
no	yes	decreased	7 50	4 00	2 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	8 00 to 10 00	5 00 to 6 00	3 00 to 5 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	8 00	3 00 to 5 00	1 00 to 3 00	no
no	no	same	10 00	6 00	3 00 to 5 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	9 00 to 12 00	5 00 to 8 00	3 00 to 6 00	no
yes	no	decreased	8 00	6 00	3 00	no
no	no	decreased	8 00	5 00	-----	no
yes	-----	decreased	8 50	5 50	3 50	no
yes	yes	same	10 00	8 00	6 00	no
yes	yes	same	12 00	9 00	-----	no
yes	yes	decreased	10 00 to 12 00	-----	-----	no
yes	yes	same	11 00	8 50	6 00	no
yes	yes	increased	10 00	6 00	3 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	10 00	6 00	6 00	no
yes	yes	same	7 00 to 10 00	-----	-----	no
yes	yes	decreased	8 00 to 10 00	4 00 to 5 00	3 00 to 4 00	no
yes	no	decreased	7 00	-----	2 50	no
yes	no	same	7 00 to 8 00	2 00	2 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	9 00 to 12 00	5 00 to 8 00	3 00 to 5 00	yes
yes	yes	decreased	8 50	5 00	3 50	no
no	no	decreased	13 00	8 00	-----	no
yes	yes	decreased	10 00	6 00	4 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	8 00 to 10 00	4 00 to 8 00	3 00 to 6 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	10 00	5 00	-----	no
yes	yes	decreased	9 00	7 00	3 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	10 00	6 00	3 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	8 00 to 10 00	4 00 to 6 00	2 00 to 3 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	8 00 to 12 00	6 00 to 7 00	3 00 to 4 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	8 00 to 10 00	4 00 to 6 00	2 00 to 4 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	9 00	5 00	3 00	no

PITT, POLK, RANDOLPH, RICHMOND AND ROBESON COUNTIES CONTINUED.

If so, how much?	Has there been a decrease during that time?	If so, from what cause?	Are farm laborers given rations in addition to wages?	What is the value of rations?	Do laborers have house, room or lodgings free, with gardens?
no			yes	\$ 3 00 to 4 00	yes
yes			yes	4 00 to 6 00	yes
same			no		no
same			yes	3 00	yes
same			yes	4 00	yes
no			yes		yes
no			no		yes
yes			no		yes
yes		financial depression	no		yes
yes			same		yes
yes			no		yes
no			yes	5 00	yes
yes		low prices	yes	6 00	yes
yes			yes	2 00	yes
yes			yes	4 00	yes
yes		low prices	yes	3 00	yes
yes		low prices	yes	2 00	yes
yes		low prices	yes	2 00	yes
yes		scarcity of money	yes	2 00	yes
yes		scarcity of money	yes	3 00	yes
yes			yes	3 00	yes
yes		no money	yes	3 00	yes
yes			yes	2 50	yes
no			yes	4 00	yes
no		no money	yes	2 50	yes
no			yes	3 00	yes
			yes	4 00	yes
			yes	5 00	yes
same			yes	3 00	yes
yes		low prices	yes	3 50	yes
no			yes	6 00 to 7 00	yes
no			no		yes
no			yes	4 00 to 5 00	yes
no			yes	5 50	yes
no			no		yes
yes		no money	yes	6 00	yes
yes		no money	yes	6 00 to 7 00	yes
no		low prices	yes	6 00	yes
yes		scarcity of money	yes	3 00	yes
			no		yes
			yes	7 50	yes
			yes	6 00	yes
			no		yes
			yes	2 50	yes
yes		low prices	yes	4 00	yes
no			yes	2 00	yes
yes			yes	3 00	yes
yes			yes	2 25	yes
no			yes	3 00	yes
yes		hard times	yes	2 00	yes
no			yes	5 00 to 6 00	yes
no			yes	3 25	yes



TABLE No. 4—PAMLICO, PASQUOTANK, PENDER, PERQUIMANS, PERSON,

With pastur- age?	The monthly value of these?	What other advantages accorded wage-earners?	Is labor abundant or scarce?	Reasons.
yes	\$-----	team and fuel	plenty	-----
yes	12 00	use of team	scarce	-----
yes	6 00 to 10 00	half day Saturday	plenty	-----
yes	9 00	-----	scarce	-----
yes	-----	-----	plenty	-----
yes	2 00 to 5 00	-----	plenty	-----
yes	-----	regular employment	plenty	-----
no	3 00	-----	plenty	nothing to do
yes	-----	-----	plenty	-----
yes	3 00	-----	plenty	-----
yes	2 00	half day Saturday	scarce	-----
yes	1 00	half day Saturday	scarce	-----
yes	3 00	none	scarce	-----
yes	2 00	-----	scarce	-----
yes	3 00	-----	plenty	-----
yes	5 00	-----	-----	-----
yes	5 00	-----	plenty	-----
yes	3 00	time to go to church	plenty	-----
yes	4 00	fuel	plenty	-----
yes	1 50	fruit and fuel	plenty	-----
yes	4 50	-----	plenty	-----
yes	2 00	fuel	plenty	-----
yes	1 00	-----	plenty	-----
yes	-----	-----	plenty	-----
yes	7 00	none	scarce	no money
yes	2 00	none	scarce	-----
yes	1 00	fuel	same	-----
yes	2 25	-----	plenty	-----
yes	1 00	house-rent	plenty	-----
yes	3 00 to 5 00	-----	neither	-----
yes	-----	none	plenty	no money
yes	2 00	-----	plenty	-----
yes	2 00	fuel,	plenty	-----
yes	1 50	team	plenty	no money
yes	3 00	-----	plenty	-----
yes	4 00	-----	plenty	-----
yes	3 00	none	plenty	-----
yes	-----	-----	plenty	-----
yes	4 00	fuel	plenty	-----
yes	3 00	-----	plenty	-----
yes	3 00	use of stock	plenty	-----
yes	1 50	none	plenty	-----
yes	2 00	truck patches	plenty	-----
yes	-----	teams	plenty	-----
yes	3 00	potato patches	plenty	-----
yes	2 50	-----	plenty	-----
yes	1 00 to 3 00	small patches	plenty	no trouble
yes	2 00	fuel	plenty	-----
yes	-----	-----	-----	-----
yes	2 00	-----	plenty	-----

PITT, POLK, RANDOLPH, RICHMOND AND ROBESON COUNTIES CONTINUED.

Can they find employment all the year?	Is educational condition improving?	Is their moral condition improving?	Have they religious instruction?	If not, why not?	Is the financial condition improving?	If not, why not?
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	some	don't work
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	no money
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	can't save wages
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	
no	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	
no	yes	yes	yes	-----	yes	
yes	some	yes	yes	-----	no	
no	no	no	yes	-----	no	nothing to do
yes	yes	no		-----	no	
no	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	
yes	no	yes	yes	-----	no	can't save
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	yes	
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	low prices
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	hard times
no	no	no	yes	-----	no	laziness
yes	no	no	yes	-----	no	low prices
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	
no	yes	yes	yes	-----	yes	
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	idleness
yes	yes	no	yes	-----	no	no money
yes	yes	no	yes	-----	no	
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	low prices
yes	no	no	yes	-----	no	no money
yes	no	no	yes	-----	no	low prices
yes	yes	no	yes	-----	no	
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	yes	
yes	yes	no	yes	-----	yes	
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	yes	
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	yes	
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	yes	
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	yes	
no	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	no money
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	extravagance
no	little	yes	yes	-----	no	monopoly
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	panic
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	spend more than ev'r
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	
no	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	no regular work
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	spend all they make
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	yes	
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	spend all they make
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	some	
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	no money
yes	yes	yes		-----		
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----		



TABLE No.

COUNTY.	Has building of R. R. increased value of land in your section?	If so, how much—per cent.?	Have R. R. injured the value of land anywhere in your county?	If so, to what extent?	Has there been decline in value of land past year?	If so, what cause?
Rockingham	no	-----	-----	-----	yes	low prices
Rockingham	yes	25	no	-----	yes	no money
Rockingham	yes	10	no	-----	yes	general depression
Rockingham	yes	15	no	-----	yes	low prices
Rockingham	yes	-----	no	-----	yes	worn out
Rockingham	yes	-----	-----	-----	yes	low prices
<b>Average</b>	yes	17½	no	-----	yes	-----
Rowan	yes	20	no	-----	yes	no money
Rowan	yes	10	no	-----	yes	no money
Rowan	no	-----	no	-----	none	-----
Rowan	-----	-----	no	-----	yes	-----
Rowan	yes	10	-----	-----	yes	low prices
Rowan	yes	-----	no	-----	no	no money
<b>Average</b>	yes	13	no	-----	yes	-----
Rutherford	-----	-----	yes	-----	yes	-----
Rutherford	yes	10	yes	20 pr. ct.	yes	no money
Rutherford	yes	20	no	-----	no	-----
Rutherford	yes	10	little	-----	no	-----
Rutherford	yes	25	no	-----	no	-----
Rutherford	yes	25	no	-----	no	-----
<b>Average</b>	yes	18	yes	20 pr. ct.	no	-----
Sampson	no	-----	yes	5 pr. ct.	yes	no money
Sampson	yes	10	no	-----	yes	no money
Sampson	yes	-----	no	-----	yes	-----
Sampson	yes	20	-----	-----	no	-----
Sampson	no	-----	no	-----	yes	-----
Sampson	no	-----	no	-----	yes	low prices
Sampson	no	-----	no	-----	yes	no money
<b>Average</b>	yes	15	no	-----	yes	-----
Stanly	yes	20	no	-----	no	-----
Stanly	yes	-----	no	-----	no	-----
Stanly	no	-----	no	-----	yes	the panic, '93
Stanly	no	-----	no	-----	yes	financial depression
Stanly	no	-----	no	-----	yes	financial depression
Stanly	no	-----	-----	-----	yes	high taxes
<b>Average</b>	no	-----	no	-----	yes	-----
Stokes	yes	37	no	-----	no	-----
Stokes	yes	25	no	-----	yes	financial stringency
Stokes	-----	-----	no	-----	yes	no money
Stokes	yes	25	no	-----	no	no money
Stokes	yes	50	no	-----	yes	financial stringency
Stokes	yes	-----	no	-----	yes	panic, '93
Stokes	yes	10	no	-----	yes	panic, '93
<b>Average</b>	yes	30	no	-----	yes	-----
Surry	yes	25	no	-----	no	-----
Surry	yes	25	no	-----	no	-----
Surry	yes	100	no	-----	no	-----
Surry	yes	-----	yes	-----	yes	no money
Surry	yes	25	no	-----	yes	scarcity of money
<b>Average</b>	yes	44	no	-----	no	-----
Swain	yes	25	no	-----	yes	-----

4—CONTINUED.

Has value of land incr'd by growth of towns and villages in your county?	Tendency to have larger or smaller farms?	Improvements been made on land past year?	Nature of improvements?	Have lands been reclaimed by ditching or otherwise?	If so, to what extent?
no	same	yes	clover and grasses	yes	25 per cent.
yes	smaller	yes	sowing grasses	no	-----
yes	smaller	yes	buildings	yes	-----
yes	smaller	no	-----	no	-----
yes	smaller	no	-----	no	-----
no	smaller	yes	building, etc.	little	-----
no	smaller	yes	-----	yes	-----
little	smaller	yes	clover and peas	yes	-----
yes	smaller	yes	clover and peas	yes	-----
no	smaller	yes	deeper ploughing	yes	-----
no	same	yes	-----	yes	-----
yes	smaller	yes	grasses	yes	-----
no	smaller	yes	building	yes	-----
yes	smaller	yes	-----	yes	-----
-----	same	yes	-----	yes	-----
yes	same	yes	better farming	yes	-----
yes	smaller	yes	fertilizing	yes	-----
yes	smaller	yes	better farming	yes	10 per cent.
yes	smaller	yes	fertilizing	no	-----
yes	smaller	yes	-----	yes	-----
yes	smaller	yes	-----	yes	10 per cent.
yes	smaller	yes	building	yes	-----
yes	larger	yes	new buildings	yes	10 per cent.
yes	smaller	yes	farms	yes	-----
yes	smaller	yes	-----	yes	-----
no	smaller	yes	-----	no	-----
yes	smaller	yes	building	yes	-----
no	smaller	yes	compost	yes	-----
yes	smaller	yes	-----	yes	10 per cent.
yes	smaller	yes	clover	yes	-----
yes	smaller	yes	-----	no	-----
no	same	yes	-----	little	-----
no	smaller	yes	better houses	-----	-----
yes	smaller	yes	-----	yes	50 per cent.
no	smaller	yes	clover and grasses	yes	-----
yes	smaller	yes	-----	yes	50 per cent.
yes	larger	yes	-----	yes	50 per cent.
yes	smaller	yes	-----	some	-----
no	same	no	-----	-----	-----
no	smaller	yes	better houses	yes	-----
no	smaller	no	-----	no	-----
little	smaller	some	-----	-----	-----
yes	smaller	yes	seeding grass	yes	10 per cent.
yes	smaller	yes	-----	yes	30 per cent.
yes	smaller	yes	grass and clover	yes	50 per cent.
yes	smaller	yes	manuring	yes	16 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent.
yes	smaller	yes	-----	yes	25 per cent.
yes	smaller	yes	-----	yes	-----
no	smaller	yes	grasses	yes	-----
yes	smaller	yes	-----	yes	25 per cent.
yes	same	yes	fencing	no	-----



TABLE No. 4--ROCKINGHAM, ROWAN, RUTHERFORD, SAMPSON,

Is fertility of land maintained?	Have farmers improved in their mode of living?	Has cost of living increased or decreased past year?	Wages per month of farm laborers, men.	Women.	Children.	Has rate of wages increased in past year?
no	no	decreased	\$ 6 00 to 8 00	\$ 5 00	\$ -----	no
no	no	increased	7 00 to 8 00	3 00 to 4 00	2 00 to 3 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	6 00 to 10 00	4 00 to 6 00	1 00 to 5 00	no
no	no	decreased	8 00	2 50	2 00	no
no	yes	decreased	5 00 to 10 00	2 00 to 5 00	-----	no
hardly	yes	decreased	8 00 to 13 00	3 00 to 6 00	1 00 to 5 00	no
no	yes	decreased	8 00	3 50	2 50	no
yes	yes	same	6 00 to 8 00	-----	-----	no
yes	yes	decreased	6 00 to 8 00	3 00 to 4 00	-----	no
yes	yes	decreased	8 00 to 10 00	4 00 to 5 00	3 00 to 5 00	yes
yes	yes	increased	6 00	-----	-----	no
yes	yes	increased	8 00	3 00	2 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	8 00 to 10 00	none	-----	no
yes	yes	decreased	8 00	3 50	2 50	no
yes	no	-----	-----	-----	-----	little
yes	yes	decreased	10 00	5 00	5 00	no
yes	yes	same	8 00 to 10 00	6 50	-----	-----
yes	no	increased	8 00 to 10 00	-----	-----	yes
yes	yes	same	7 00 to 10 00	6 50	-----	no
yes	yes	decreased	8 00 to 10 00	3 00 to 4 00	1 00 to 2 00	no
yes	yes	same	9 00	5 00	3 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	7 00 to 10 00	3 00 to 5 00	2 00 to 3 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	8 00	5 00	3 00	no
yes	no	decreased	9 00	6 00	-----	no
yes	yes	decreased	8 00	4 00	3 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	8 00	4 00	2 00	no
yes	yes	same	9 00	5 00	3 00 to 6 00	no
yes	yes	increased	7 00 to 10 00	3 00 to 6 00	-----	no
yes	yes	decreased	8 00	4 00	3 00	no
yes	yes	increased	8 00 to 10 00	3 00 to 5 00	4 00 to 5 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	8 00 to 10 00	5 00	2 00 to 4 00	no
yes	no	decreased	9 00 to 12 00	-----	-----	no
yes	yes	decreased	8 00	6 00	3 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	8 00	3 00	4 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	6 00 to 12 00	3 00 to 6 00	1 00 to 3 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	9 00	4 50	3 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	8 00	6 00	4 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	8 00	4 00	2 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	8 00	5 00 to 6 00	3 00 to 4 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	8 00 to 10 00	6 00	3 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	6 00 to 10 00	-----	-----	no
no	no	same	6 00 to 10 00	3 00	-----	no
yes	yes	increased	7 00 to 8 00	3 00 to 4 00	1 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	8 00	4 50	2 50	no
yes	yes	increased	8 00	6 00	5 00	yes
yes	yes	same	6 00 to 10 00	4 00 to 8 00	2 00 to 5 00	yes
no	yes	increased	8 00	4 00	2 00	no
yes	no	decreased	8 00	2 00	-----	no
yes	yes	-----	10 00	6 00	4 00	no
yes	yes	increased	8 50	5 00	4 00	no
no	no	increased	10 00 to 12 00	6 00	-----	no

STANLY, STOKES, SURRY AND SWAIN COUNTIES CONTINUED.

If so, how much?	Has there been a decrease during that time?	If so, from what cause?	Are farm laborers given rations in addition to wages?	What is the value of rations?	Do laborers have house, room or lodgings free, with gardens?
	yes	low prices	yes	\$ 2 00	yes
	yes	no money			yes
	yes	general depression	yes	2 00	yes
	yes	low prices	yes	3 00	yes
	yes	low prices	yes	2 00	yes
	yes	low prices	yes	2 00	yes
	yes		yes	2 25	yes
	yes	low prices	yes	5 00	yes
	yes	no money	yes	6 00	yes
	yes		yes	5 00	yes
	yes		yes	3 00	yes
	yes	low prices	yes	5 00 to 7 00	yes
	yes	low prices	yes	4 00	yes
	yes		yes	5 00	yes
	yes	scarcity of money	yes	6 00	yes
	no		yes	6 00	yes
5 per ct.	yes		no		yes
	no		yes	5 00	yes
	no		yes	3 00 to 4 00	yes
	no		yes	5 25	yes
	yes	low prices	yes	4 00	yes
	yes	no money	no		yes
	no		yes		yes
	yes	low prices	yes	3 00	yes
	no		yes	4 00	yes
	yes	low prices	yes	4 00 to 5 00	yes
	yes	low prices	yes	4 00 to 5 00	yes
	yes		yes	4 00	yes
	yes	no money	yes	7 00 to 8 00	yes
	yes	no money	no	3 00	yes
	yes	hard times	no		yes
	no		yes	5 00	yes
	yes	no money	yes	6 00	yes
	yes	no money	yes	3 00 to 5 00	yes
	yes		yes	5 00	yes
	yes	no money	no		yes
	yes	hard times	yes	5 00	yes
	yes	no money	yes	5 00	yes
	no		yes	6 00	yes
	yes	low prices	yes	3 00	yes
	yes	no money	yes		yes
	yes	no money	yes	6 00	yes
	yes		yes	5 00	yes
10 per ct.	yes	scarcity of money	yes	6 50	yes
	no	no money	yes	5 00 to 10 00	yes
	yes	no money	yes	5 00 to 9 00	yes
	yes		no		yes
	yes	hard times	yes	5 00	yes
	yes		yes	5 00	yes
	no		yes	6 00	yes



TABLE No. 4—ROCKINGHAM, ROWAN, RUTHERFORD, SAMPSON,

With pastur- age?	The monthly value of these?	What other advantages accorded wage-earners?	Is labor abundant or scarce?	Reasons.
yes	\$ 1 00	none	plenty	
yes	4 00		plenty	
yes	2 00	extra time	plenty	
yes	2 00		plenty	
yes	6 00	none	plenty	
yes	5 00	holidays, etc.	plenty	
yes	3 50		plenty	
yes	2 00	teams, etc.	scarce	
no		free teams	plenty	
yes	3 00 to 5 00	none		
yes	3 50	full time	plenty	
			plenty	hard times
yes	2 00 to 3 00	"go fishing"	plenty	no money
yes	3 00		plenty	
			plenty	
yes			scarce	
yes	5 00	fuel	plenty	
yes		pastures	scarce	
yes	2 00		plenty	want of capital
yes	1 00	fruits	scarce	
yes	2 75		same	
yes	1 50	none	plenty	
yes	1 00	none	plenty	
			plenty	
yes	3 00		plenty	
yes	3 00	raising poultry	plenty	
yes			plenty	
yes		fuel	"easy"	
yes	2 00		plenty	
yes	2 00		plenty	
yes	2 00		plenty	
yes		none	scarce	don't want work
no			plenty	
yes	2 00		plenty	
yes	1 00 to 3 00	teams free	plenty	
yes	2 00		plenty	
yes			plenty	
yes	3 00	fuel	scarce	
yes	2 00	fuel	plenty	
yes	3 00 to 4 00		scarce	
yes	1 00	none	plenty	
yes	3 00	fuel	plenty	
yes		use of stock	scarce	
yes	2 50		plenty	
yes	6 50		plenty	
yes	4 00 to 6 00	fruits	plenty	
yes	50	patches	scarce	
yes			plenty	
yes	6 00	none	plenty	no business
yes	4 25		plenty	
no			plenty	

STANLY, STOKES, SURRY AND SWAIN COUNTIES CONTINUED.

Can they find employment all the year?	Is educational condition improving?	Is their moral condition improving?	Have they religious instruction?	If not, why not?	Is the financial condition improving?	If not, why not?
yes	no	no	yes	-----	no	no money
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	extravagance
no	yes	yes	yes	-----	slow	-----
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	-----
yes	yes	no	yes	-----	no	spend all they make
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	-----
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	low wages
no	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	-----
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	extravagance
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	-----
no	yes	some	yes	-----	no	-----
no	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	no money
yes	yes	no	yes	-----	no	-----
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	lose too much time
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	all they make to live
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	-----
yes	no	little	yes	-----	no	-----
no	no	yes	yes	-----	no	-----
yes	no	no	yes	-----	no	-----
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	yes	when they save
yes	-----	yes	yes	-----	no	the depression
yes	yes	no	yes	-----	no	-----
no	yes	no	yes	-----	no	-----
yes	yes	yes	no	-----	no	-----
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	yes	-----
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	no money
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	-----
no	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	no money
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	-----
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	-----
no	some	some	yes	-----	some	-----
no	no	some	yes	-----	some	-----
yes	yes	no	yes	-----	no	hard times
no	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	hard times
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	yes	-----
no	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	-----
no	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	-----
no	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	no money
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	no money
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	-----
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	some	-----
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	yes	-----
yes	some	some	yes	-----	no	-----
yes	no	-----	yes	-----	no	wages too low
no	no	no	no	-----	no	idleness
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	-----
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	money panic
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	crops cut short
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	yes	-----
no	no	same	yes	-----	no	-----
no	no	yes	yes	-----	no	hard times
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	-----
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	yes	with the energetic



TABLE No.

COUNTY.	Has building of R. R. increased value of land in your section?	If so, how much—per cent.?	Have R. R. injured the value of land anywhere in your county?	If so, to what extent?	Has there been decline in value of land past year?	If so, what cause?
Swain -----	yes	100	no	-----	yes	no money
Swain -----	yes	100	no	-----	yes	general depression
Swain -----	yes	100	no	-----	no	-----
Swain -----	yes	25	no	-----	no	-----
<b>Average</b> -----	yes	70	no	-----	yes	-----
Transylvania -----	no R. R.	-----	-----	-----	no	-----
Transylvania -----	no R. R.	-----	-----	-----	no	-----
Transylvania -----	no R. R.	-----	-----	-----	no	-----
Transylvania -----	no R. R.	-----	-----	-----	no	-----
Transylvania -----	yes	some	no	-----	no	-----
Transylvania -----	no R. R.	-----	-----	-----	no	-----
<b>Average</b> -----	no R. R.	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Tyrrell -----	no	-----	no	-----	yes	-----
Tyrrell -----	no R. R.	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Tyrrell -----	no R. R.	-----	-----	-----	yes	decline in prices
Tyrrell -----	no R. R.	-----	-----	-----	yes	no money
Tyrrell -----	no R. R.	-----	-----	-----	yes	low prices
<b>Average</b> -----	no R. R.	-----	-----	-----	yes	-----
Union -----	yes	some	-----	-----	yes	financial depression
Union -----	yes	50	no	-----	yes	financial depression
Union -----	yes	15	no	-----	yes	short crops
Union -----	yes	little	no	-----	yes	scarcity of money
Union -----	yes	25	no	-----	yes	short crops
<b>Average</b> -----	yes	18	no	-----	yes	-----
Vance -----	yes	-----	-----	-----	yes	low prices
Vance -----	yes	50	no	-----	yes	general depression
Vance -----	no	-----	no	-----	yes	no money
<b>Average</b> -----	yes	50	no	-----	yes	-----
Wake -----	yes	15	no	-----	yes	want of money
Wake -----	no	-----	-----	-----	yes	want of money
Wake -----	yes	50	no	-----	yes	low prices
Wake -----	yes	25	no	-----	yes	hard times
Wake -----	yes	-----	no	-----	yes	scarcity of money
Wake -----	-----	-----	-----	-----	no	low prices
Wake -----	yes	25	no	-----	yes	low prices
Wake -----	yes	40	no	-----	yes	low prices
<b>Average</b> -----	yes	30	no	-----	yes	-----
Warren -----	yes	10	no	-----	yes	no money
Warren -----	-----	-----	-----	-----	no	low prices
Warren -----	-----	-----	no	-----	yes	low prices
Warren -----	no	-----	-----	-----	yes	low prices
Warren -----	no	-----	yes	-----	yes	no money
Warren -----	no	-----	no	-----	yes	no money
<b>Average</b> -----	no	-----	no	-----	yes	-----
Washington -----	yes	10	no	-----	yes	short crops
Washington -----	no	-----	no	-----	yes	no money
Washington -----	no	-----	no	-----	yes	no money
Washington -----	yes	10	no	-----	yes	low prices
<b>Average</b> -----	yes	10	no	-----	yes	-----
Watauga -----	no	-----	-----	-----	yes	no money
Watauga -----	no	-----	no	-----	yes	panic

4—CONTINUED.

Has value of land incr'd by growth of towns and villages in your county?	Tendency to have larger or smaller farms?	Improvements been made on land past year?	Nature of improvements?	Have lands been reclaimed by ditching or otherwise?	If so, to what extent?
yes	smaller	yes	buildings	no	
yes	smaller	yes	grasses	yes	75 per cent.
yes	smaller				
no	smaller	yes		no	
yes	smaller	yes		yes	
no	smaller	yes	fertilizing	yes	
no	smaller	yes	building	no	
no	larger	yes	ditching		
no	smaller	yes	draining	yes	some
yes	smaller	yes	mines	yes	
no		yes		yes	
no	smaller	yes		little	
no	smaller	no	building	yes	
no	larger	yes	general	yes	10 per cent.
no	smaller	yes	ditching		
no	smaller	yes		yes	5 per cent.
no	smaller	yes		yes	8 per cent.
no	smaller	yes		yes	
no	smaller	no	stock and grain	yes	50 per cent.
yes	smaller	yes	ditching	yes	
yes	smaller	yes		yes	
no	smaller	no			
yes	smaller	yes		yes	50 per cent.
yes	smaller	yes		yes	10 per cent.
no	smaller	yes	manure	yes	
yes	smaller	yes	buildings	yes	
no	"yes"	no		no	
no	smaller	yes		yes	10 per cent.
yes	larger	yes	clover and peas	yes	
no	smaller	yes	compost	yes	
yes	smaller	no	none	no	
some	smaller	yes	manuring	yes	
little	smaller	no	nothing		
no	smaller	yes		no	
yes	same	no		some	
no	same	no	ditching		
yes	smaller	same		yes	
yes	smaller	little	mills and gins	no	
no	smaller	yes	building	yes	
little	smaller	no			
no	smaller	no		no	
no	smaller	no		no	
no	smaller	no		yes	
no	smaller	no		no	
yes	smaller	little	clearing	little	
very little	smaller	little		no	
no	smaller	no		no	
yes	smaller	some	clearing	yes	
yes	smaller	yes			
no	larger	yes	building	yes	5 per cent.
no	smaller	some	buildings	little	



TABLE No. 4—SWAIN, TRANSYLVANIA, TYRRELL, UNION, VANCE,

Is fertility of land maintained?	Have farmers improved in their mode of living?	Has cost of living increased or decreased past year?	Wages per month of farm laborers, men.	Women.	Children.	Has rate of wages increased in past year?
yes	yes	increased	\$10 00	\$ 5 00	\$-----	no
yes	yes	same	10 00 to 15 00	6 00 to 8 00	-----	no
yes	yes	increased	10 00	4 00	4 00	no
yes	yes	increased	10 00	6 00	-----	no
yes	yes	increased	11 00	5 50	4 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	10 00 to 13 00	6 00 to 8 00	4 00 to 7 00	no
yes	yes	neither	12 00	-----	-----	no
yes	yes	decreased	8 00 to 10 00	4 00 to 5 00	3 00 to 4 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	10 00	-----	-----	no
yes	yes	decreased	10 00	6 00	4 00	no
no	no	increased	10 00	5 00	4 00	yes
yes	yes	decreased	10 00	6 00	4 00	no
no	yes	increased	10 00 to 12 00	3 00 to 5 00	2 00	same
yes	yes	same	12 00	9 00	5 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	10 00	6 00	3 00 to 7 00	no
no	yes	increased	10 00 to 15 00	10 00 to 12 00	-----	-----
yes	yes	decreased	13 00	4 00	-----	yes
yes	yes	same	11 00	6 50	4 00	no
no	no	decreased	6 00	-----	-----	no
yes	yes	same	7 00	4 00	-----	no
yes	yes	decreased	5 00 to 12 00	2 00 to 5 00	1 00 to 4 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	6 00 to 8 00	-----	-----	no
yes	yes	decreased	6 00 to 10 00	3 00 to 6 00	1 00 to 5 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	7 00	4 00	2 00	no
yes	no	decreased	8 00	3 00	1 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	8 00 to 10 00	3 00 to 4 00	2 00 to 3 00	no
yes	no	"no"	5 00 to 7 00	2 00 to 3 00	1 00 to 2 00	no
yes	no	decreased	7 50	3 50	2 00	no
yes	no	decreased	7 00 to 12 00	4 00 to 6 00	1 00 to 5 00	no
no	yes	decreased	7 00	4 00	-----	no
no	yes	increased	8 00	4 00	3 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	7 00	3 00	2 00	no
no	some	decreased	7 00	4 00	2 00 to 3 00	no
-----	-----	-----	7 00 to 10 00	4 00	-----	no
yes	yes	decreased	7 00 to 9 00	-----	-----	no
no	no	decreased	6 00 to 8 00	2 00 to 4 00	2 00 to 4 00	no
no	yes	decreased	8 50	4 00	2 50	no
no	yes	decreased	7 00 to 8 00	3 00 to 4 00	1 00 to 2 00	no
no	yes	decreased	8 00 to 10 00	3 00 to 6 00	3 00 to 4 00	no
no	no	decreased	6 00	-----	1 00 to 3 00	no
no	yes	decreased	8 50	-----	-----	no
no	no	same	6 00	3 00	2 50	no
no	no	decreased	7 00	3 50 to 4 00	1 00 to 2 00	no
no	yes	decreased	7 50	3 50	2 00	no
yes	no	decreased	7 00 to 10 00	7 00	-----	no
no	no	increased	7 00	3 00 to 5 00	3 00	no
yes	no	increased	8 00 to 10 00	4 00 to 6 00	3 00 to 5 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	8 00 to 10 00	-----	-----	no
yes	no	decreased	9 00	5 00	3 00	no
yes	yes	increased	8 00 to 10 00	7 00	3 00	no
no	yes	-----	8 00 to 10 00	6 00	-----	no

WAKE, WARREN, WASHINGTON AND WATAUGA COUNTIES CONTINUED.

If so, how much?	Has there been a decrease during that time?	If so, from what cause?	Are farm laborers given rations in addition to wages?	What is the value of rations?	Do laborers have house, room or lodgings free, with gardens?
-----	yes	no money	yes	\$ 6 00	yes
-----	yes	no money	yes	4 00 to 6 00	yes
-----			no	-----	yes
-----	no		yes	5 00	yes
-----			yes	5 25	yes
-----	no		yes	-----	yes
-----			no	-----	yes
-----	no		yes	5 00 to 6 00	yes
-----	yes	no money	yes	4 00	yes
-----	yes	scarcity of money	yes	5 00	yes
50 per ct.	no		yes	-----	yes
-----	no		yes	5 00	yes
-----	same		yes	4 00	no
-----	no		yes	6 00	yes
-----	yes		yes	5 00	yes
-----	no		yes	5 00	yes
-----	no		yes	3 50	yes
-----	no		yes	4 50	yes
-----	yes	low prices	yes	3 00 to 5 00	yes
-----	yes	low prices	yes	5 00	yes
-----	yes	no money	yes	2 00 to 4 00	yes
-----	yes	hard times	yes	6 00	yes
-----	yes	short crops	yes	2 00 to 4 00	yes
-----	yes		yes	4 50	yes
-----	yes	low prices	yes	3 50	yes
-----	yes	no money	yes	3 00	yes
-----	yes	no money	yes	2 00 to 3 00	yes
-----	yes		yes	3 00	yes
-----	yes	no money	yes	2 00 to 3 00	yes
-----	yes	no money	yes	3 00	yes
-----	yes	low prices	yes	3 00	yes
-----	yes	low prices	yes	2 00	yes
-----	no		yes	2 00 to 3 00	yes
-----	no		yes	2 00	yes
-----	some	no money	yes	2 00	yes
-----	yes	low prices	yes	3 00	yes
-----	yes		yes	2 75	yes
-----	yes	low prices	yes	3 00	yes
-----	yes	low prices	yes	1 50	yes
-----	yes	low prices	yes	2 50	yes
-----	no		yes	2 50	yes
-----	yes	no money	yes	3 00 to 6 00	yes
-----	yes	low prices	yes	2 00	yes
-----	yes		yes	3 00	yes
-----	yes		yes	3 00	yes
-----	yes	low prices	yes	5 00	yes
-----	yes	low prices	yes	4 00 to 5 00	yes
-----	no		yes	-----	yes
-----	yes		yes	4 50	yes
-----			no	8 00 to 10 00	yes
-----	little		yes	6 00 to 9 00	yes



TABLE No. 4—SWAIN, TRANSYLVANIA, TYRRELL, UNION, VANCE,

With pastur- age?	The monthly value of these?	What other advantages accorded wage-earners?	Is labor abundant or scarce?	Reasons.
yes	\$-----	-----	plenty	-----
no	-----	-----	plenty	-----
yes	-----	none	plenty	because
yes	5 00	-----	plenty	-----
yes	5 00	-----	plenty	-----
yes	-----	truck patches	scarce	-----
yes	3 00	stock raising	plenty	-----
yes	1 00	none	scarce	no money
yes	10 00 to 12 00	truck patches	scarce	-----
yes	3 00	none	plenty	no demand
yes	-----	-----	plenty	-----
yes	4 00	-----	plenty	-----
no	2 00	none	plenty	-----
no	-----	none	scarce	-----
yes	-----	too numerous to mention	scarce	-----
yes	-----	fuel	plenty	-----
yes	2 00	wood	scarce	-----
yes	2 00	-----	scarce	-----
yes	-----	short hours	scarce	-----
yes	-----	patches	plenty	-----
yes	1 00 to 3 00	pay for wet weather	plenty	no money
yes	3 00	-----	plenty	-----
yes	2 00 to 4 00	-----	plenty	-----
yes	3 00	-----	plenty	-----
yes	2 00	fuel and fruit	scarce	-----
yes	3 00 to 5 00	-----	plenty	-----
yes	1 00 to 3 00	-----	medium	-----
yes	2 50	-----	-----	-----
yes	1 00 to 10 00	fuel	plenty	too much labor
yes	-----	none	plenty	-----
no	2 00	wood	scarce	-----
no	2 00	-----	plenty	-----
yes	3 00 to 4 00	none	scarce	emigration
yes	-----	-----	plenty	-----
yes	3 00	-----	plenty	-----
yes	3 00	fishing and hunting	normal	-----
yes	2 50	-----	plenty	-----
yes	2 00	teams	plenty	-----
no	2 00	none	plenty	-----
yes	2 00	use of teams	plenty	-----
yes	3 00	team and fuel	same	-----
yes	6 00 to 8 00	access to farm	scarce	-----
yes	3 00	none	plenty	-----
yes	3 25	-----	plenty	-----
no	1 00 to 2 00	fuel	medium	-----
yes	1 00	stock-raising	plenty	no money
yes	-----	patches	plenty	-----
yes	2 00 to 6 00	patches	plenty	"treated right well"
yes	2 00	-----	plenty	-----
yes	-----	-----	plenty	-----
yes	5 00 to 6 00	privileges in hours	neither	-----

WAKE, WARREN, WASHINGTON AND WATAUGA COUNTIES CONTINUED.

Can they find employment all the year?	Is educational condition improving?	Is their moral condition improving?	Have they religious instruction?	If not, why not?	Is the financial condition improving?	If not, why not?
no	yes	no	yes	-----	no	no money
no	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	-----
no	yes	yes	yes	-----	yes	-----
no	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	-----
no	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	-----
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	no money
no	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	no money
no	some	yes	yes	-----	no	-----
no	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	living too fast
no	yes	no	yes	-----	no	no demand
no	yes	yes	yes	-----	yes	-----
no	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	-----
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	yes	-----
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	same	-----
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	yes	-----
yes	yes	same	yes	-----	some	-----
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	-----
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	some	-----
yes	no	no	yes	-----	no	-----
yes	no	no	yes	-----	no	-----
yes	some	some	yes	-----	no	no money
some	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	-----
some	some	yes	yes	-----	no	low prices
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	-----
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	low wages
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	yes	when they work
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	-----
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	-----
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	-----
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	low prices
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	low prices
no	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	low wages
yes	no	no	yes	-----	no	just enough for living
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	-----
no	no	some	yes	-----	no	-----
no	no	no	yes	-----	no	produce too low
yes	same	yes	yes	-----	no	-----
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	no money
yes	yes	no	yes	-----	no	-----
no	no	no	yes	-----	no	bad financial policy
yes	yes	no	yes	-----	yes	-----
yes	yes	-----	yes	-----	no	no money
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	"tight money"
yes	yes	no	yes	-----	no	-----
yes	yes	no	yes	-----	no	-----
no	yes	little	yes	-----	no	-----
yes	some	no	yes	too much liquor	no	wages too low
yes	some	some	yes	-----	yes	raising more to eat
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	-----
no	-----	yes	yes	-----	no	laziness
no	yes	yes	yes	-----	little	-----



TABLE No.

COUNTY.	Has building of R. R. increased value of land in your section?	If so, how much—per cent.?	Have R. R. injured the value of land anywhere in your county?	If so, to what extent?	Has there been decline in value of land past year?	If so, what cause?
Watauga	no		no		yes	scarcity of money
Watauga	yes	50	no			
Watauga	no		no		yes	stock-raising
Watauga	no				yes	financial depression
Watauga	no		no		yes	no money
Watauga					yes	scarcity of money
Watauga					yes	
<b>Average</b>	no		no		yes	
Wayne	no		yes		yes	low prices
Wayne	yes		no		no	
Wilkes	yes	25	no		no	
Wilkes	yes	20	no		no	
Wilkes	no		no		no	
Wilkes	yes		no		no	
Wilkes	no		yes	25 per ct.	yes	building railroads
<b>Average</b>	yes	22	no		no	
Wilson	no		no		yes	money stringency
Wilson	yes	5	no		yes	scarcity of money
Wilson	yes	25	no		yes	low prices
Wilson	yes	12	no		yes	loss of confidence
<b>Average</b>	yes	25	no		yes	
Yadkin	no		no		yes	low prices
Yadkin	no		no		yes	panic
Yadkin	no		no		yes	low prices
Yadkin	no		no		yes	scarcity of money
Yadkin	no		no		yes	scarcity of money
Yadkin					yes	panic
<b>Average</b>	no		no		yes	
Yancey						
Yancey					no	
<b>Average for State</b>	yes	36	no		yes	low prices

4—CONTINUED.

Has value of land incr'd by growth of towns and villages in your county?	Tendency to have larger or smaller farms?	Improvements been made on land past year?	Nature of improvements?	Have lands been reclaimed by ditching or otherwise?	If so, to what extent?
yes	smaller	yes	grasses	yes	little
yes	smaller	yes	building, clearing, etc	yes	small
yes	smaller	yes	-----	yes	small
little	larger	yes	land cleared	yes	small
some	larger	yes	new buildings	yes	great
no	smaller	yes	new buildings	yes	20 per cent.
-----	smaller	yes	compost, etc.	yes	-----
yes	smaller	yes	-----	yes	15 per cent.
no	smaller	no	-----	no	-----
little	medium	yes	better buildings	yes	25 per cent.
yes	smaller	yes	good crops	no	-----
yes	smaller	yes	-----	yes	small
no	larger	little	manuring	yes	15 per cent.
yes	smaller	yes	manuring	no	-----
no	smaller	yes	-----	yes	15 per cent.
yes	smaller	yes	-----	no	-----
no	smaller	no	-----	no	-----
yes	smaller	no	-----	yes	little
yes	smaller	yes	repairing	yes	small
yes	smaller	some	-----	yes	-----
no	smaller	yes	clover	yes	small
no	smaller	yes	building	yes	small
little	smaller	yes	clover	yes	small
no	smaller	some	clover	yes	small
yes	smaller	yes	buildings and fences	yes	-----
little	smaller	yes	buildings and clover	yes	great
yes	smaller	yes	-----	yes	-----
-----	smaller	yes	grasses, etc.	yes	small
no	smaller	yes	grasses	yes	-----
yes	smaller	yes	building	yes	25 per cent.



TABLE No. 4—WATAUGA, WAYNE, WILKES, WIL-

Is fertility of land maintained?	Have farmers improved in their mode of living?	Has cost of living increased or decreased past year?	Wages per month of farm laborers, men.	Women.	Children.	Has rate of wages increased in past year?
yes	yes	decreased	\$10 00 to 15 00	\$ 8 00	\$ 6 00	no
yes	yes	increased	8 00 to 12 00	2 00 to 6 00	2 00 to 4 00	-----
yes	yes	decreased	8 00 to 12 00	4 00 to 8 00	-----	no
yes	yes	same	8 00 to 10 00	6 00	-----	no
yes	no	increased	8 00	3 00	-----	no
no	some	decreased	8 00 to 10 00	4 00 to 5 00	-----	no
yes	some	increased	8 00 to 26 00	2 00 to 6 00	1 00 to 2 00	no
yes	yes	increased	10 00	6 00	3 00	no
no	no	decreased	7 00 to 8 00	4 00	2 00 to 3 00	no
yes	yes	same	10 00	6 00	2 00 to 5 00	no
yes	yes	same	10 00	4 00	2 00 to 3 00	yes
no	yes	increased	10 00	4 00 to 6 00	2 00 to 3 00	no
yes	little	decreased	8 00 to 10 00	6 00	-----	no
yes	yes	decreased	8 00 to 10 00	6 00	2 00 to 3 00	no
yes	yes	increased	10 00	4 00	3 00	no
yes	yes	same	9 00	5 50	2 50	no
no	no	decreased	7 00 to 9 00	6 00	3 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	7 00 to 8 00	4 00 to 6 00	3 00 to 5 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	8 00 to 9 00	5 00	3 00	no
no	yes	-----	7 00 to 10 00	3 00 to 7 00	-----	no
-----	yes	decreased	8 00	5 00	3 00	no
yes	yes	increased	8 00	5 00	3 00	no
no	yes	decreased	8 00 to 10 00	1 00 to 5 00	-----	no
yes	some	decreased	8 00	3 00	2 00	no
yes	yes	increased	7 00	4 00	2 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	8 00 to 10 00	5 00	-----	no
yes	-----	-----	8 00	5 00	-----	no
yes	yes	decreased	8 50	4 50	2 00	no
yes	yes	increased	8 00	4 00	-----	no
yes	yes	same	15 00	4 00	3 00	no
yes	yes	decreased	9 00	5 00	3 00	no

SON, YADKIN AND YANCEY COUNTIES CONTINUED.

If so, how much?	Has there been a decrease during that time?	If so, from what cause?	Are farm laborers given rations in addition to wages?	What is the value of rations?	Do laborers have house, room or lodgings free, with gardens?
	no		yes	\$ 4 00	yes
	no		yes	4 00	yes
	yes	scarcity of money	yes	4 00 to 6 00	yes
	no		yes		yes
	yes	no money	yes	5 00	yes
	yes		yes	7 00	yes
	yes	want of funds	yes	8 00 to 10 00	yes
	yes		yes	6 00	yes
	yes	low prices	yes	2 00	yes
	no		yes	3 00	yes
18 per ct.	no		yes	5 00	yes
	yes		yes	5 00 to 6 00	yes
	yes	scarcity of money	no		no
	yes	public works	yes	6 00 to 8 00	yes
	yes	money panic	yes	3 00	yes
	yes		yes	5 25	yes
	no		yes	3 00	yes
	yes	low prices	yes	3 00 to 6 00	yes
	no		yes	3 00	yes
	yes		yes	3 00 to 5 00	yes
			yes	3 00	yes
	yes	no money	yes	5 00	yes
	yes	no money	no		yes
	yes	low prices	yes	5 00	yes
			yes	6 00	yes
	yes	scarcity of money	yes	4 00	yes
	yes	panic	yes	4 00	yes
	yes		yes	4 25	yes
	yes		yes	4 00	yes
	yes	scarcity of money	yes	4 00	yes
	yes	low prices	yes	4 00	yes



TABLE No. 4—WATAUGA, WAYNE, WILKES, WIL-

With pastur- age?	The monthly value of these?	What other advantages accorded wage-earners?	Is labor abundant or scarce?	Reasons.
yes	\$ 2 00	-----	plenty	-----
yes	3 00	-----	scarce	low wages
yes	6 00 to 12 00	-----	scarce	business depression
no	1 00	-----	plenty	scarcity provisions
yes	75	none	plenty	-----
yes	75	truck patches	ample	-----
no	2 00 to 10 00	-----	plenty	-----
yes	3 00	-----	plenty	-----
yes	3 00	-----	scarce	low prices
yes	3 00 to 5 00	fuel	plenty	-----
yes	-----	-----	plenty	-----
no	1 00	fuel	plenty	-----
-----	-----	-----	scarce	scarcity of money
yes	3 00 to 5 00	fuel and truck patches	plenty	-----
yes	3 00	-----	plenty	-----
yes	3 00	-----	plenty	-----
yes	2 00	fire-wood	plenty	-----
yes	-----	-----	plenty	low prices
yes	1 00 to 2 00	team, wood, etc.	plenty	-----
yes	2 00 to 3 00	side crops	plenty	-----
yes	2 00	-----	plenty	-----
yes	3 00	-----	plenty	-----
yes	2 00 to 5 00	liberty	ample	-----
yes	2 00	-----	scarce	scarcity of money
-----	-----	-----	plenty	-----
yes	1 00	-----	scarce	gone to towns
yes	2 00	-----	plenty	-----
yes	2 00	-----	plenty	-----
yes	5 00	-----	plenty	-----
yes	6 00	short hours	plenty	scarcity of money
yes	3 00	house-rent, fuel and fruit	plenty	no money

SON, YADKIN AND YANCEY COUNTIES CONTINUED.

Can they find employment all the year?	Is educational condition improving?	Is their moral condition improving?	Have they religious instruction?	If not, why not?	Is the financial condition improving?	If not, why not?
yes	same	yes	yes	-----	yes	-----
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	-----
no	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	low prices
yes	no	little	yes	-----	no	no energy, no money
no	no	yes	yes	-----	no	bad legislation
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	-----
no	some	little	yes	-----	no	-----
no	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	-----
no	no	no	yes	-----	no	no money
yes	yes	some	yes	-----	no	lack of economy
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	yes	-----
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	lack of economy
no	some	some	yes	-----	no	failure of crops
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	yes	-----
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	money panic
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	-----
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	low wages
no	yes	no	yes	-----	no	low wages
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	-----
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	yes	-----
yes	yes	no	yes	-----	no	general depression
yes	yes	-----	yes	-----	no	-----
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	-----
no	little	some	yes	-----	no	low prices
no	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	indolence
no	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	low wages
no	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	scarcity of money
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	yes	-----
no	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	-----
no	yes	yes	yes	-----	yes	-----
no	little	yes	yes	-----	no	scarcity of money
yes	yes	yes	yes	-----	no	idleness



## VIEWS OF FARMERS.

[Please make below any suggestions that may occur to you relative to the needs of the working people, and what in your opinion would benefit them; also state what you think would advance the work of this Bureau and increase its usefulness.

B. R. LACY, *Commissioner.*]

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BURLINGTON, ALAMANCE COUNTY.

To B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—If it were not for trusts and combines I think the producer would realize more for his labor.

If we had free coinage of silver I think money would be more abundant and business more active.

I think the Bureau is doing good work, and its efforts to develop our resources will result in great good to our State. I do not feel competent to suggest as to the work of the Bureau, but think a system of making permanent good roads would add very much to the interest of the working class, besides developing our water-powers, increasing manufacturing interest, enhancing the value of our lands and greatly increasing our population.

W. F. IRELAND, Employer.

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VASHTI, ALEXANDER COUNTY.

To B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—In reply to the above I will say, first, it ought to be a high crime for a man to sell corn to the poor at double price on time and then in the fall take their crops at an unreasonably low price. For instance, men in this county sold corn to the poor, who could not get money, at ninety cents per bushel, when corn could be bought with money anywhere at forty-five to fifty cents. They took mortgages on the poor man's crop at eight per cent., and the poor man is looking at it as being no better than legal robbery. It ought to be a high crime to loan money on a premium, though it is a general rule to loan \$100 and take a note for \$125 at eight per cent. on real estate.

Every dog should be taxed \$5 on the head, and the owner fined for every night that his dog runs at large. It would be better for the poor and rich if the dogs were taxed out of existence.

I think if the public roads were kept up by taxation it would be a great advantage to our country, and I am sure the majority of our people are in favor of that system.

I think the Commissioner of the Bureau should be paid a sufficient amount to enable him to visit the different parts of the State and find out the condition of the laboring classes, so he could make a true statement to the public. I think this would increase the work of the Bureau and make it what it should be, a help to both employer and employee.

D. M. BAKER.

TOPIA, ALLEGHANY COUNTY.

TO B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I cannot suggest anything that would enhance our working people's interest in this section save to give the employers a greater circulating medium with which to employ hands; *i. e.*, in an agricultural line.

It is true that there is an abundance of valuable minerals in this section which are not worked. If we had a railroad the minerals would be worked, thereby giving employment; yet I don't think that our supply of laborers can ever be employed (all at once) in an agricultural line, because we grow everything needed for home use, and lots to spare if we had railroad conveyance to carry it to market.

J. T. EVANS, a Teacher.

WADESBORO, ANSON COUNTY.

TO B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I deem it useless for me to try to make any suggestions relative to the needs of the working people or for the advancement of the Bureau of Labor Statistics; but I am fully persuaded that what we raise does not bring the cost of production; so you can see at a glance that we are as a general thing losing money. No doubt but some few men that have superior advantages are making some money at farming, but I speak of the masses. I do not think as a whole that the condition of the country people is improving, but is rather declining. The price of labor has not come down on a level with the price of products, and still it seems like a laborer with an average family can scarcely live on present prices. Then the question arises, What can we do? The landlord is losing money and the laborer is living hard and making nothing clear. I hope the thing will change soon, but I must confess that the prospect is gloomy. H. HAYNIE, Employer.

CRUMPLER, ASHE COUNTY.

TO B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—Anything that would give them a market for their surplus horses, cattle, sheep, corn, wheat, rye, oats, wool, etc. We live so far from any railroad I suppose that Ashe county needs one as bad, if not the worst, of any county in the State to ship our surplus to market.

As for what would advance or increase the usefulness of your Bureau, I am not able to state, more than I hope it will still prosper under Democratic rule.

L. S. JONES, County Commissioner.

MERRY HILL, BERTIE COUNTY.

TO B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I have endeavored to answer your questions to the best of my ability. I will now explain some questions as they are numbered:

There is no railroad in the eastern section of the county (where I live), except lumber roads. They have not increased the valuation of land, but, on the other hand, have been rather inclined to cause it to depreciate. In the western portion of the county there are two permanent roads, and land has increased along their route; also towns and villages have grown or been built up.



In all sections of the county off the railroads there has been a steady decline in the value of lands, owing to the decrease in price of farm products and farmers being unable to keep them up.

It would be the tendency to have and work smaller farms, but the farmers are badly mortgaged to the merchants and can't redeem them; therefore they have to be sold, the creditor buys them in, and consequently is establishing a system of landlordism.

The cost of living would have decreased but for the low price of products. Any farmer that can ordinarily maintain his family (cheaply at that), pay his taxes, etc., and meet necessary expenses does well.

We have every facility for improvement in education, school-houses and teachers plentiful for both races, white and colored. The main drawback is the people have got so poor they can't send their children (have to make them work).

We have plenty of churches for both white and colored, and plenty of preachers, but everybody seems to be demoralized.

The financial condition of the working people has depreciated one-fourth in the past five years, and is still growing worse. G. W. COBB, SR., Employee.

N. B.—The laborer is doing better than his employer.

KERR, BLADEN COUNTY.

To B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—The "needs of the working people" is a subject that is engrossing the thoughts of a great many people at this time; some from a desire to ameliorate their condition, others again to advance their own interest at the expense of the "working people."

My opinion is this, that if the laws of the land could be so framed that the monopolists and trusts could be managed so as not to control legislation and the markets, the "working people" could get better wages for their labor; getting better wages, they could buy more; buying more would create a demand for what they need; as a consequence better markets for what we farmers produce.

As to what I think would "advance the work and increase the usefulness of the Bureau of Labor Statistics," I will freely confess that I have not given the subject sufficient thought to venture an opinion. I think, though, the creation of the Bureau is a step in the right direction, for information in that line is very much needed.

W. IRVING SHAW, Employee.

SHALLOTTE, BRUNSWICK COUNTY.

To B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—If our country could be placed once more upon a firm and sure financial standing, so as to restore the lost confidence of our people, I see no reason why the working people of our State should not be a happy and contented people. If all our available means were utilized and we had currency sufficient to do the legitimate business of the country, North Carolina can amply feed, clothe and educate her people.

I would say that "tenant farming" is very common in this county, and in this case the "tenant," almost invariably, has his house, his garden, his hogs, his cattle, or anything that he is industrious enough to get, without molestation.

JOHN H. MINTS, Employee.



MORGANTON, BURKE COUNTY.

TO B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I am ever ready to give my opinion at all times upon all subjects, but more particularly in regard to the laboring classes of our country. I am glad that I am able to say for my county that there is very little friction between labor and capital.

As I am a farmer I shall endeavor to give you my ideas along that line. Experience has taught me that the very best way to better the condition of the laboring class known as farm laborers is to encourage them to go to work on a small scale and raise some of all the crops on the truck farm order, and in this way they soon become self-supporting by raising their own meat and bread. Once a fellow reaches this point, if at all industrious he will not willingly return to the old "hand-to-mouth" way of living while wage-worker only. I am a land-owner and the way I manage a hireling with wife and children, but no stock, I say, "Here, plant corn, potatoes, etc.; I will furnish stock and seed, and at gathering time we will divide." According to contract and for his supplies I take work on the farm, for which I pay, as stated, \$8 to \$10. Others are doing the same way, and the thing works well.

W. M. WINTERS, Employer.

GLOBE, CALDWELL COUNTY.

TO B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—Most of the men employed on farms in my section and in other sections of our county are unmarried. Men with families who do not own farms usually rent. Most of the farmers in this part of the county till their own lands, and occasionally hire day laborers at forty and fifty cents per day, including board. Not many of the farmers have renters, as the farms grow less as the good old fathers divide them among their "boys"; but I am glad to state that the farms grow *better* as they decrease in size or are divided up. Many of our farmers, on account of their farms being small, have been compelled to improve their lands, and some have, by using plaster and peas, within the last ten years brought their farms up from twenty-five to one hundred per cent. in the yield of crops.

Public roads should be kept up by taxation, as the present system or manner is very *unjust to the poor laboring man*, and we cannot hope to have better roads until there is a change made in the manner of working and keeping up the same, which should be done.

F. P. MOORE, Employer.

CHEROKEE COUNTY.

TO B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—In submitting a few thoughts in answer to the above, in the first place the farmers should endeavor to grow or produce what is to be had from the soil to cover their own needs, and they should grow a surplus to pay for such articles of use which our soil does not produce. This in the stead of buying all they use because of the cheapness thereof.

There are but few laborers in this county other than farmers. Wages and all farm products bear as good prices as at any time heretofore with but few exceptions, and merchandise and manufactured goods (woolen goods excepted) can be had for about one-third the cost of such twenty-five years ago. No hard times were complained of then.



The working class should be more industrious and be content with what they have and what they can make, and not be led by alliances and demagoguery from politicians.

In my opinion if the Bureau would encourage laborers to become self-sustaining and independent, as set forth above, and if the leading politicians would give advice and encouragement in the same way, instead of offering sympathies, it would be the best thing for the country. What the country lacks is more energy and go-ahead. It is not the scarcity of money. It is for want of something to exchange for money.

J. W. COOPER.

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ROE, CARTERET COUNTY.

To B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I have endeavored to answer questions as regards my own section. We are farming on a limited scale; consequently we do not hire much labor. The Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad has increased the value of land to a greater extent near Beaufort, as the population is increasing rapidly.

The people in this section are engaged in fishing and oystering as a general thing, some having only a garden, others from one to twenty-five acres in cultivation. Sweet potatoes are the most profitable crop. The cultivation of garden vegetables is on the increase. We have good lands for trucking, but we lack transportation.

Our island (Cedar Island) has near 200 inhabitants; we are thirty-five miles from Morehead City and four miles from the Atlantic Ocean. We have a Baptist church here, and a good school, and a healthy people.

The crops are favorable. Pony-raising has been a profitable business here, but is now not so profitable, owing to the financial crisis. We are looking for better times soon.

J. L. GOODWIN.

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LEDFORD, CLAY COUNTY.

To B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—The Legislature should pass a law taxing dogs out of existence, thus protecting sheep. We have a great sheep-growing section if we were protected from the depredations of worthless curs.

I know nothing that so much tends to the maintenance of the fertility and improvement of the farms as judicious terracing and hill-side ditching.

We have no railroad in our county. We need railroads and capital to develop our mineral and timber resources.

W. T. ROBINSON, Employer.

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MT. TABOR, COLUMBUS COUNTY.

To B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—As to my advice on this subject, I hardly know what to say. We were visited by two heavy storms last fall, and as the laboring class get their living principally by working turpentine they have been cut far short, as the storms did considerable damage to the turpentine trees in blowing them down and loosening them in the ground till those that are now standing do not run; hence the turpentine crop is cut off  $33\frac{1}{3}$  per cent. below last year. Several large mills have been furnishing laborers with work, but the lumber market is very dull and they do not offer much inducement.

I cannot think of any new enterprise or suggest any, unless the next General Assembly will pass an act to provide for draining the swamp lands of our county, as we are abundantly supplied with large swamps and bays, the which, if drained, would make an abundance of corn and supply lots of people with work to do. If the Bureau could by these inquiries it is making all over the State induce capital to come in and open up the waste places and start up new enterprises its usefulness would be great. New energy is what the working class need.

C. W. BROWN, Employee.

FAYETTEVILLE, CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

TO B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—The working people need more comfortable dwellings, better facilities for raising stock, growing vegetables for their family use, and fruits, etc.

The working of public roads by convicts and the more general adoption of the no fence or stock law would relieve farm labor of much unnecessary work that could otherwise be better employed in draining and otherwise improving land.

I will not venture to suggest anything to improve the usefulness of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, except one thing: keep before the people the necessity for a better road law. All classes of our citizens will be benefited by having good public roads.

G. W. LAWRENCE, Employer.

FULTON, DAVIE COUNTY.

TO B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I think above all things the working people need prohibition and education. Longer schools and better teachers would very much improve the condition of the laboring classes and make them more efficient as laborers, and nothing on earth will so much elevate, and ameliorate the condition of the workingman and his family as the annihilation of the whisky curse.

I am always glad to serve you in any way that looks to the improvement of the condition of the workingman.

J. H. HANES, Employer.

WARSAW, DUPLIN COUNTY.

TO B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—The laboring classes of this section are probably better off than any others; that is, whenever huckleberries "hit"; but this year they "missed," which causes hard times; but still we never hear of a case of abject poverty where persons are willing or able to work. Farm laborers generally command from \$6 to \$9 per month, besides their rations (worth \$2.50) and house and garden (worth \$2). My business being that of manufacturer of fruit packages of all descriptions for the trucking industry, I pay from \$11 to \$16 and they furnish themselves.

THOMAS B. PEIRCE, Employer.

TARBORO, EDGEcombe COUNTY.

TO B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

I am of the opinion that as laborers and landlords are dependent upon each other every farmer should first make his farm self-supporting and then raise as much of a diversified money crop as possible, viz., cotton, corn, tobacco, peanuts, etc. I think this will be the panacea for all our ills.



The dog should be taxed. It would enable every poor man on the farm to raise a pig and save the farmers' sheep from the ravages of the worthless cur.

I think that a committee should be appointed by the Legislature to visit all factories, so as to ascertain the condition of labor and recommend any needed laws. Not until then will you find the true condition of employer and employee.

W. L. BARLOW, Employer.

KERNERSVILLE, FORSYTH COUNTY.

To B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—In reply to your inquiries I shall only speak of the farmers and farming interest of this section. I think the first and most important need in North Carolina is good public roads. Forsyth has convict labor on her roads, which I think has done more for the farming interest than all else combined. The old system of public roads has been a disgrace and a fearful drawback to North Carolina for the last fifty years. It has caused more young men of intellect to leave the farms than all else combined. The next important thing is small farms. If we could induce an immigration into North Carolina of good, substantial and reliable farmers, so the farms would be cut up in forty, sixty and one hundred acre lots, this part of North Carolina would soon be a garden and bloom as the rose. Where we, with other sections, made our mistake was in booming the towns in place of the country. Boom the farms and you cannot hold the towns down; they will grow as a natural result.

Feeling for the farmers, I remain, etc.,

B. J. SAPP, M. D.

YOUNGVILLE, FRANKLIN COUNTY.

To B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—About three-fourths of the laborers in our county work as tenants. Some rent the land for one-fourth and the others work on half shares. The tenants get their houses, gardens and potato patches and fire-wood free. The great drawback to the tenant farmer is that he usually buys on time at big prices.

F. P. PIERCE, Employer.

CROWDER'S CREEK, GASTON COUNTY.

To B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—In answer to above request I think the working people need more work and better wages, but how to get it is another question hard to answer. *Tariff* laws have been a potent factor, in my opinion, in bringing about the present condition of the working people. Protection has enabled the manufacturers to get an unjust share of the money, and it comes from the pockets of the consumers—can come from nowhere else—and in my humble opinion a high tariff for *protection* is the most iniquitous and unjust law ever enacted, and if the present condition of things continues long I fear that the prediction of Lord Macaulay will come true—we will either lose our form of government or our liberty.

Lastly, state the facts to the people and advise them as Franklin did, to "work more and spend less" as a remedy for hard times. W. D. GLENN, Employer.

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LUCIA, GASTON COUNTY.

TO B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—It strikes me that the best thing that can be done for the laboring people of this State is to repeal unconditionally the homestead law. As it is the merchant is afraid to extend credit to a laborer, knowing he can't collect it unless it is secured by mortgage or other guarantee, and if he does credit him he has to charge a higher price for his goods than he would did he know that every shirt on the man's back was "responsible" for his debts. The repeal of this law would hurt no *honest* man and it would lessen the rascal's chance to defraud his fellow-man. The repeal of this law would make many men more careful what they buy, because they would know they would have to pay if it took the shirts off their backs. Besides, every time a laborer or anybody else gives a mortgage the expense of probating and recording is added, which amounts to a nice little sum throughout the State in a year, and this would be kept in their pockets but for this law

These are my views as to the greatest need of the laboring people to-day, and if they are of any benefit to you you are perfectly welcome to them. At any time I can be of service to you write me and I will respond.

J. R. CONNELL, Employer.

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SAREM, GATES COUNTY.

TO B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—Replying to your query (No. 1) above, as to the "needs of the working people and what will benefit them," I will state that I think that they have to learn the value of economy and a true appreciation of *time* and *energy*, or, to make it plain, they spend too much and work too little to make much headway.

I speak for a farming community; we have no factories in our section. The hands who work on our farms are colored people, and generally they are poor and thriftless.

Our experience is that poor people who rise from that condition to one of competency, ease and even wealth, as they sometimes do, must and do live *within* their means, and, like the ubiquitous and more thrifty Jew, save up for a rainy day a part of each day's earnings. The colored people are quite proud and imitative, and they do not want their wives and daughters to work out, and they are really not able to live without work. And, too, they do not make their children work enough. Hence the reason they often get into trouble, since "an idle brain is the devil's work-shop."

As to the second question, viz., how to advance the work of your Bureau and to increase its usefulness, I am unable to answer, as its chief usefulness, in my opinion, must be confined in a great measure to the manufacturing sections. However, I have not enough information to answer the question.

JNO. J. GATLING, Employer.

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GUILFORD COLLEGE, GUILFORD COUNTY.

TO B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I don't know that I have any suggestions to make on this subject that would be worth your consideration.



There seems to be more or less discontent among laborers generally, due partly, of course, to the general depression in all branches of business, and due, to a great extent, it seems to me, to a certain class of politicians and political journals, who, instead of acting the part of true statesmen, are doing all they can to create and increase this feeling.

It is true there are a great many employers who do not observe the "Golden Rule" in their dealings with their laborers, and the same may be said of the laborers, but I see no way to remedy that, only as we can improve the moral sentiment of our citizens.

I think the "Bureau" should do all in its power to encourage manufactories and the building of good public roads in North Carolina. This, with the suppression of the liquor saloon, will do more to improve the condition of the laboring class than anything else.

A. T. MILLIS, Employer.

COLFAX, GUILFORD COUNTY.

TO B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—Farms near to two towns in this county had a fictitious boom, also town lots, but the financial panic knocked the bottom out of them. Farms in the county, as a rule, have not decreased in value, but cannot be sold at any price. With present prices a young married man cannot buy a farm and ever pay for it.

The legal rate of interest should in this State be reduced to six per cent.

Wheat, corn and tobacco are the staple crops here, with tobacco for most farmers as the money crop. Tobacco sold on an average of about 4 cents per pound, wheat 50 to 60 cents, corn 40 to 50 cents, and the products of gardens and truck patches at ruinous prices. The farmer has indeed to descend the hill of despondency and the wage-earner goes down with him; the middle-man is the blood-sucker of the farmer, and if some means cannot be devised to get him behind us our condition can't improve. You see he makes the prices to the farmer for his products, also the prices for his goods and wares he sells to the latter. The farmer is the great milk-cow from which every tramp, loafer, town dead-beat, swindler, speculator, money-changer, the godly and ungodly, *suck a teat* for nourishment, until the old cow is a SKELETON.

I don't see what I can suggest to advance the work of your Bureau. The remedies, as I view them, are outside of the domain of your work. In the first place if they are among us, of whatever political affiliation, we must get men to fill the offices of trust and honor that are honest, God-fearing, and are not for *bargain and sale*; that will legislate to give every man and woman with an honest effort a chance in the battle of life.

Wipe out trusts and combines with Federal *guns* if necessary; make everybody respect the laws of the land, from the millionaire to the foreign hoodlum; abolish *whisky*, *base-ball*, *foot-ball*, with their accompaniments, *cards*; the town dudes, bicyclists and dead-beats, who try, especially in town, to live without work. Raise the standard of the Christian religion to undefiled purity, so that so-called Christians will respect the supremacy of the law—not when an outrageous crime is committed by a poor devil of a negro or white man to raise a mob of the vicious element and commit murder in the sight of God (to avenge a murder it may be) and the laws of our country. Teach the negro, especially, morality, smartness and

saving thrift, with the whites included, and finally let *Lazarus* come and sit equally with *Dives* in the sanctuary of the *holy of holies*. Also let the almighty dollar give its just value that no man get \$5, \$10 or \$1,000 by wronging his neighbor.

T. C. STARBUCK, Employer.

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AIRLIE, HALIFAX COUNTY.

TO B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—Allow me to say I admire greatly the spirit of your communication with reference to labor and capital, and realize the gravity of the position you occupy. Every thinking man should study well the social condition of the country and age in which he lives. "Intellectual culture can have no higher, no holier mission than the vindication of human rights, the redress of human wrongs, and the elevating and strengthening the great principles of the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man." There unquestionably exists to-day a deep and widening chasm between capital and labor, seriously threatening the disruption of our Republic. That both have contributed to this breach there can be but little doubt. How to bridge this yawning chasm is the problem of the age. In order to do so will require that much bravery be tempered with the utmost kindness; that we "be wise as serpents and harmless as doves." To act as a go-between and bring these opposing factions into a better understanding with each other, into a closer unity, with pleasing social relations, will require much wisdom, coolness and caution. Who is sufficient for the task? Certainly not the partisan; he thinks only of how he may best promote the success of the party he represents and enhance individual chances for induction to some office. It will require the sage, the philosopher, some humanitarian with a broad scope of genuine patriotism, with the daring and fearlessness of the mountain lion, coupled with the gentleness of the evening zephyr. The man that solves the problem and masters this question will not only write his name high on the pinnacle of fame, but will erect a monument in the hearts of his countrymen more enduring than marble shaft.

In my section there is no conflict between employer and employee. The best of feeling obtains between these classes. It is of the serious conflict between the extreme capitalists and the producers (farmers and laborers) of which we write.

If at any time I can render you any service in the important work in which you are engaged you have only to advise me and it shall be done.

E. A. THORNE, Employer.

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LILLINGTON, HARNETT COUNTY.

TO B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—If our common schools were kept four months instead of two it would improve all the working people more than anything else I could suggest.

B. F. SHAW, Employer.

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WINSLOW, HARNETT COUNTY.

TO B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—The above is a momentous subject, one in which there might be almost numberless suggestions brought to bear and yet the catalogue would not be



exhausted. Suffice it to say that the greatest secret of success in labor or agricultural pursuits is hard work, and a great deal of it, combined with good common sense (and no objection to all the good theory that can be brought to bear), perseveringly, energetically and economically administered. In connection with the above there is another great and grand subject to which all laborers should look with a critic's eye, which greatly facilitates or retards our interest and well-being, to-wit, the statute laws by which we are governed. They being meted out fairly, honestly, justly, and I will add Democratically, to all concerned, with the blessings of God, we would have a land equal to the land of Canaan, flowing, as it were, with milk and honey. The above heeded we would be astonished at our own success, a wonder and admiration to the world of mankind.

Now as to the needs of the poor laboring people, I would suggest: Restore silver to its original status, knock high protection into oblivion, repeal the ten per cent. tax on State banks, and all other necessary needs will adjust themselves. It would overthrow the table of the money-changers, greatly facilitate commerce, inspire the poor laborers with new zeal for their country, new energy, new life, and they would go on their way rejoicing.

J. C. WILLIAMS, Employer.

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FLAT ROCK, HENDERSON COUNTY.

To B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I have been for about thirty years an employer of labor, running from four to six mules, having under cultivation in different crops from two to three hundred acres. We have always had abundance of help when needed. During all these years there has been very little change in the wages of our laboring population, fifty cents a day, with dinner, in summer, and fifty cents a day without dinner in winter, for temporary help, and ten dollars a month, with board, for young hired men on the farm. During the years named there has been a gradual improvement in the general condition of our working people; they are certainly moving upward toward, if not to, a higher plane of moral, religious and intelligent life and conduct, and upon the whole Henderson county, with its farmers and its farm laborers, is about in as good condition, perhaps, as any county of our State, better, I believe, than most. With the return of our good, old-fashioned, honest ways of managing our currency, with a greatly reduced pension bill, we are all right.

WM. C. CONNELL, Employer.

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BETHLEHEM, HERTFORD COUNTY.

To B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—In my judgment the working people in my county need to be taught economy, the importance of working regular and making full time, and of manifesting some little interest in the welfare and success of their employers.

If your Bureau can succeed in teaching the working people of this State the above lessons, and in influencing them to put them into practice, you will greatly benefit both the employers and employees of this State.

I give an example to show you how little interest they take in their employers' success. I know a farmer who employed five regular hands by the month; he allowed them to work and make all time good; worked them as best he could, *at a sacrifice*, under shelter when raining, and one rainy week his land was too wet



to plow from Monday morning until Friday noon, and on Saturday, when his land was dry enough to plow, and he had only made one-half day's plowing during the week, every hand he had left, notwithstanding he brought to bear upon them all the persuasive eloquence he possessed.

R. P. THOMAS, Employer.

ELMWOOD, IREDELL COUNTY.

To B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—In these days of financial depression it is almost impossible to forecast anything in the future that would be sufficiently reliable to be of any service; the factors that enter into the make-up of this condition of things are so varied that a mere glance at them would be of but little service to the general public.

First, there seems to be not enough money in circulation to meet the needs of the country. Upon this point different "economists" have their special views, and too widely different, and of all of them the most injurious to the masses are those who propose to remedy the present condition of things by exciting the prejudices of the people, thereby rendering them discontented and dissatisfied with everything and everybody that does not see and think as they do. And to this false theory of teaching may be traced directly this great tidal-wave of unrest that is sweeping over our land to-day and in some sections bordering upon the very verge of anarchy, and may be the cause of much bloodshed. The sooner men can learn that prosperity and depression have followed each other in all the past, just as effect follows cause, they will have learned one profitable lesson; and the second lesson is like unto it—that man shall eat his bread in the sweat of his face, and not expect the government to paternalize all men and give them bread without labor. The intelligent laborer only asks for an equal chance in the great battle of life.

J. D. CLICK, Employer.

CLAYTON, JOHNSTON COUNTY.

To B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I have, after consultation with friends, endeavored to answer your interrogations as best I could. I am here with not much to do. I am quite an old man. I have quit trying to do much. I have in past years made some little money farming. I think if our people could be induced to exercise more care and be more economical they would do better. It is very true money is scarce and hard to get; that, with the low price of cotton, has a tendency to create a great unrest amongst the people, but our farmers are much animated with the present crop prospects.

I will say in conclusion that if there was more money in circulation, so the workingman could get a fair price for the produce he raises, it would very much harmonize the unrest that is prevalent throughout our land.

I would be glad if I could suggest something to increase the usefulness of the Bureau, but I am unable to suggest anything better than to manage some way to get the people more interested in it and thereby aid the Labor Commissioner in dispensing light and knowledge to the masses of our people.

I have seen times harder than they are to-day; I have seen cotton sell in lint from  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to 4 cents—about the time President Jackson vetoed the United States Bank; but in a short time after that the State banks were established and everything flourished.

N. G. GULLEY, Employer.



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SMITHFIELD, JOHNSTON COUNTY.

To B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—The condition of tenants and laborers is better this year. Our methods are changing. Crops are being diversified, stock-raising increased and every man who wants to work can get reasonable employment.

Labor would have been too abundant and suffering and crime increased but for the emigration four years ago, which carried off several thousand of the most idle and thriftless and at the same time most criminal class

The relation of labor to employer is, I think, more friendly and harmonious than it has ever been.

Our county has but little money, but our people are living well.

JAMES H. POY, Employer.

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TRENTON, JONES COUNTY.

To B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I think one of the greatest inconveniences of the laboring people in this section of the State is the desire to change their homes from place to place. They are unwilling to fix anything to increase their comfort, because they think that they probably will not stay to enjoy it. The cause is sometimes with the landlord, but oftener with the laborer.

BENJAMIN BROCK, Employer.

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KINSTON, LENOIR COUNTY.

To B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—Equal and exact justice before the law, and proper dignity given them, that they may not feel they are only “hewers of wood and drawers of water.” Let the government legislate in their interest more and less in the interest of the plutocrat. Because they make the produce let them be the partakers *first* of the “first-fruits” of their labor. Let Congress issue money direct to the people at a low rate of interest, according to Jefferson, in sufficient quantity to do the business of the country, without aid of corporations, such as our national banks, which will continue to hold the “government by the leg.” These things being observed, and some others that might be mentioned, will supply all the needs of the “working people.” They will get their share of the world’s products and glory. If something along this line is not done the working people will continue going toward pauperism, and those for whom our Congress to-day is enacting laws—the plutocrats—will become more and more powerful.

I pray that you may be of great usefulness to labor. I cannot make any suggestion to increase the usefulness of the Bureau.

J. M. MEWBORNE, Employer.

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LA GRANGE, LENOIR COUNTY.

To B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I think the great trouble with us here is that we make too much of one crop, cotton, and not enough provisions. What we need is less cotton, more corn, wheat and other food supplies; in short, should the South make her own supplies it would reduce the quantity of cotton by half; we would get more money for the half cotton than now for the whole; we would have our barns and

smoke-houses at home instead of Chicago, Cincinnati and other places, as we now have. If you can devise some plan to get the farmers to reduce their acreage of cotton, say plant five acres instead of twenty-five to the one-horse farm, you will have accomplished a great good both to the employer and employee. All of the Third Party speakers tell our people they can't make too much cotton. I think in doing that they do them great injustice. We have the best evidence that it is overproduction of cotton that causes low prices. Cotton sold in New York during the war for \$1.90 per pound, and was high several years after. What was the cause of high prices? Scarce cotton. Make it scarce again and you will see prices go up. Our people will then have money in their pockets and meat and bread at home in their houses instead of abroad as we now have.

NOAH ROUSE, Employer.

HIGHLANDS, MACON COUNTY.

TO B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—It is very easy to trace the present unsatisfactory condition of things in this county to the general depression of business throughout the country. This mountain region is chiefly a health and pleasure resort, and many people come here in prosperous times to spend the summer months, thus bringing in money and making a market for farm produce. The past three years the stringency of business has prevented numbers of people from coming here, and has thus lessened the demand for labor and restricted the markets. This country is rich in natural resources, an unexcelled dairy and pastoral region, and has a wealth of fine timber. Unfortunately we have no railroad within thirty miles, and thus these natural advantages are undeveloped, and as the infamous tariff legislation of the last administration has produced a general depression of business, the capital which alone can develop this part of the country, and which we were looking for, is withdrawn from enterprise, and there is no business and no sale for our products. I have mills and a large quantity of fine timber and a large farm, but there is no business and I have no employment for workmen. This condition is prevalent in this district.

HENRY STEWART, Employer.

MARS HILL, MADISON COUNTY.

TO B. R. LACY, Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—1. I would say that the absolute destruction of the liquor traffic would go further to advance the laboring classes than any other one thing.

2. An increase of taxation to lengthen the public school term annually, and compulsory attendance.

3. Improvement of public roads, which would make farming more profitable, thereby making it possible for farmers to pay higher wages.

4. Make it a felony, punishable with imprisonment in the Penitentiary, to carry concealed deadly weapons (especially pistols). The working classes, as a rule, are the violators of our present laws.

5. Provide some cheap method of advertising that would bring employer and employee together.

6. Let every employer and laborer attend strictly to his own business for a while; hush crying "hard times"; be more faithful and honest reciprocally,



thereby bringing about friendly relations between capital and labor, which would result in a restoration of confidence and prosperity. J. R. SAMS, Employer.

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AMHERST, MARTIN COUNTY.

TO B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I answer some of your questions, and will say further that owing to the lumber interests they are clearing the land of timber and leaving thousands of acres nearly worthless which might be valuable if ditched and put in proper cultivation. Those in need of cheap lands will do well to come down here and buy while they can buy cheap. Small farms well cultivated are, and will be, the best mode for farmers, owing to low prices for produce. SETH R. HARDISON.

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HUNTERSVILLE, MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

TO B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—Farmers in this section are cultivating less land than for many years past. As a rule their farms are better cultivated and fertilized, and as a consequence as much, if not more, is raised on twenty acres than was formerly raised on twice or three times as many acres. I advise farmers to cultivate less land and that well.

I am much pleased with the new idea of the Bureau in sending out agents with blanks; think it a good idea, and one that I am sure will be appreciated. It is a move in the right direction and one that looks like business. The Bureau of Labor Statistics, rightly conducted, will yet prove of inestimable benefit to labor generally and the State at large. M. L. HUNTER, Employer.

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STEEL CREEK, MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

TO B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I have not time to write you my views at length, and it might not be any advantage to your work were I to do so. We at the South have cause for thankfulness that the *terrible labor troubles* now afflicting the North and West have not affected our quiet old State. The *labor question* has assumed such gigantic proportions and is affecting the commercial interests of the whole country, as well as threatening, in no uncertain way, the *lives, liberty and property of the country*, that, in thinking seriously over the matter, I have come to the deliberate conclusion that the Congress of the United States will have to take this matter into hand and appoint a *Labor Commission*—like the Railroad Commission, and endowed with like powers. These labor troubles are getting more and more serious and will have to be averted in some way. S. W. REID, Employer.

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HUNTERSVILLE, MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

TO B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—In the midst of such political storms, financial depressions and social revolutions it is almost impossible to make any suggestion that will be of much benefit to the working people.

The education of labor has not benefited the masses of working people as we

had hoped. They have never been fully instructed in the proper principles of farm and household economy. Too much labor is misdirected, and too much is wasted on all our farms and in our households; too much time is spent by our young people at "base-ball," picnics, etc.; there are too many bird dogs, double-barreled shot-guns and top buggies. These things our young men will have, and they are not able to indulge in such luxuries while our farms are decreasing in their yield and prices are on the down grade. A good supply of natural-born "mother wit" (good common sense and sound judgment) would be the greatest benefit to all laboring classes, and I believe their condition can be improved by the enactment of wise laws by Congress that will give some protection to labor instead of having all our statutes framed for the sole protection of capital.

As to how the work of your Bureau can be advanced and be made a bureau of increased usefulness to our laboring people, I must confess that I am unable to make a single practical suggestion. As a member of the Legislature of 1887 I voted for the bill creating the Bureau, simply as a bureau of information and to encourage and authorize the Superintendent to recommend such State legislation as he should deem wise and prudent, based upon the information gathered by the Bureau.

JOHN W. MOORE, Employer.

HARRELL'S, MITCHELL COUNTY.

TO B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—1. Encouragement in diversity of occupations.

2. A better system of public school education.

3. Encouragement to the investment of capital so as to give employment in development of our resources.

4. A wholesome enforcement of the laws of our State against crime and drunkenness.

5. The building of better roads, churches and school-houses.

6. The betterment of market facilities for our surplus products.

These are among the many suggestions that might be made.

T. L. BUCHANAN.

FLAGTOWN, MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

TO B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—A law to compel laborers to send their children to the public schools would have a salutary effect.

The strict enforcement of all contracts between employer and the employed and the non-intervention of outsiders.

Sermons by competent divines on the relative duties of master and servant; also talks or lectures by competent persons for the purpose of enlightening the employer and the employed.

Co-operative associations for the buying of all needed supplies and for selling home products.

JOHN F. COTTON, Employer.

ELDORADO, MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

TO B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—If we farmers could possibly afford to pay to good hands higher and better wages it would, in my opinion, benefit the laborer and the farmer.



We cannot expect to obtain skilled labor for the prices we can afford to pay, owing to the low prices of all cereals and the general depression.

While the laborer probably lives as well as usual he cannot lay up any surplus for a rainy day; therefore his ambition to labor is not so acute, and he seems to live only from hand to mouth; and it will be so until the farmer can afford to pay better wages—for from him starts all the wheels of prosperous industries. But we still *hope*.

J. H. DAVIS, Employer.

COFFER, MOORE COUNTY.

To B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—Ask employer or employee the cause of the present hard times, and the answer will be scarcity of money and low prices for cotton and all other products. Now what is the remedy? In my opinion we should have free coinage of silver. The farmers should improve their farms by making compost and by sowing peas and clover and other crops to be turned under to improve their land, and then make everything they need on the farm as near as possible, and stop the flow of money to the Northern cities. We never can have prosperity while we are sending so much money out of the State for things we ought to produce and manufacture in our State. We should raise every pound of meat we use, every bushel of corn and wheat; manufacture every pair of shoes, all our wearing apparel, every buggy, wagon and saddle; and all our farming utensils should be produced in our State; then sell all our surplus cotton, corn, turpentine, timber, lumber, tobacco, peanuts and all our surplus for cash, and then we would have money to employ every laborer in the State, and prosperity would be here.

We are sadly in need of a better system of common schools.

J. M. COFFER, Employer.

OLD FORT, McDOWELL COUNTY.

To B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—The working people need instruction in true economy, which consists in better management of their resources, and they need to be thoroughly impressed with this fact—that whisky is the worst enemy of the laboring man.

A. J. DULA, Employer.

CREEKSVILLE, NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

To B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—We have already too much law, but we need less law and better law. Labor has got so in this section of North Carolina if you have a man, woman or boy hired, say for all the year at so much per month, when they stop work Saturday you don't know whether you will have a hand, *i. e.*, hireling, the next week or not. Give us a law that requires every employer to give his employee a written certificate at the end of his hired term, showing what class laborer he is and how much he is worth per month, and make it a misdemeanor for any man to hire any person unless such person can show a certificate from his past employer. Next blot from the statute books the homestead law, and make every man's coat on his back responsible for the debts he contracts; establish the whipping-post for all



crimes of theft less than fifty dollars, and give magistrates the power to dispose of the case by ordering the constable to whip the offender on his or her naked back. Such a law would save in this county alone anywhere from one thousand to three thousand dollars per year; besides we would not be troubled half so much with thieves. Other offenses might come under the head of the whipping-post law, such as perjury, etc.

DANIEL E. KNIGHT, Employer.

HILLSBORO, ORANGE COUNTY.

To B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—*First, last, and all the time* a vigorous warfare against trusts of any and all characters. Something after the order of the Watson Bill would be a step in the right direction. Blot from our statute books the homestead law.

The above our Legislature should deal with with gloves off. Nothing would tend more to restore confidence than the reduction of our homestead to a nominal exemption.

A. L. HOLDEN, Employer.

STONEWALL, PAMLICO COUNTY.

To B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—There has been no railroad work in my county; do not know whether it would injure or not. I suppose it would take many hands off the near-by farms. The decline in lands in my section is owing to a great lack of money. There are many farmers who got in debt for land when produce was high, and it is a hard debt to pay with low-price products. The farmer that is out of debt is living better and happier than ever before. If he gets a low price for his crops he gets everything he has to buy in proportion. I can buy as much now with a bale of cotton as I could when cotton was ten cents per pound.

There are some of our farmers who have made this season as much as \$100 per acre on Irish potatoes and the same land is now planted in corn and bids fair to make eight or ten barrels of corn per acre, which is the second crop.

I think that when the political troubles of our country are settled and Congress does something to appease the wrath of our people; and the chronic grumblers get a pocketful of silver, and our dear Southland stands solidly together, and we drop all isms, work the soil, school our children and live on our own resources, God will prosper us.

JAMES O. BAXTER, Employer and Employee.

OKISKO, PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

To B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—In answer to your request as above I can only say the needs of the working people in this section are met only when the farmer has money to give them employment; *i. e.*, if money matters were easier and money more plentiful the laboring man would be in *constant demand*, as most of the farm lands in this section require heavy draining and close attention paid to fitch, which comes up and grows spontaneously all over our lands.

I am with you *heart and hand* in promoting the comfort and happiness of the laborer, also in advancing the work of this Bureau and increasing its usefulness, and if you think I can be of any service along that line you will please command my attention.



The labor question is the all-absorbing topic of the day here. It is paramount to and the equal of the money question.

I don't think I have ever seen such crops of corn, cotton and rice at this season of the year as are now on the ground in this section. Truly the Lord is smiling upon us here, and our lot has been cast in a pleasant place. We only need money to handle them.

M. G. GREGORY, Employer.

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CURRIE, PENDER COUNTY.

To B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—Our labor is mostly negroes, and where they can be controlled is decidedly best for Southern farms. If the *race* was left entirely to our management and control we could manage them for our best interest; but on account of Southern labor agents, together with a natural inclination to change or novelty which belongs to the race, we find it difficult oftentimes to succeed with them.

A kind but firm discipline or system in a neighborhood will do more to develop good laborers than anything I know. I find from observation that those of them who are worked by firm discipline make better citizens and are better satisfied, and that nothing so tends to evil as idleness.

I find it to my advantage to rent at least a small plat of land to each family that works with me, as it has a tendency to bind or concentrate them on the farm and somewhat destroys that roving disposition to change places every week.

A broader and yet a more comprehensive and intelligent report from thorough, practical farmers in every neighborhood, in my opinion, is the only correct way in which knowledge may be obtained and the usefulness of the Bureau extended and increased.

JAMES F. MOORE, Employer.

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HERTFORD, PERQUIMANS COUNTY.

To B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—This section of North Carolina, viz., the east of Chowan river, is the best place in the world for the agricultural laborer. Everything that grows in our climate grows abundantly here, and fish and game are plentiful, hogs and cattle easily raised; and they have sufficient educational and religious advantages to fit them to prosper here and hereafter. The scarcity of labor is chiefly owing to the fact that the children of our laboring class early acquire too much education, and go off to look for some other section in which they can take command and learn to be capitalists.

Very many of the leading men of the world in all the industries were born in this section. Our best material leaves here, and the few who stay do so because they are philosophers and know that they can live here easier than anywhere else.

T. G. SKINNER.

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GREENVILLE, PITT COUNTY.

To B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I think that the fees of the Superior Court Clerk and Register of Deeds in large counties like Brunswick, Wake, Craven and Pitt should be reduced about twenty per cent., the bird law repealed, and an act passed by our Legislature making it an offense for any person to hunt with dog or gun on the lands of

another without his consent. I also think the Legislature should pass some law forbidding worthless dogs from going outside their owners' premises, thereby encouraging sheep-raising. The road law should also be amended by working persons who have been convicted of petty offenses and committed to short terms in jail on the public roads; a small tax assessment should be made on property for road purposes and each able-bodied man should be required to work as at present. I also think that the law or laws authorizing the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages should be repealed, and the manufacture and sale of all spirits as a beverage forever prohibited.

The above is about all that in my humble judgment can now be of use to the laboring people.

The work of your Bureau is safe in your hands; therefore I have no suggestions to make in regard to this matter.

J. W. SMITH.

TRYON, POLK COUNTY.

To B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—Improvements in this section consist of better tillage, more grass and clover, setting out and cultivation of fruits and some drain tiling and irrigation in a small way. This applies principally to the Northern people here—the Southern farmers keep raising corn by the same methods.

The working people here as a class are very independent and one of their great needs is to know the importance of working six days in the week and trying to live within their income. They are, as a rule, very improvident and will spend their wages before earned if they can get it. Their word is not to be depended on, and, take it all in all, their condition would materially improve if they would seek to improve it. If labor should get plentiful enough so one could hire the best it might spur them all to better efforts. I speak principally of farm hands, as I have had no experience here with the trades hands.

I think the work of your Bureau would be greatly helped if it were practical to send a commissioner to the different counties of the State to interview the different classes. There are some things that cannot very well be written on account of length of particulars, etc.

GEORGE E. MORTON, Employer.

ASHBORO, RANDOLPH COUNTY.

To B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—Randolph, with her minerals, her woods and her water-power, has all the elements of prosperity and wealth. She needs, like her sister counties, more diversified industries, better roads and a stringent dog law.

Crime should be made to pay for itself and the money applied to the education of the poor.

J. A. BLAIR, Employer.

FAIR BLUFF, ROBESON COUNTY.

To B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—Your correspondent is of the opinion that much of the evil of hard times grows out of the custom of the laboring classes to run in debt and live beyond their income; by giving liens and mortgages and laying themselves



liable to pay much higher prices for supplies of all kinds. I am happy in believing that there is less of debt-making this year than for several years past, which, coupled with the fact that crops are good and have been made at a minimum cost, will, I think prove a blessing in the end, and we may look for better conditions for both capital and labor in the near future.

If the homestead and lien laws were wiped from the statutes and out of the Constitution of North Carolina your correspondent thinks times would be better.

A. C. OLIVER, Employer.

[Please make below any suggestions that may occur to you relative to the needs of the working people, and what in your opinion would benefit them; also state what you think would advance the work of this Bureau and increase its usefulness.

B. R. LACY, *Commissioner*.]

BEAR POPLAR, ROWAN COUNTY.

To B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I hardly know how to answer the above, but, to be brief, the increase of circulating money up to about fifty dollars *per capita*. ("Oh!" you exclaim, "you are an Allianceman"). Yes, I am, but answering you as a citizen of North Carolina, we need more money in circulation, less in banks and trusts; any sane man will admit this who is not in the interest of such *civilization crushers* for gain. We need better laws for the protection of the masses against the classes. As to your second question, I believe I have little to say, as it is generally understood it is a good office for men who know very little about labor, but is a political sinecure for party service. What a pity the Labor and the Agricultural Departments have to be run by political rule, I care not of which party, and no reflection on you whatever, for there are thousands who would like to have your place in either party, and of course many of them would be incapable. If it could be kept out of politics I believe it would be of service to the laboring classes of the State—not as now impressed upon them. I am not a laborer now, am sixty-one years old, have always been a Democrat, and am now in principle, with Vance and a few others. Have a farm of 325 acres. I never write anything but what I am sincere in its belief or statement.

W. L. KISTLER, Employer.

CLEVELAND, ROWAN COUNTY.

To B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—Fortunately for the people of North Carolina the war between capital and labor has not, as yet, resulted in violence and bloodshed, and I hope through your conciliatory work as Commissioner of Labor you may accomplish much in averting the calamities which have been the lot of the people North and West.

As to the remedies for the alienation of capital and labor, probably an increase in the volume of the currency of the country might do much towards removing the burdens from the debtor classes of our country, and also result in more remunerative employment for capital and labor.



In the opinion of many unwise legislation, favoring the classes instead of the masses, such as fostering trusts and monopolies, and unjust revenue laws, which impose the burden of supporting the government upon the consumer, is another great cause of our present troubles. But in the opinion of a growing number of our best and wisest men of all parties, the American saloon towers above all others as the deadliest foe, not only to labor, but it is also the fruitful source of domestic discord, taints the moral atmosphere of any community, affects seriously the body-politic and imposes serious burdens upon capital and labor; in short, banish the saloon from our borders and strikes and mob violence will seldom happen. Had it not been for Chicago's 7,000 saloons in all probability there would have been no need of State and Federal troops to quell the rioters, and no necessity for the President's proclamation.

JESSE POWLASS, Employer.

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ELLENBORO, RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

TO B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh N. C.

DEAR SIR:—Capital and labor are not as closely allied as they should be, and I can discover that the breach is becoming greater, as the laboring man will be compelled to work for less wages unless the farmers can get better prices for farm produce. There appears to be a growing hostility between the employer and the employee. Our State certainly ought to do everything in the bounds of reason to keep labor and capital as close together as possible.

G. B. PRUETT, Employer.

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DILLARD, STOKES COUNTY.

TO B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—Replying to above request I will give it as my opinion that what is necessary to restore harmony between capital and labor is for our national government to restore silver to its proper and legitimate place, and put enough good, "honest" money in circulation to carry on the business of the country, to administer the government economically, and have the laws made in harmony as much with the rights of the laboring masses as the favored classes (*i. e.*, give capital its just rights only and labor its just rewards), and restore our government to its pristine condition of honesty and economy; cut down pensions and the pay of all public officers and let it be in the true sense of the word a government of, by and for the people, as its founders intended.

Our working people need to learn economic methods in living at home by raising as much as possible their home supplies. An old friend of mine recently remarked that there were three causes of the present "hard times," to-wit: *Pride, laziness, and too much sorry tobacco raised with high-priced fertilizers.*

To the latter clause of request I can offer no suggestion.

J. G. H. MITCHELL, Employer.

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ELKIN, SURRY COUNTY.

TO B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—If our farmers would only read agricultural periodicals and become more enlightened as to the beneficial effect of grass and clover we would advance wonderfully. Our farmers when they sow grass mow and pasture the same, which



is very detrimental to the soil. They ought to know better, but they do not. A line of published thought on the necessity of letting the land rest or lie idle and turning the grass and clover under would be a wonderful revelation to the small farmers of this part of the State.

Pardon me for discussing "war with Hannibal."

A. B. GALLAWAY.

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SWAIN, SWAIN COUNTY.

To B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—Our people before the building of the railroad in our country did not labor so hard as they do now from the fact that it did not require so much to either clothe or feed them. A jeans suit for men and calico for women was sufficient dress, and the provisions, except salt and coffee, were made at home. About the time the railroad was built (W. N. C., the only one we have) tobacco began to be our market or money crop, and a few persons made big money and many others thought they could do so, too, and this started up a credit system and caused many people to live one year ahead of their means and is one cause of much of the hard times, as every year it becomes harder to pay a dollar than it did the year before.

SAM. B. GIBSON, Employer.

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COLUMBIA, TYRRELL COUNTY.

To B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I believe that a thorough renovating of our common or public school laws so that every citizen in the State might be educated up to that standard in which he would have the means of sufficient intelligence to understand and appreciate his relations to himself and to his fellow-man, and distinguish between a legal right and a legal wrong, would cure all defects so far as the law is concerned.

The grand idea now existing upon the part of our farmers is to get as much labor as possible for as little capital as possible, and in return there seems to be upon the part of some to get as much as possible for as little labor as possible. This defect can only be cured by educating the masses. It is the height of foolishness to undertake to regulate a man's habits, or principles even, until he understands his duties and relationship with those with whom he is brought in contact.

Educate is my plan.

T. L. JONES.

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GIBRALTER, UNION COUNTY.

To B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I duly appreciate the *importance* of answering your request, as this is the most important question now pending before the American people, to-wit, labor and capital, and I confess with sincerity that a solution of the same doth belabor my wits. However, I will only undertake to partially answer your inquiries by simply giving you my personal and observed experience as relates to the apparent conditions of the employer and the employee, and I *leave* the matter of deciding the panacea for both to others better qualified to decide the question than I am.

First, two-thirds of the employees in Union county are colored, among whom not one-half have any skilled experience further than second-class farm hands. This class, under a good labor system, might, if properly managed, be useful



laborers, but under the present system of labor one-half, at least, wander about half the time, idle and without any means of subsistence, and as I proposed in the outset not to tell how to cure the evils of labor and capital, it, however, does seem that a good vagrant or public nuisance law might correct some of the evils arising from this class of our people, who are a drawback to all willing and good laborers. And I observe that those vagabonds are a dangerous factor in politics; they are easy to prejudice, jealous of their privileges, which they so much abuse; a few demagogues operate on their prejudice and poverty so as to endanger the existence of our free and republican institutions. It is sapping the life-blood from this Republic, and I am of the opinion that if North Carolina does not qualify the right of suffrage as well as labor by reasonable literary prerequisites that eventually (not far distant) our Republic will suffer total annihilation.

The white laborers are in a restless agitation, owing, I think, to the shrinkage of labor prices and the many wild-goose projects and schemes for their betterment, many of whom are world-like, not willing to contract wages. While supplies have fallen in almost exact proportion to labor, human-like every class is trying to get more dollars and a livelihood at a less cost of labor and money, and at the same time I can safely say capitalists are doing the same, trying to get all they can for the least investments, but as the thing now stands we have in Union county so little capital and so many capable of much manual labor that capital is not harming labor to much extent.

W. A. AUSTIN, Employer.

WAKE FOREST, WAKE COUNTY.

TO B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—The constant agitation of the money question by politicians instead of financiers, with no definite settlement of same, together with the general depression and the low price of products for the past four years, have caused a wide-spread of carelessness and demoralization never before known.

As a remedy for the laborer I would advise the adjournment of Congress and the Legislatures of all the States for the next eight years.

I would also advise a lopping off of the laborers' tax-list all appropriations to State schools, except the common or primary free schools, and trim down all State and county officers' salaries and fees to one-half of what they now are, except the Governor's salary.

I would also recommend as a relief to the country a great reduction of the ratio of representation in Congress—to one Senator from each State, and one Representative to every million of population.

Until these things are regulated and salaries brought down, and appropriations of money by taxation stopped, especially for higher education and law schools, the poor working people, who foot the bills by taxation, will continue to howl, and justly, too.

The best thing to do with statistical and agricultural bureaus is to discontinue them by repeal of creative law.

S. M. STONE, Employer.



## ROLESVILLE, WAKE COUNTY.

TO B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I am really at a loss to make any suggestions as to bettering the condition of our laboring people. In regard to the average farmer, to whom more especially I refer, I am clearly of the opinion they are in better condition than they have been for some years, especially those who have no old debts hanging over them. It is true their moneyed crop, which is cotton, is low, but other farm products are as high as for years past. Six and seven-cent cotton will buy more land now than when ten and eleven cents; it will buy more merchandise now than ever before. In brief, the only solution I can give for the relief of our farmers is to work twelve months to the year, make all home supplies, improve their lands, make less cotton and keep out debt.

The "mortgage system" is a curse to the farmer and should be abolished. The same will apply to the "homestead law."

I think you are making every necessary effort to increase the usefulness of your Bureau without any suggestion I could make. S. W. TERRELL, Employer.

## SHOCCO, WARREN COUNTY.

TO B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—In reply to above request would say that I am a young man with only a few years of experience in farming and dealing with laborers. The greatest trouble I have had was to interest them in the advancement of the work on hand. To do this I usually offer a holiday at the end of a given period in case a specified amount of work has been accomplished. It is then necessary to remind them constantly that it will be given only in case the work is done and help and encourage them in every way possible. When you find a man who takes an interest in his employer's work you find a man who can command the highest wages, and *vice versa*. Therefore, I would say that if you could convince the laboring class that their interests and the interests of their employers are identical you would at once confer a double benefit. I would suggest that a small paper, something like "*The Bulletin*," carefully edited and mailed free to such parties as should be recommended by responsible employers throughout the State, would prove most beneficial. Very few families would be found of which no member could read, and as such people seldom take a paper its contents would the more readily be believed. (A great many people think that everything that is printed is true). I would be willing to pay the cost of getting up and mailing such a paper to each of my employees. J. B. ELLIS, Employer.

## SCUPPERNON, WASHINGTON COUNTY.

TO B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—Our people are sinking lower each year and demoralization is yearly spreading and crimes in high places are yearly growing more common. First, we have lost our liberty, as our ballots are counted at pleasure, our public officers are not accountable to the people and have very little use for us except to get our taxes. We feel that heavy discriminations are made in valuations of property, in



selecting jurors, in appointing poll-keepers; and when a man gets in office it seems a life business. Remedy: Repeal our election laws; give us honest elections; reduce office fees so he will not fight so hard for his place; reduce transportation in proportion to farm products; make the incorporations do their share of public road work; give us justices of the peace for competency and not for political vim and party spleen; give the reality, not the beautiful "equal rights to all and special privileges to none." These are a few of the things which corrupt and discourage a people who ought to be free. Wipe down the homestead to \$100; modify the credit system; encourage home manufactures and discourage going to the merchant for every chain-link and shoe-string; encourage truth; punish perjury; simplify the law; banish the lawyers and let honest men fill their places; move the court-house rings and separate Church and State; then appoint a "Frederick the Great" to lash all idlers, rogues, swindlers, drummers and all other common nuisances and make them go to work, and the clouds over our fathers' graves would soon disappear and the statue of George Washington would no longer seem to weep blood.

J. H. SNELL.

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VALLE CRUCIS, WATAUGA COUNTY.

To B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—If men of capital would invest their money in our rich mountain land and give laboring men jobs of clearing, fencing and grassing, it would soon yield a good income to the purchaser, as Watauga is adapted to grass and stock culture. Land is cheap considering fertility. Our laboring class are nearly all white people, moral, religious and industrious.

For the benefit of the children of the laboring class free schools should begin the 1st of October and be compulsory, and tax the people; run the public schools five months in the year. Under the present system the schools are taught when the poor laboring children are compelled to work.

If the State of North Carolina would appropriate money to the Bureau of Labor to employ shrewd men to lecture to the farming and laboring classes, say one to each Congressional District, and pay him so much by the year and let him bear his own expenses, and do away with the normal school appropriation in paying these men, it would be money saved where it is a loss to the State and the poor in general. Success to the Bureau.

M. G. CHURCH, Employer and Employee.

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BOYETTE, WILSON COUNTY.

To B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—In the first place we need a larger volume of money in circulation to increase the prices on farm products and thus enable the farmers to give higher wages and improve the farms and raise more of our supplies at home. By these means the farms would grow larger instead of smaller and give employment the year round to all the labor, thus benefiting the employer and employee and at the same time improving the appearance of our county. At present we only employ labor a few months in the year, because the products raised on the farm at the present wages will not bring enough to re-imburse the employer for his investment.



In regard to advancing the work and increasing the usefulness of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, I think it would be a good plan to secure about half of your correspondence from good, fair-minded employers, who would show their sympathy and make fair explanation toward the employee, and the other half from fair-minded employees, who would show their side of the question. In such a way it would keep both employer and employee harmonized and at the same time have it made as public as possible to all our citizens, and I think it ought to satisfy all classes in bearing their part of the burdens in hard times.

W. H. GRICE, Employer.

## CHAPTER IV.

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### REPORTS FROM MECHANICS.

The reports received from mechanics during the present year are contained in this chapter; also the letters expressing their views as to the legislation needed for the elevation of the laboring classes belonging to the different trades. These letters I am anxious for the public to study carefully. A considerable number of the blanks were sent into every county in the State, but a great percentage of the mechanics are unused to expressing themselves by correspondence, and hence a failure to answer. Many have opinions that they do not wish to put on paper, but if you meet them in person they willingly give you what information is at their command. When this fact is considered the *data* contained in this chapter will be appreciated and acknowledged as very full.

These reports are from mechanics who live, for the most part, in the towns of the State. In some instances they may not represent the general average of a county, but as a general thing they do, and I believe they will be found to be reliable.

The average number of hours of labor, as shown in the table for the State, is ten.

Following are the table, questions and answers:



TABLE No. 5—

COUNTY.	Your trade or business?	Its present condition.	Highest wages paid.	Lowest wages paid.	Work by day, week, month or job.
Alamance	Printer	dull	\$ 1 00	\$ -----	day
Alamance	Painter	-----	-----	-----	day
Alamance	Printer	fair	-----	1 00	week
Anson	Wheelwright	dull	1 50	75	week
Ashe	Wheelwright	dull	20 00	12 50	-----
Ashe	Wagon-maker	dull	18 00	15 00	-----
Ashe	Iron-worker	good	-----	-----	day
Beaufort	Miller	good	-----	-----	week
Beaufort	Miller	fair	30 00	15 00	week
Beaufort	Ship-builder	good	-----	-----	-----
Bladen	Tool-maker	good	-----	-----	day
Buncombe	Blacksmith	good	40 to 50c.	25 to 30c.	job
Buncombe	Stone-cutter	fair	-----	-----	day
Buncombe	Tobacco buyer	active	1 25	50	all
Buncombe	Carpenter	dull	2 50	1 00	day
Buncombe	Wood-worker	dull	2 50	90	day
Buncombe	Shoe-maker	good	12 00 wk.	6 00 wk.	job
Buncombe	Plasterer	dull	2 50	1 50	day
Buncombe	Mining engineer	dull	1 25	65	day
Buncombe	Architect	busy	-----	-----	-----
Buncombe	Painter	good	3 00	75	job
Buncombe	Builder	dull	2 50	1 00	-----
Buncombe	Shoe-maker	fair	2 00	1 00	-----
Buncombe	Carpenter	bad	3 00	1 00	day
Buncombe	Miller	good	2 00	50	-----
Buncombe	Carpenter	dull	2 50	1 00	day
Burke	Tanyard employee	fair	1 25	75	day
Burke	Miller	fair	13 00	8 00	day
Burke	Builder	dull	3 25	75	-----
Caldwell	Merchant	dull	75	-----	-----
Caldwell	Coop-maker	good	65	40	-----
Chatham	Lumber	poor	1 35	25	day
Chatham	Printer	good	8 00 wk.	7 00 wk.	month
Caswell	Chair-maker	dull	-----	-----	job
Catawba	Wagon-maker	good	-----	-----	hour
Catawba	Blacksmith	fair	2 00	75	-----
Catawba	Wagon-maker	good	1 75	50	week
Catawba	Wheelwright	dull	2 50	25	-----
Catawba	Saw-mill employee	dull	1 25	50	day
Catawba	Miller	good	1 25	60	year
Catawba	Saw-mill employee	dull	1 25	50	day
Catawba	Blacksmith	-----	2 00	-----	day
Chowan	Dealer in pine lumber	fair	6 00	80	day
Chowan	Wagon-maker	poor	2 00	-----	job
Cleveland	Carpenter	dull	2 00	1 75	week
Cleveland	Stone-cutter	dull	2 00	1 00	-----
Cleveland	Moulder	good	2 50	75	week
Cleveland	Railroad employee	good	75	60	month
Cleveland	Blacksmith	fair	2 50	1 75	week
Cleveland	Merchant	fair	-----	-----	-----
Cleveland	Carpenter	dull	1 00	-----	-----



## REPORTS FROM MECHANICS.

Wages per day.	Wages per week.	Wages per month.	Wages per year.	Paid weekly or monthly?	Favor weekly or monthly payments?	Paid in checks or cash?	Re- quired to take part wages in trade?	Trade where you choose?	Do you make full time?
\$ 1 00	\$-----	\$-----	\$-----	weekly	monthly	cash	no	yes	yes
1 75	-----	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
1 50	9 00	39 00	4 68	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
1 50	9 00	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
-----	-----	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	goods	yes	yes	no
-----	-----	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	goods	-----	-----	-----
50	-----	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	-----	-----	yes
-----	-----	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
-----	-----	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
\$1 to \$5	-----	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
2 00	-----	-----	-----	monthly	-----	-----	-----	-----	no
-----	-----	-----	-----	monthly	weekly	cash	yes	no	no
4 00	-----	-----	-----	bi-weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
-----	-----	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	no
2 25	-----	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	no
-----	-----	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	-----	-----	no
\$1 to \$2	\$6 to 12	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	checks	no	yes	yes
2 50	-----	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	no
-----	-----	-----	-----	monthly	monthly	cash	no	yes	no
5 00	-----	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	both	no	yes	no
-----	-----	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
-----	-----	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	-----	-----	no
2 00	12 00	52 00	6 20	s-monthly	weekly	cash	no	yes	no
2 00	12 00	-----	-----	weekly	-----	cash	-----	-----	yes
2 00	12 00	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	no
1 00	-----	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	no
50	3 00	13 00	-----	weekly	weekly	trade	yes	yes	no
-----	-----	-----	-----	on demand	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
-----	-----	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	both	no	yes	no
-----	-----	-----	-----	weekly	-----	cash	no	yes	no
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	cash	-----	-----	-----
2 00	-----	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	no
2 00	12 00	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	no
-----	10 50	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
-----	-----	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
1 20	-----	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
-----	-----	-----	3 00	weekly	weekly	cash	yes	yes	yes
1 25	-----	-----	-----	weekly	-----	cash	no	yes	yes
1 85	-----	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	no
-----	-----	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	cash	-----	yes	-----
2 00	12 00	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	no
-----	-----	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	no
2 50	15 00	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
75	-----	19 50	-----	monthly	monthly	cash	no	yes	yes
2 50	15 00	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	monthly	-----	-----	yes	yes
-----	-----	8 00	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	no



TABLE No. 5—ALAMANCE, ANSON, ASHE, BEAUFORT, BLADEN, BUNCOMBE, BURKE,

If not, why not?	Work over-time?	If so, how paid?	Have advantages, goods at cost, etc.?	Are you docked for lost time?	Is reduction of wages in nature of fines?	If so, for what causes?
-----	no	by hour	no	yes	no	-----
-----	no	-----	no	yes	no	-----
-----	no	-----	yes	no	no	-----
-----	no	-----	no	no	no	-----
close time	no	-----	yes	-----	no	-----
-----	no	-----	-----	-----	no	-----
-----	no	same	no	-----	no	-----
-----	no	-----	no	yes	no	-----
-----	no	-----	no	-----	-----	-----
work not regular	no	-----	no	no	no	-----
-----	no	time and half	no	yes	no	-----
-----	-----	-----	no	yes	no	-----
-----	no	-----	no	-----	no	-----
-----	yes	piece	no	yes	no	-----
dull in summer	yes	-----	no	yes	no	-----
no work	no	-----	no	yes	no	-----
indolence	yes	by hour	no	yes	yes	lost time
-----	yes	-----	yes	yes	no	-----
-----	no	-----	yes	-----	no	-----
bad weather	no	-----	-----	-----	no	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
no work	yes	time and half	no	yes	no	-----
-----	yes	-----	no	-----	no	-----
dull times	no	-----	no	yes	no	-----
dull times	no	-----	no	yes	yes	to bind men
laziness	no	-----	no	yes	no	-----
-----	no	-----	no	no	no	-----
bus. don't justify	no	-----	-----	yes	no	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
dullness	no	-----	-----	yes	no	-----
-----	no	-----	no	no	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
dull trade	no	-----	no	no	no	-----
dull business	yes	20c. per hour	no	yes	no	only for lost time
-----	no	-----	no	no	no	-----
-----	yes	by hour	-----	yes	no	-----
-----	no	-----	no	no	no	-----
-----	yes	same	yes	no	no	-----
-----	no	-----	no	no	no	-----
-----	yes	by hour	no	yes	no	-----
-----	yes	same	-----	yes	no	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
dull times	no	-----	no	no	no	-----
dull times	no	-----	no	yes	no	-----
-----	no	-----	no	no	no	-----
-----	no	-----	yes	yes	no	-----
-----	no	-----	no	no	no	-----
-----	no	-----	yes	no	-----	-----
dull times	no	-----	no	no	no	-----

CALDWELL, CHATHAM, CASWELL, CATAWBA, CHOWAN AND CLEVELAND COS. CONTINUED.

Wages increased or decreased past year?	Effect of labor-saving machinery on wages.	Greatest hindrance to better wages.	Hours constituting a day's work.	Favor a 10-hour day?
same	increase wages	no work	10	yes
same		poor work	10	yes
same		unorganized labor	10	yes
same		poor work	10	yes
same	none		10	yes
same	none		10	yes
same			10	yes
	good	surplus of labor	10	yes
same	not much		10	yes
same	use none	want of demand	10	yes
	none	poor work	10	yes
decreased	right smart	not enough money	12	yes
same		want of union	8	no
same	none	want of skilled labor	10	yes
decreased			10	9
same	none		10	yes
same	none	dull times	10	yes
decreased		unskilled labor	10	9
same	increase the rate		10	yes
decreased	reduce wages		10	yes
same			10	yes
decreased	none	scarcity of work	10	9
decreased	reduce wages	scabs	10	9
decreased		low prices	12	
decreased	reduce wages	no work	10	no
decreased			8	8
decreased		laziness	10	yes
		poor workmen	10	yes
decreased		no work	10	no
increased			10	yes
same		carelessness	12	no
same		hard times	10	yes
decreased		no money		
same			10	yes
same		foreign immigration	10	yes
same	good	poor work	10	yes
same	increase wages	competition	10	yes
same	bad		10	8
same	good		10	yes
same	bad		10	8
same	bad		10	
same	keeps wages right	dullness in business	10	yes
same				
same		hard times	10	yes
same	bad	cheap competition	10	yes
same	none	unskilled labor	10	yes
same			10	yes
same	none	no work	10	yes
same				yes
decreased	none	no money	11	no



TABLE NO. 5—ALAMANCE, ANSON, ASHE, BEAUFORT, BLADEN, BUNCOMBE, BURKE,

Should it be fixed by law?	Your busiest season?	Business crowded with boys?	Proportion of boys to journeymen?	What age should children enter a trade?	Should it be fixed by law?
yes	winter	no	1 to 3	16	-----
yes	spring	yes	-----	16	yes
yes	-----	no	1 to 5	15	yes
yes	-----	no	-----	16	no
no	all year	no	1 to 2	15	-----
no	summer and fall	no	1 to 2	18	no
-----	winter and spring	yes	-----	18	-----
no	spring	yes	1 to 5	-----	no
yes	all year	no	-----	10	yes
yes	fall and winter	no	-----	15	yes
no	spring	-----	20 per ct.	15	no
yes	spring	no	-----	15	yes
no	all year	no	5 per ct.	15	no
no	November till August	no	equal	15	yes
yes	summer and fall	no	2 to 10	15	-----
no	summer and fall	no	-----	18	no
no	July to April	no	-----	15	no
yes	May till December	no	1 to 10	18	yes
-----	-----	no	-----	-----	yes
yes	spring	no	1 to 3	18	yes
yes	March to June	yes	-----	15	no
yes	summer and fall	no	1 to 5	18	no
-----	winter	no	1 to 5	16	no
yes	summer and fall	no	1 to 4	17	no
-----	summer	no	-----	-----	-----
8, yes	summer	no	1 to 3	15	yes
yes	summer	no	-----	10	yes
yes	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
yes	fall and winter	no	-----	16	yes
no	fall and winter	no	-----	12	yes
yes	fall and winter	no	-----	-----	-----
no	-----	-----	-----	-----	yes
yes	fall	no	1 to 7	14	yes
-----	spring	-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	fall and spring	no	-----	-----	-----
yes	fall	no	1 to 4	14	yes
yes	all year	no	1 to 6	16	no
no	fall and winter	no	equal	16	yes
8, yes	summer	no	2 to 5	17	yes
-----	summer and fall	no	-----	17	no
8, yes	summer	no	2 to 5	17	yes
-----	August to April	no	1 to 4	18	no
yes	all year	no	-----	-----	-----
yes	fall and spring	no	1 to 2	18	yes
yes	all year	no	1 to 6	16	no
yes	fall	no	-----	15	yes
yes	-----	no	-----	18	yes
yes	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
yes	summer	no	-----	12	no
yes	fall	no	-----	10	yes
no	winter	no	1 to 4	18	yes

CALDWELL, CHATHAM, CASWELL, CATAWBA, CHOWAN AND CLEVELAND COS. CONTINUED.

Favor indentured apprenticeship system?	Should apprentices pass common school examination on entering trade?	Studies desirable?	Years apprentice should serve?	Policy of employers toward employees?
yes	yes		5	good
yes	yes	spelling and drawing	4	good
yes	yes	three R's*	5	fair
no	yes	English branches	4	good
yes	yes		3	good
no	yes	three R's		good
yes	yes	English	2	
		three R's	4	good
yes	yes		4	
yes	yes	three R's	4 to 6	good
no	no	common		don't know
yes	yes	common school	4	fair
yes	yes	common school		fair
no	yes	three R's	3	
	yes	English education	4	
no	yes			take all advantage possible
yes	yes	mathematics	3	good
	yes	common school		
yes	yes		5	none
yes	yes			
yes	yes	philosophy and math.	5	
yes	yes	English education	3	
no	yes	three R's	3	try to keep wages down
yes	yes		5	good
no	yes	mathematics		
yes	yes	three R's	3	good
yes	yes	English education	4	
yes	yes			good
	yes			
yes	yes	English	till 21	can't say
				good
yes	yes	mathematics	4	good
no	yes	three R's	4	good
no	yes	three R's	1 to 3	good
yes	yes	common school	3	good
no	yes	common school	3	good
	yes	common school	3	good
yes	yes	mathematics	3	reasonable
				good
	yes	three R's	4	
	yes	three R's	6	good
yes			7	good
yes	yes	three R's	5	fair
				good
yes	no		5	good
		good English	3	
yes	yes	English branches	3	bad



TABLE No. 5—ALAMANCE, ANSON, ASHE, BEAUFORT, BLADEN, BUNCOMBE, BURKE,

Business least crowded?	Business commanding best pay?	Cost of living increased or decreased in past year?	Have you reading-rooms and night schools for working people?
		same	no
		decreased	no
blacksmith		decreased	no
		same	no
machinist		same	school
		decreased	no
		same	no
	machinists	decreased	no
		decreased	no
can't say	mechanics	decreased	no
	engineers	decreased	no
the farm	trade	increased	no
mine	mining	decreased	yes
		increased	yes
farm		decreased	no
		decreased	yes
		same	yes
paper-hanging	plumbing	decreased	yes
		decreased	no
		decreased	yes
stone-cutters		decreased	no
	masons	decreased	no
		same	no
harness-makers	stone-cutters	same	no
		decreased	no
printing	railroading	same	no
		decreased	no
farm		decreased	no
			no
painters		decreased	no
		decreased	no
		same	no
			no
		same	yes
blacksmith	machinists	decreased	no
		increased	no
merchants	machinists	same	yes
		increased	no
		same	no
			no
		same	no
			no
		same	no
		same	no
		same	no
		same	no
		same	no
blacksmith	masons	decreased	no

## CALDWELL, CHATHAM, CASWELL, CATAWBA, CHOWAN AND CLEVELAND COS. CONTINUED.

Have you access to libraries?	Per cent. of your trade read and write?	Working people improving in education?	In morals?	Financially?	Relation existing between labor and capital?
no	100	yes	yes	no	-----
no	90	no	no	no	don't know
no	100	no	yes	no	good
no	100	yes	yes	-----	fair
no	100	yes	yes	no	good
no	100	no	no	no	good
no	90	yes	-----	-----	-----
no	100	yes	yes	yes	good
no	80	some	no	no	friendly
no	75	yes	yes	yes	satisfactory
no	100	yes	yes	yes	-----
no	75	some	some	not any	don't know
yes	100	no	no	no	good
yes	100	yes	yes	-----	satisfactory
yes	90	yes	yes	no	good
-----	99	-----	-----	-----	good
yes	63	no	no	no	-----
yes	90	yes	yes	yes	very good
no	66	no	no	no	fair
yes	-----	yes	no	no	antagonistic
yes	80	yes	yes	no	good
yes	95	yes	yes	no	pleasant
no	75	yes	yes	no	mutual
no	66	yes	no	no	-----
-----	100	-----	-----	-----	good
yes	85	yes	yes	no	good
no	75	no	no	no	-----
-----	90	yes	yes	yes	-----
-----	75	yes	-----	no	fair
yes	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	100	yes	yes	no	good
no	-----	no	yes	no	good
no	100	no	no	no	good
yes	90	-----	-----	no	-----
yes	90	yes	yes	some	fair
yes	90	yes	yes	yes	friendly
yes	95	yes	yes	no	fair
yes	100	yes	yes	yes	good
yes	95	yes	yes	yes	fair
no	95	yes	yes	no	-----
-----	50	yes	yes	yes	good
-----	80	yes	-----	-----	-----
no	95	some	yes	-----	fair
no	25	-----	yes	no	friendly
no	100	yes	yes	yes	fair
no	50	-----	-----	-----	good
no	50	yes	yes	yes	good
no	75	yes	yes	no	-----
no	80	no	no	no	strained



TABLE No.

COUNTY.	Your trade or business?	Its present condition.	Highest wages paid.	Lowest wages paid.	Work by day, week, month or job.
Columbus	Book-keeper	dull	\$ 50 00	\$ 20 00	month
Craven	Printer	common	7 00 wk.	2 50 wk.	job
Craven	Printer	fair	3 00		week
Craven	Locomotive engineer	fair	90 00	65 00	month
Craven	Carpenter	fair	2 00	75	day
Cumberland	Blacksmith	dull	2 50	75	
Cumberland	Carpenter	bad	1 50	60	
Cumberland	Saw-mill employee	dull	2 00	1 00	week
Cumberland	Shoe-maker	dull	2 00	1 50	week
Cumberland	Carpenter	bad	1 50	60	
Cumberland	Millwright	fair	3 00	3 00	day
Cumberland	Carriage-maker	dull	2 00	1 50	day
Cumberland	Cabinet-maker	dull	1 50	1 00	job
Cumberland	Saw-mill employee	dull	1 50	1 00	
Cumberland	Cooper	good			job
Cumberland	Printer	dull	12 00 wk.	2 50 wk.	week
Cumberland	Newspaper		9 00 wk.	1 25 wk.	
Cumberland	Brick and tile-worker	dull	2 50	25	day
Cumberland	Plumber	slow	3 00	60	
Currituck	Paper-maker	dull	75 00	75	year
Davidson	Tobacco-presser	good	2 00	25	day
Davidson	Carpenter	fair	2 50	75	week
Davidson	Miller	good	1 50	75	year
Davidson	Tobacco-dryer		8 00 wk.	1 50 wk.	day
Davie	Tobacco-roller	good			
Davie	Laborer	dull	50	25	day
Davie	Tobacco-roller	fair	2 00	30	job
Duplin	Machinist	fair	4 00	30	day
Duplin	Vegetable-packer	ordinary	20 00	10 00	
Duplin	Log-cutter	good	1 12	90	
Duplin	Carpenter	dull	1 50	75	day
Durham	Paper box-maker	sorry	40	40	job
Durham	Carpenter	good	2 50	75	day
Durham	Printer	good	18 00 wk.	2 00 wk.	week
Durham	Printer	good	7 50 wk.	7 50 wk.	week
Durham	Engineer	dull	1 50	1 00	week
Durham	Printer	average	12 50 wk.		week
Durham	Machinist	fair			day
Durham	Tobacconist	dull	2 95	50	week
Durham	Tinner	dull	2 00	1 75	day
Durham	Carpenter	bad	1 00	75	day
Durham	Printer	good	15 00	9 00	week
Durham	Shoe-making	fair			
Forsyth	Tobacco factory laborer	good			piece
Forsyth	Tobacco-roller	good			job
Forsyth	Printer	dull	3 00	5 00 wk.	week
Forsyth	Foundryman	dull	4 00	1 50	pound
Forsyth	Blacksmith	good	2 00	50	day
Forsyth	Wagon-painter	bad			day
Forsyth	Tobacco factory laborer	fair			piece
Forsyth	Blacksmith	fair	1 25	60	day

5—CONTINUED.

Wages per day.	Wages per week.	Wages per month.	Wages per year.	Paid weekly or monthly?	Favor weekly or monthly payments?	Paid in checks or cash?	Re- quired to take part wages in trade?	Trade where you choose?	Do you make full time?
\$-----	\$-----	\$ 30 00	\$-----	monthly	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
-----	5 00	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
50	3 00	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
3 00	-----	90 00	-----	monthly	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
1 50	9 00	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	no
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	cash	-----	yes	yes
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	cash	-----	yes	no
2 00	9 00	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	no
2 00	-----	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	no
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	cash	-----	yes	no
3 00	18 00	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	no
2 00	12 00	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	cash	no	yes	no
-----	-----	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	no
-----	-----	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
-----	-----	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
-----	-----	-----	800 00	weekly	yearly	both	-----	yes	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----	monthly	monthly	cash	no	yes	no
-----	-----	75 00	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
75	-----	-----	-----	monthly	weekly	cash	no	yes	no
1 50	9 00	-----	-----	s-weekly	-----	cash	no	yes	yes
2 00	12 00	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
-----	-----	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
-----	-----	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	both	yes	yes	no
-----	-----	-----	-----	s-weekly	s-weekly	cash	no	yes	no
40	2 40	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	-----	yes	no
1 75	-----	-----	-----	s-weekly	s-weekly	cash	no	yes	no
-----	-----	-----	-----	daily	monthly	cash	-----	yes	yes
50	3 00	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	both	no	yes	yes
-----	-----	-----	-----	monthly	monthly	cash	no	yes	-----
1 50	-----	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	no
-----	-----	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	no
50	3 00	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	-----	yes	yes
-----	8 00	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
1 25	7 50	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
1 50	9 00	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
-----	12 50	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
3 00	-----	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
-----	-----	-----	-----	weekly	monthly	cash	no	yes	no
2 00	-----	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
75	-----	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	-----	yes	no
1 50	9 00	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	yes	yes
-----	-----	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
-----	-----	-----	-----	s-monthly	s-mo'thly	cash	no	yes	yes
-----	-----	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
2 50	15 00	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	no
-----	-----	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
1 35	75	-----	-----	s-monthly	-----	cash	no	yes	no
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	cash	yes	no	no
1 25	-----	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	yes	no	no



TABLE No. 5—COLUMBUS, CRAVEN, CUMBERLAND, CURRITUCK, DAVID—

If not, why not ?	Work over-time?	If so, how paid ?	Have advantages, goods at cost, etc.?	Are you docked for lost time?	Is reduction of wages in nature of fines?	If so, for what causes ?
	no		no	no	no	
			no	no		
	yes	extra		yes	yes	neglect of duty
	yes		no	yes	no	
	no		no	yes	no	
	yes	same	yes	no	yes	bad work
no work	no		no	no	no	
no work	no		no	no	no	
no work	yes	same	no	no	no	
no work	no		no	no	no	
no work	no		no	yes	no	
	no		no	no	no	
no work	yes	same	no	no	no	
no work	no		no	no	no	
dull in winter						
	no		no	yes	no	
			no		no	
bad weather	no		no	yes	no	
	yes		yes	no	no	
			yes	no	yes	carelessness
	no		yes	no	no	
	no		no	yes	no	
	yes	same	yes	no	no	
	yes	not paid	no	yes	yes	
	no		no	yes	no	
bad weather	no		no.			
not enough work			no	yes	yes	bad work
	yes		yes	yes	no	
	yes	10c. per hour	no	yes	yes	neglect of duty
			no			
bad weather	no		no		no	
	no		no	no	yes	
	no		yes	yes		
	no	no	no	no		
	no		no	no	no	
	yes	same	no		no	
	yes	at an increase	no	yes	no	
	some	50c. per hour	yes	yes	no	
dull trade	no		no	yes	no	
	no			yes	no	
carel'ssn's of firm	yes	by hour	no	yes	no	
	no		no	yes	no	
	yes		no			
	no		no	yes	no	
	no		no	yes	no	
	no		no	yes	no	
	no	time and half	no	yes	yes	carelessness
	no		no	no	no	
hard times	no			no		
runs about 6 mo.	no		no	yes	no	
no money.	yes	by hour	no	yes	no	

SON, DAVIE, DUPLIN, DURHAM AND FORSYTH COUNTIES CONTINUED.

Wages increased or decreased past year?	Effect of labor-saving ma- chinery on wages.	Greatest hindrance to better wages.	Hours constitut- ing a day's work.	Favor a 10-hour day?
decreased		no money	11	yes
decreased	none		18	yes
increased	less wages	want of work	10 to 15	yes
no	none			yes
decreased	bad	no organization	10	yes
same		poor work	12½	yes
decreased	bad	no money	8	8
same	good	unskilled labor	10	yes
same		poor work	10	yes
decreased	bad	no money	8	no
decreased	none		10	yes
same	good	poor work	10	yes
same	good	no money	11	yes
same	none	unskilled workmen	10	yes
decreased	bad	competition		yes
decreased	bad		10	yes
same		hard times	10	
decreased	increase them	idleness	10½	no
same	none	poor work	10	yes
same	none	poor work	10	yes
decreased	good	poor work	11½	yes
same	good	dull times	10	yes
same		hard times	12	yes
same	none	hard times	13½	yes
same	use none	cheap labor	11	yes
decreased	use none	hard times	12	yes
decreased		no money	11	yes
same	none	poor work	11	yes
same			12	no
same			10½	
same	none	poor work	10	yes
decreased	bad		10	yes
same	bad	machinery	10	yes
same		trusts	10	yes
same	lower wages		10	yes
decreased			10	yes
same	none	lack of organization	10	no
decreased	good	foreign labor	10	yes
same	bad		10	yes
same			10	yes
decreased	bad	no money	10	
decreased			11	no
same	bad	no money		yes
same		hard times	12	yes
decreased		hard times	11	no
same	none	business depression	10	yes
same		greed	10	yes
same		no money	10	yes
			10	yes
same		no money	12	yes
same	bad	no money	10	yes



TABLE No. 5—COLUMBUS, CRAVEN, CUMBERLAND, CURRITUCK, DAVID—

Should it be fixed by law?	Your busiest season?	Business crowded with boys?	Proportion of boys to journey men?	What age should children enter a trade?	Should it be fixed by law?
yes	spring	no	3 to 1	14	yes
yes	February and March	yes	1 to 3	13	yes
-----	all year	yes	-----	-----	-----
yes	October to June	yes	1 to 3	15	yes
no	summer	no	3	16	yes
yes	fall	no	-----	15	yes
yes	fall	-----	-----	15	yes
yes	spring and fall	no	1 to 6	16	yes
yes	all year	no	1 to 4	15	no
no	fall	yes	1 to 10	15	yes
-----	-----	no	-----	12	-----
yes	spring and fall	no	1 to 6	16	no
yes	spring and fall	no	-----	15	no
yes	spring and summer	no	-----	-----	-----
-----	summer	no	1 to 1	17	yes
yes	winter	no	-----	15	yes
-----	fall and winter	-----	-----	15	no
no	summer	no	-----	15	yes
yes	spring and summer	no	3 to 12	18	yes
no	September till April	-----	-----	15	no
yes	summer	yes	-----	12	no
yes	summer and fall	no	-----	16	no
yes	summer and fall	no	-----	14	yes
yes	spring and summer	no	-----	12	yes
yes	summer	no	-----	12	no
yes	summer	yes	-----	15	no
yes	summer	no	-----	-----	-----
yes	March to July	-----	1 to 4	19	yes
no	April, May and June	-----	equal	10	yes
no	all year	-----	-----	-----	-----
yes	October to March	no	1 to 4	15	yes
yes	all year	no	-----	15	yes
yes	spring and summer	no	3 to 1	10	yes
yes	all year	no	1 to 4	17	yes
yes	all year	no	-----	15	yes
no	summer	-----	-----	17	yes
yes	same	plenty	1 to 7	16	yes
yes	all year	plenty	-----	18	yes
yes	spring and fall	no	1 to 3	15	yes
yes	August to January	no	-----	-----	-----
-----	summer	no	1 to 3	-----	-----
yes	all year	yes	1 to 100	18	yes
yes	winter	no	1 to 3	10	-----
yes	summer and fall	yes	-----	-----	-----
no	summer	no	-----	12	no
yes	fall and spring	yes	1 to 1	12	yes
yes	summer	yes	1 to 5	16	yes
no	July to January	no	-----	15	no
yes	fall and winter	no	-----	-----	-----
yes	fall and winter	yes	-----	-----	-----
yes	spring and fall	no	-----	16	yes

## SON, DAVIE, DUPLIN, DURHAM AND FORSYTH COUNTIES CONTINUED.

Favor indentured apprenticeship system?	Should ap- prentices pass com- mon school examina- tion on entering trade?	Studies desirable?	Years apprentice should serve?	Policy of employers toward employees?
no	no	English branches	3	
yes	yes	three R's*	4	cool
yes	yes	three R's	2	good
yes	yes	three R's	5	
yes	yes	three R's	5	good
yes	yes	common school	7	good
yes	no	three R's	6	
no	yes	common school	5	good
no	yes	English	5	good
yes	no	three R's	6	
yes	yes	three R's	3	kindly
no	yes	English	4	best
no	yes	three R's		
no	no		6	good
yes	yes	three R's	3	good
yes	yes	three R's	4	good
no		English and math.		co-operation
no	yes	English branches		fair
yes	no	three R's	4	good
no	yes			
no	no		3	poor
no	yes	three R's	4	clever
no	yes	three R's	3	good
yes	yes			
no	no			fair
	no	common English	5	
no	no			fair
no	yes	math. and drawing	4	
				fair
yes	yes	three R's	5	good
yes	no	three R's		
yes	yes	three R's	3	good
yes	yes	English	5	good
	yes	English	5	fair
yes	yes	English	6	good
	yes	English education	4	
	yes	mathematics	4	good
	yes	English education	3	good
no		three R's	4	liberal
yes	yes	three R's		exacting
yes		English		fair
	yes	mathematics	5	good
				fair
no	no			kind
	yes	English education	4	fair
yes	yes		4	
yes	yes		3	good
				good
yes	yes	English education	4	strict



TABLE No. 5—COLUMBUS, CRAVEN, CUMBERLAND, CURRITUCK, DAVID-

Business least crowded?	Business commanding best pay?	Cost of living increased or decreased in past year?	Have you reading-rooms and night schools for working people?
farming	turpentine	decreased	no
plumbing	same	same	no
all		increased	no
machinists	engineers	increased	no
		decreased	no
none		same	no
		same	no
		increased	no
		same	no
		same	no
		decreased	no
		same	yes
		increased	yes
		same	no
		same	no
		decreased	no
farm		same	no
		decreased	no
	machinists	same	no
		decreased	
blacksmiths		same	no
saw-mill		same	no
		same	no
		same	no
		same	no
dentists	lawyers	decreased	no
		decreased	no
		decreased	no
		decreased	no
blacksmiths	brick-masons	decreased	no
			yes
all		same	no
machinery		same	no
		same	no
		increased	no
		decreased	no
			yes
		decreased	yes
		decreased	no
		increased	yes
		decreased	no
		increased	no
		same	yes
		same	no
tailors	skilled labor		yes
		decreased	no
		decreased	no
blacksmiths	engineers		no
			no

SON, DAVIE, DUPLIN, DURHAM AND FORSYTH COUNTIES CONTINUED.

Have you access to libraries?	Per cent. of your trade read and write?	Working people improving in education?	In morals?	Financially?	Relation existing between labor and capital?
no	100	yes	yes	no	-----
no	100	yes	no	yes	-----
no	100	yes	yes	no	-----
no	100	yes	yes	no	good
no	50	no	yes	no	good
no	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
no	66	yes	yes	no	good
no	75	no	no	no	fair
no	-----	yes	yes	no	fair
no	25	no	yes	no	good
-----	50	no	no	no	good
yes	75	yes	yes	no	good
yes	60	yes	yes	yes	good
no	75	no	no	no	very good
no	75	no	no	no	-----
no	100	yes	yes	no	good
no	100	yes	some	worse	good
no	50	-----	no	yes	friendly
no	100	yes	yes	no	good
no	100	yes	no	no	common
no	80	yes	yes	no	fair
no	95	yes	yes	no	good
no	100	yes	no	no	good
no	75	no	no	no	-----
no	75	yes	yes	no	-----
no	50	no	no	no	fair
no	75	yes	yes	some	good
-----	90	no	no	yes	distant
no	50	yes	yes	yes	harmony
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
no	75	no	yes	no	-----
yes	-----	-----	no	yes	-----
-----	90	no	yes	no	favorably
no	100	no	no	no	peaceable
no	100	no	no	no	friendly
no	-----	no	no	no	bad
no	100	no	no	no	pleasant
yes	100	no	no	no	agreeable
yes	-----	yes	-----	-----	good
no	100	some	yes	no	fair
no	87½	no	no	no	bad
no	100	some	no	no	pleasant
no	75	yes	no	no	don't know
yes	50	yes	yes	no	good
no	75	yes	yes	yes	good
yes	100	-----	-----	-----	fair
no	90	yes	yes	no	good
no	50	yes	yes	no	peaceable
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
no	75	yes	no	no	fair
no	80	yes	yes	no	-----



TABLE No.

COUNTY.	Your trade or business?	Its present condition.	Highest wages paid.	Lowest wages paid.	Work by day, week, month or job.
Forsyth	Sheet-iron worker	fair	\$ 2 00	\$ 75	week
Forsyth	Carpenter	good	2 50	75	week
Forsyth	Prize hand				day
Forsyth	Marble-cutter	dull	3 00	75	week
Forsyth	Wagon-maker	dull	1 25	75	week
Forsyth	Tobacco box-maker	fair	1 00	50	week
Forsyth	Prize hand	fair			week
Forsyth	Tobacco-classer				day
Forsyth	Tobacco factory laborer	fair			week
Forsyth	Tobacco box-maker	fair	1 50	75	week
Forsyth	Wagon-maker	dull	2 00	75	week
Forsyth	Tobacco-roller	fair	2 00	35	job
Forsyth	Tobacco box-maker	good	2 00	60	week
Forsyth	Tobacco-roller	good			week
Forsyth	Tobacco employee	good	40 00	60	year
Franklin	Carpenter	poor			
Gaston	Brick-layer	fair	2 50	1 00	week
Gaston	Miller	good	1 25	75	year
Gaston	Moulder	good	2 50	1 75	week
Gaston	Mason	dull	2 50	50	job
Gaston	Miller	good	1 25	75	week
Graham	Mechanic	bad	1 50	75	job
Guilford	Teamster		1 00	30	day
Guilford	Employee lumber co.		2 00	75	day
Guilford	Wheelwright	bad	1 25		day
Guilford	Blacksmith	good	2 50	75	day
Guilford	Engineer	good	1 00	25	
Guilford	Shoe-maker	dull	2 50	60	job
Guilford	Furniture employee		1 25	25	day
Guilford	Carpenter	dull	1 75	75	
Guilford	Furniture employee	good	1 50	40	
Guilford	Tailor	fair	10 00	5 00	job
Halifax	Wagon-maker	dull	1 00		
Haywood	Brick-mason	dull	2 50	1 00	day
Haywood	Carpenter	dull	1 25	75	job
Haywood	Merchant	fair	1 00	25	
Haywood	Carpenter	dull	2 50	1 00	
Hyde	Brick-layer	ordinary	2 50	2 00	day
Iredell	Gin-maker	dull	33 00	20 00	
Iredell	Cooper	dull	2 00	50	
Iredell	Tanner	dull	1 50	75	day
Iredell	Doors and blinds	dull	1 25	30	job
Johnston		dull	1 00	50	day
Lenoir	Printer				month
Lincoln	Miller	dull	1 25	75	week
Mecklenburg	Machinist	good	3 00	75	week
Mecklenburg	Foundryman	fair	3 25	75	week
Mecklenburg	Carpenter	good	2 00	60	week
Mecklenburg	Mechanical engineer	dull			month
Mecklenburg	Wood-worker		1 50	50	day
Mecklenburg	Telegraph operator	good	65	50	month

5—CONTINUED.

Wages per day.	Wages per week.	Wages per month.	Wages per year.	Paid weekly or monthly?	Favor weekly or monthly payments?	Paid in checks or cash?	Re- quired to take part wages in trade?	Trade where you choose?	Do you make full time?
1 50	\$ 9 00	\$-----	\$-----	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
1 50	9 00	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
1 12½	-----	-----	-----	s-monthly	s-m'thly	cash	no	yes	yes
2 50	15 00	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	no
1 00	6 00	-----	-----	monthly	monthly	cash	no	yes	no
1 00	6 00	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
1 25	7 50	-----	-----	s-monthly	s-m'thly	cash	no	yes	yes
66⅔	-----	-----	-----	s-monthly	s-m'thly	cash	no	yes	yes
1 50	9 00	-----	-----	s-monthly	s-m'thly	cash	no	yes	no
1 00	6 00	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
1 50	9 00	-----	-----	s-monthly	-----	cash	no	yes	no
-----	-----	-----	-----	s-monthly	-----	cash	no	yes	no
1 00	6 00	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
2 00	12 00	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
-----	-----	-----	-----	monthly	-----	cash	no	yes	yes
1 00	-----	-----	-----	weekly	-----	cash	-----	yes	no
2 50	15 00	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	no
1 25	7 50	30 00	360 00	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
2 50	15 00	60 00	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	cash	no	yes	no
1 25	7 50	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
1 50	-----	-----	-----	-----	weekly	cash	yes	yes	no
75	4 50	19 50	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
2 00	-----	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	no
-----	-----	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
2 25	13 50	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
1 00	-----	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	cash	no	yes	no
1 25	7 50	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	no
-----	-----	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	no
-----	-----	-----	-----	s-monthly	weekly	cash	no	yes	no
-----	-----	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	no
-----	-----	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	both	-----	yes	no
1 75	-----	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	yes	no	no
1 25	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	cash	no	yes	no
50	-----	-----	-----	-----	weekly	trade	all	yes	no
2 50	-----	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	-----	yes	no
2 25	-----	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	no
-----	-----	-----	-----	monthly	monthly	cash	no	yes	yes
-----	-----	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	-----	yes	yes
1 50	-----	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
-----	-----	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	-----	yes	yes	-----
65	-----	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	no
-----	-----	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
1 25	7 50	30 00	360 00	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
-----	18 00	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	-----	yes	yes
3 00	18 00	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
2 00	12 00	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
-----	-----	150 00	-----	weekly	-----	cash	no	-----	yes
1 50	-----	-----	-----	weekly	-----	cash	no	yes	yes
-----	-----	50 00	-----	s-monthly	s-m'thly	cash	no	yes	yes



TABLE NO. 5—FORSYTH, FRANKLIN, GASTON, GRAHAM, GUILFORD, HALIFAX, HAY-

If not, why not?	Work over-time?	If so, how paid?	Have advantages, goods at cost, etc.?	Are you docked for lost time?	Is reduction of wages in nature of fines?	If so, for what causes?
	no		no	yes	no	
	no		no	yes	no	
	no		no	yes	no	
dull times	no		no	yes	no	
dull times	no		no	yes	no	
	yes	extra	no	yes	no	
	yes		no	yes	yes	bad work
	no		no	yes		
	yes	same	no	yes	yes	
	no		no	yes	no	
dull times	no		no	yes	no	
	no		no	yes	no	
	no		no	no	no	
	no		no	yes	no	
	no		no	no	no	
no work	no		yes	yes		
dull season	no		no	yes	no	
	no		yes	yes	no	
	no		no	no	no	
no work	no		no	no	no	
	yes	same	yes	no	no	
no work	yes		no	yes	no	
	yes		yes	no	yes	
	no		no	yes	no	
	yes	extra	no	yes	no	
	no		no	yes	no	
dull times			yes			
	no		yes	yes	no	
no work	no			yes	no	
no work	yes	by hour	yes	yes		
dull times	yes		yes	no	no	
no work	no		no	yes	no	
	no		no	yes	no	
no work			no		no	
			yes	yes	no	
no work			no		no	
no money	yes	by hour	no	yes	no	
	no		no	yes	no	
	yes	by hour	no			
	no			yes	no	
			no		no	
	no		no	yes	no	
	yes	by hour	no	yes	no	
	yes		yes	no	no	
	yes	time and half		yes	no	
	yes		yes	yes	no	
	yes	same	no	no	no	
	yes		no	no		
	no		some	yes	yes	breakage
	no	extra		yes	no	

WOOD, HYDE, IREDELL, JOHNSTON, LENOIR, LINCOLN AND MECKLENBURG COS. CONT'D.

Wages increased or decreased past year?	Effect of labor-saving ma- chinery on wages.	Greatest hindrance to better wages.	Hours constitut- ing a day's work.	Favor a 10-hour day?
same	-----	hard times	10	yes
decreased	-----	no money	10	yes
decreased	reduce wages	-----	11	yes
decreased	-----	no money	10	yes
decreased	increase wages	poor work	10	yes
same	-----	no money	10	yes
decreased	-----	hard times	11	yes
decreased	-----	-----	11	yes
decreased	bad	no money	11	yes
same	none	hard times	12	yes
same	good	-----	10	yes
decreased	good	low prices	11	yes
same	good	hard times	12	yes
same	-----	no money	12	yes
same	-----	cheap labor	11	-----
decreased	can't get work	-----	-----	yes
same	none	can't say	10	yes
increased	good	unskilled labor	11	-----
same	make better times	poor work	10	yes
same	good	unskilled labor	10	yes
increased	good	laziness	10	yes
decreased	-----	no money	10	yes
decreased	some	hard times	10	yes
decreased	-----	-----	10	yes
decreased	injurious	poor work	10	yes
decreased	bad	poor work	10	yes
same	-----	-----	10	yes
same	bad	poor work	10	yes
decreased	-----	-----	10	yes
decreased	bad	-----	10	yes
decreased	-----	hard times	10	yes
same	none	immigration	10	yes
same	none	-----	10	no
decreased	-----	no money	12	yes
decreased	none	jack-legs	10	yes
same	-----	-----	10	yes
decreased	-----	no money	10	yes
same	foreign immigration	-----	10	yes
same	low prices	-----	12	no
decreased	-----	-----	10	yes
same	-----	agitation of tariff	10	yes
decreased	-----	-----	10	no
same	poor work	-----	12	no
-----	lower	-----	10	yes
increased	good	poor work	12	no
same	good	poor work	10	yes
-----	good	poor work	10	yes
same	good	poor work	10	yes
same	good	incompetency	-----	-----
decreased	bad	-----	10	yes
same	none	depression	9	9



TABLE No. 5—FORSYTH, FRANKLIN, GASTON, GRAHAM, GUILFORD, HALIFAX, HAY-

Should it be fixed by law?	Your busiest season?	Business crowded with boys?	Proportion of boys to journeymen?	What age should children enter a trade?	Should it be fixed by law?
yes	all year	no	-----	16	no
-----	spring, summer and fall	no	-----	16	no
yes	summer	-----	-----	-----	-----
yes	-----	no	-----	-----	no
yes	spring and fall	no	-----	-----	no
yes	summer	no	-----	13	yes
yes	summer	no	-----	15	no
-----	summer	-----	-----	-----	-----
yes	summer	no	-----	-----	-----
yes	spring and summer	no	-----	15	no
yes	-----	no	-----	16	no
yes	summer	yes	4 to 1	15	no
no	-----	no	-----	16	no
yes	summer	no	-----	-----	no
-----	March to October	no	-----	-----	-----
yes	fall	no	-----	12	yes
no	summer and fall	no	1 to 6	16	no
-----	July to March	no	-----	-----	-----
yes	all year	no	-----	15	-----
yes	fall and summer	no	1 to 6	15	yes
no	summer and fall	no	-----	15	no
yes	spring and fall	no	-----	-----	-----
yes	March to January	no	-----	-----	-----
yes	summer	no	-----	18	-----
yes	summer	no	-----	16	yes
yes	April to November	no	1 to 3	16	no
yes	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
yes	fall	no	1 to 2	15	yes
yes	fall	yes	1 to 10	12	yes
yes	summer and fall	sorrymen	-----	16	yes
yes	August to January	-----	-----	14	-----
yes	March to July	no	1 to 5	15	yes
-----	spring	-----	1 to 2	16	no
yes	spring and summer	no	-----	18	no
yes	fall and winter	yes	-----	16	-----
no	spring and fall	no	-----	16	no
yes	spring and summer	no	1 to 2	17	no
yes	fall and winter	no	1 to 4	15	yes
no	July to January	no	-----	-----	-----
yes	fall and winter	yes	2 to 1	18	no
yes	fall and winter	no	-----	16	yes
no	fall	no	-----	18	yes
no	spring and fall	no	1 to 2	10	yes
no	winter and spring	-----	1 to 6	16	yes
no	summer and fall	no	-----	15	no
yes	same	no	-----	16	no
no	same	no	-----	14 to 18	no
yes	same	no	1 to 4	15	yes
yes	same	no	-----	13	yes
yes	fall and spring	no	-----	-----	yes
-----	fall	no	-----	15	yes

WOOD, HYDE, IREDELL, JOHNSTON, LENOIR, LINCOLN AND MECKLENBURG COS. CONT'D.

Favor indentured apprenticeship system?	Should apprentices pass common school examination on entering trade?	Studies desirable?	Years apprentice should serve?	Policy of employers toward employees?
no	no			good
no	yes	three R's*	4	good kindly
no	yes	English education		good
no	yes	three R's	4	good
no	no			good
no	yes		2	good kind
no	yes	common school		good
no	no			good
no	yes	three R's	4	good
no	no	three R's	6	fair
no	no			good
no	yes	common school		
yes	yes		4	clever
no	no	three R's	5	good
no	yes	common school		good
no	yes	common school		good
yes	yes	three R's	4	fair
no	yes	common school		good
yes	yes	English education		
yes			5	
	yes	three R's	3	good
yes	yes	mathematics	3	good
	yes	English	3	fair
yes	yes	English	4	
yes	yes	three R's	4	
yes	no		5	good
yes	yes	three R's	4	kindly
	yes	mathematics		
yes	yes	mathematics	4	good
		English	3	
yes	yes		3	good
yes	yes	common school	5	good
no	yes	English		
yes	yes	mathematics	3	kind
yes	yes	common school	3	favorable
yes	no	three R's	6	liberal
yes	yes	three R's, history, etc.	4	
no		common school	3	best
yes	yes	common school	4	good
no	yes	three R's	4	good
no	yes	common school	4	good
yes	yes			
	yes	English	3	friendly
yes	yes	three R's	5	good



TABLE No. 5—FORSYTH, FRANKLIN, GASTON, GRAHAM, GUILFORD, HALIFAX, HAY-

Business least crowded?	Business commanding best pay?	Cost of living increased or decreased in past year?	Have you reading-rooms and night schools for working people?
		same	no
		same	yes
		decreased	
all		same	yes
		decreased	no
		same	yes
		decreased	no
		decreased	
blacksmiths	machinists	increased	yes
farm		same	no
		same	no
fishermen	locomotive engineers	decreased	yes
		same	
		same	no
		decreased	no
		same	no
farm	machinists	decreased	yes
farm		decreased	yes
		same	yes
farm		decreased	yes
		same	no
		same	no
		increased	no
		decreased	
		same	no
		increased	yes
		decreased	no
brick-masons	same	same	no
		decreased	
stone-masons		same	yes
		same	no
		no	no
		decreased	no
		increased	yes
		decreased	no
		decreased	no
			no
		increased	no
		decreased	no
farm	farm	decreased	no
farming		same	no
		decreased	no
farming		decreased	no
		same	no
		same	no
		same	yes
all	machinists	same	yes
		same	yes
		same	yes
		same	no
farms	stone-cutters	same	some
		same	yes

WOOD, IREDELL, JOHNSTON, LENOIR, LINCOLN AND MECKLENBURG COUNTIES CONTINUED.

Have you access to libraries?	Per cent. of your trade read and write?	Working people improving in education?	In morals?	Financially?	Relation existing between labor and capital?
no	75	yes	yes	no	fair
yes	95	yes	yes	yes	good
-----	-----	yes	yes	yes	pleasant
yes	100	yes	yes	no	fair
no	95	yes	yes	no	good
yes	100	yes	yes	no	fair
no	60	yes	no	no	fair
-----	-----	same	same	no	pleasant
yes	50	yes	no	no	bad
no	75	yes	yes	no	good
no	90	yes	yes	no	fair
yes	60	yes	no	no	good
-----	90	yes	yes	yes	fairly good
no	100	yes	yes	yes	good
no	-----	-----	no	no	peace
no	33 $\frac{1}{3}$	no	no	-----	bad
yes	-----	yes	yes	no	good
yes	100	yes	yes	yes	friendly
yes	100	yes	yes	yes	the best
yes	75	yes	yes	yes	good
no	75	yes	yes	yes	good
no	100	yes	yes	no	-----
no	-----	no	some	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
no	50	no	no	no	mutual
no	66	yes	yes	no	-----
no	50	-----	-----	-----	good
no	80	yes	yes	no	fair
-----	-----	yes	-----	no	ease
yes	75	no	no	no	capital has labor down
no	75	no	no	no	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----	no	-----
no	75	no	no	no	all labor, no capital
no	90	no	no	no	-----
no	100	yes	-----	no	good
no	75	no	no	no	-----
no	95	yes	no	no	-----
no	95	yes	yes	-----	very good
no	100	no	no	-----	-----
no	90	yes	no	no	-----
no	90	no	no	no	good
no	80	-----	-----	no	favorable
-----	66	yes	no	no	good
no	100	no	-----	no	pleasant
no	100	yes	yes	yes	good
yes	90	yes	yes	yes	fair
yes	85	yes	-----	yes	satisfactory
yes	-----	yes	yes	yes	the best
-----	100	-----	-----	-----	friendly
no	75	yes	yes	no	good
no	100	yes	yes	yes	-----



TABLE No.

COUNTY.	Your trade or business?	Its present condition.	Highest wages paid.	Lowest wages paid.	Work by day, week, month or job.
Mecklenburg	Moulder	good	\$ 3 00	\$ 60	week
Mecklenburg	Carpenter	poor	2 50	1 00	job
Mitchell	Mica miner	good	1 00	60	day
Mitchell	Mechanic	low	1 00	75	day
Montgomery	Turpentine	fair	40	8 00	day, mth
Montgomery	Merchant	fair	1 25	60	
Montgomery	Cabinet-maker	dull			
Montgomery	Undertaker	dull			
Montgomery	Mechanic	good			job
Nash	Tobacco buyer	fair	5 00	1 50	week
New Hanover	Miller	fair	2 00	75	week
New Hanover	Machinist	fair	3 50	75	
New Hanover	Lumberman	bad	5 00	75	day
New Hanover	Harness-maker	not good	2 50	1 50	month
New Hanover	Lumberman	fair	5 00	80	year
New Hanover	Marble-cutter	bad	2 50	75	day
New Hanover	Architect		2 00	1 00	week
New Hanover	Compositor	fair	20 00	15 00	week
New Hanover	Laundryman	fair	8 00	4 00	week
New Hanover	Cabinet-maker	fair	6 00	4 00	week
New Hanover	Saw-mill hand				day
New Hanover	Carpenter	dull	2 75	1 00	week
New Hanover	Stone-cutter	good	3 00	3 00	week
New Hanover	Carriage-maker	fair	15 00	3 00	week
New Hanover	Wheelwright	dull	2 00	1 00	week
New Hanover	Painter	slow	3 00	2 00	week
New Hanover	Stationary engineer	dull	3 75	2 00	week
New Hanover	Pattern-maker	good	2 50	50	
New Hanover	Brick-layer	good	3 00	1 00	week
New Hanover	Shoe-maker	fair	2 00	1 50	week
New Hanover	Tinner	fair	2 00	75	job
New Hanover	Tailor	dull			
New Hanover	Machinist	good	3 50	75	week
Orange	Harness-maker	ordinary	1 00	75	week
Orange	Tobacco	dull	2 50	25	
Pamlico	Slack barrel dealer	good	1 00	65	day
Pasquotank	Carriage-maker	dull	2 25		job
Pasquotank	Machinist	fair	3 00	50	
Pasquotank	Lumberman	fair	31 00 wk.		
Pasquotank	Shingles		2 25	30	day
Pasquotank	Undertaker	dull	2 50	75	job
Pender	Fertilizing limes	dull	1 25	70	day
Perquimans	Contractor	fair	3 00	75	day
Pitt	Printer	good	10 00	1 50	week
Randolph	Wagon-maker	fair	1 25	50	job
Robeson	Clerk	gloomy	25	5 00	month
Robeson	Builder	dull	1 50	65	day
Robeson	Carpenter	dull	1 50	75	job
Robeson	Contractor	fair	2 00	25	day
Rockingham	Prize hand	good			piece
Rockingham	Tobacco-roller	good	2 75	30	job

5—CONTINUED.

Wages per day.	Wages per week.	Wages per month.	Wages per year.	Paid weekly or monthly?	Favor weekly or monthly payments?	Paid in checks or cash?	Re- quired to take part wages in trade?	Trade where you choose?	Do you make full time?
\$ 3 00	\$ 18 00	\$-----	\$-----	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
60	-----	-----	-----	job	-----	cash	no	yes	no
-----	-----	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	-----	yes	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----	weekly	-----	cash	-----	yes	yes
-----	-----	-----	-----	monthly	monthly	pt.cash	-----	yes	yes
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1 00	6 00	10 00	-----	monthly	weekly	cash	yes	yes	yes
-----	-----	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	both	no	yes	yes
-----	3 00	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
2 00	8 00	32 00	385 00	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
-----	-----	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	-----	yes	-----
2 00	-----	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
-----	-----	-----	-----	monthly	weekly	either	-----	yes	yes
-----	-----	-----	-----	weekly	monthly	both	no	yes	yes
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	cash	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
-----	-----	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
-----	-----	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	no
1 00	6 00	20 00	313 00	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	-----
2 75	-----	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	no
3 00	-----	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
1 50	10 00	40 00	480 00	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
2 00	12 00	50 00	600 00	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
2 50	15 00	60 00	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	no
5 00	30 00	130 00	1560 00	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
-----	-----	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
3 00	18 00	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	no
2 00	-----	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
-----	-----	-----	-----	weekly	monthly	both	no	yes	no
-----	-----	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	no
3 50	21 00	80 00	960 00	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
1 00	-----	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	-----	yes	no
-----	-----	-----	-----	weekly	monthly	half	half	yes	yes
-----	-----	28 00	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
-----	-----	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
-----	-----	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	13 60	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
-----	-----	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
-----	-----	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	no
-----	-----	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	both	no	yes	no
3 00	-----	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	no
1 16 $\frac{2}{3}$	7 00	28 00	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	no
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	cash	no	yes	yes
-----	-----	-----	-----	monthly	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
1 25	-----	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	both	yes	yes	no
50	3 00	12 00	150 00	monthly	weekly	checks	yes	no	no
-----	-----	-----	-----	monthly	either	cash	no	yes	yes
-----	-----	-----	-----	s-monthly	s-m'thly	cash	no	yes	yes
-----	-----	-----	-----	s-monthly	s-m'thly	cash	-----	yes	yes



TABLE No. 5—MECKLENBURG, MITCHELL, MONTGOMERY, NASH, NEW HANOVER,  
AND ROCKINGHAM

If not, why not?	Work over-time?	If so, how paid?	Have advantages, goods at cost, etc.?	Are you docked for lost time?	Is reduction of wages in nature of fines?	If so, for what causes?
no work	yes	time and half	no	no	no	
	no		no	no	no	
	yes	by hour	no	yes		
			yes	yes	no	
	no		no	no	no	
				no	no	
				yes	no	
	no		no	yes	no	
	no			yes	no	
	no			no	no	
	no		no	no	no	
	no		no	no	no	
	yes		no	no	no	
			no		yes	failing to correct errors
dullness of bus.	yes	same	no	yes	no	
	yes		no	yes	no	
dull times	no		no	no	no	
	no	extra	no	yes	no	
	no		no	yes	no	
	no		no	no	no	
no work	no		no	no	no	
	no		no	no	no	
	yes	double time	yes	yes	no	
no work	no		no	yes	no	
	yes	same	no	no	no	
no work	no		no	yes		
no work	no			no	no	
	yes	time and half	no	yes	no	
no work	no	extra		yes		
	yes	by hour	no	no	no	
	yes	15c. per hour	no	yes	no	
	yes	double time	no	yes	no	
			no	no	no	
	yes	extra	no	yes	no	
	no	no	no	yes		
no business	no		no	yes	no	
no work	yes		no	yes	no	
	no	by hour		yes	no	
	no		no	no		
	yes		yes			
no work	no		no	yes	no	
no work	no		no	yes	no	
	no		no	yes	no	
	no		no	yes	no	
	no		no	no	no	

ORANGE, PAMLICO, PASQUOTANK, PENDER, PERQUIMANS, PITT, RANDOLPH, ROBESON  
 COUNTIES CONTINUED.

Wages increased or decreased past year?	Effect of labor-saving ma- chinery on wages.	Greatest hindrance to better wages.	Hours constitut- ing a day's work.	Favor a 10-hour day?
same	good for skilled labor	poor work	10	yes
same	bad	cheap work	10	no
decreased	-----	no money	10	yes
decreased	bad	no money	11	-----
same	none	low prices	-----	no
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
decreased	-----	no money	12	-----
decreased	bad	no money	10	yes
same	-----	competition	10	yes
same	-----	-----	all day	no
same	-----	-----	10	yes
same	-----	-----	10	yes
decreased	-----	poor condition of trade	11	no
same	hurtful	machine work	10	yes
same	good	-----	10½	yes
same	-----	idleness	10	yes
decreased	-----	-----	10	yes
same	good	no money	10	9
same	none	idleness	10	yes
same	-----	no work	10	yes
decreased	-----	-----	11¼	-----
same	makes work scarce	no money	10	yes
same	depressing	not any	8	no
same	reduce wages	-----	10	8
same	-----	-----	10	yes
same	no work	-----	10	yes
same	good	lack of organization	10	8
same	very little	no money	10	yes
same	-----	no money	10	yes
same	-----	no money	10	yes
decreased	bad	-----	10	yes
decreased	-----	-----	-----	yes
same	-----	-----	10	yes
same	-----	-----	10	yes
same	good	-----	11	no
same	-----	laziness	12	no
same	-----	poor work	10	yes
increased	good	-----	10	yes
same	good	incompetency	10	yes
increased	very little	no sale	10	yes
decreased	-----	-----	10	yes
same	-----	-----	10 to 12	yes
same	bad	low prices	10	yes
-----	none	hard times	13	yes
decreased	can't say	can't say	10	yes
increased	none	-----	12	no
decreased	none	-----	15	yes
decreased	none	-----	10	yes
-----	-----	low prices	10	yes
decreased	good	idleness	11	yes
decreased	bad	-----	11	yes



TABLE NO. 5—MECKLENBURG, MITCHELL, MONTGOMERY, NASH, NEW HANOVER,  
AND ROCKINGHAM

Should it be fixed by law?	Your busiest season?	Business crowded with boys?	Proportion of boys to journey men?	What age should children enter a trade?	Should it be fixed by law?
no	fall and winter	no	1 to 8	15	yes
no	summer and fall	no	-----	16	no
yes	-----	no	-----	15	yes
yes	July and August	no	-----	12	-----
no	summer	no	1 to 4	15	no
no	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
no	fall	-----	-----	-----	-----
yes	fall	no	-----	10	yes
yes	fall and winter	no	-----	16	-----
no	September till April	-----	1 to 5	14	yes
no	fall	no	-----	15	no
yes	-----	no	-----	-----	-----
no	spring and summer	no	-----	-----	-----
yes	summer	no	1 to 3	16	yes
yes	all year	-----	-----	14	-----
yes	fall	no	-----	14	no
yes	-----	-----	-----	16	yes
yes	fall and winter	-----	1 to 10	16	yes
no	all year	no	-----	-----	-----
no	spring and fall	no	1 to 4	15	yes
-----	all year	no	-----	14	yes
no	spring and fall	no	1 to 6	15	yes
yes	fall	no	1 to 12	16	yes
yes	summer	no	1 to 4	16	-----
no	all year	no	1 to 6	15	no
no	-----	-----	-----	-----	no
no	fall	yes	1 to 5	16	yes
yes	fall	no	1 to 6	15	yes
-----	spring, summer and fall	no	-----	-----	-----
no	all year	no	-----	-----	-----
yes	all year	yes	1 to 4	16	yes
yes	winter and spring	no	-----	13	yes
yes	all year	no	1 to 4	14	yes
yes	spring and fall	no	1 to 2	17	yes
no	summer and fall	no	-----	-----	yes
no	January to July	no	1 to 3	17	yes
no	-----	no	-----	-----	no
-----	-----	no	-----	14	no
yes	spring and summer	no	-----	-----	-----
no	all year	-----	-----	-----	-----
yes	summer and fall	no	-----	14	yes
no	spring	no	1 to 4	-----	yes
yes	spring, summer and fall	no	1 to 5	17	yes
yes	fall and spring	no	1 to 4	14	yes
yes	spring	-----	-----	15	yes
no	fall and winter	no	-----	15	yes
yes	fall and winter	yes	2 to 1	16	yes
yes	fall	yes	-----	12	no
yes	fall and winter	no	-----	-----	-----
yes	summer	no	-----	-----	no
yes	summer	no	-----	-----	-----

ORANGE, PAMLICO, PASQUOTANK, PENDER, PERQUIMANS, PITT, RANDOLPH, ROBESON  
COUNTIES CONTINUED.

Favor indentured apprenticeship system?	Should ap- prentices pass com- mon school examina- tion on entering trade?	Studies desirable?	Years apprentice should serve?	Policy of employers toward employees?
no	yes	three R's*	5	fair
no	yes	common school	4	fair
yes	yes		5	
yes	yes	English		
no	no			
		mathematics		
yes	yes		4	
no	no			the best liberal
yes	yes	three R's	4	favorable
	yes	three R's	3	good
no		English		fair
yes	yes	three R's	4	fair
no	yes	three R's	4	good
yes	yes	English	7	good
no	yes	English	5	good
yes	yes	three R's	5	good
no		common school	5	liberal
no	yes	three R's		good
yes	yes	English	4	good
yes	yes	three R's	4	the best
no	no			good
no	no	three R's	5	good
yes	yes	three R's		good
no	no	three R's	5	
yes	yes	three R's	5	
no	yes	common school	4	good
yes	yes	three R's		good
no	no		3	good
no	yes	common school		
no	yes	common school		
yes	yes	three R's	4	
yes	yes	three R's	3	good
yes	yes	three R's	5	kindness
yes	yes	English	5	good
				good
yes			4	liberal
no	yes	three R's	6	good
				kind
no	yes	three R's	3	fair
no	no	three R's		



TABLE No. 5—MECKLENBURG, MITCHELL, MONTGOMERY, NASH, NEW HANOVER,  
AND ROCKINGHAM

Business least crowded ?	Business commanding best pay ?	Cost of living increased or decreased in past year ?	Have you reading-rooms and night schools for working people ?
		same	yes
		same	yes
			no
		increased	no
		decreased	no
		decreased	no
		decreased	no
masonry		decreased	no
		decreased	no
		same	no
		same	yes
			no
		decreased	
		same	
		same	yes
			yes
		decreased	yes
		same	yes
		same	yes
		same	yes
	machinists	same	yes
		same	yes
farm	lawyers	same	no
		increased	yes
		same	yes
boiler-makers	boiler-makers	decreased	no
boiler-makers	boiler-makers	same	yes
		same	yes
		same	no
			yes
		increased	
		same	yes
		decreased	no
			yes
		same	no
		same	no
		same	no
		decreased	no
		increased	yes
		decreased	no
		decreased	no
		decreased	no
printing		increased	no
		decreased	no
		decreased	no
foundry	machinists	same	no
carpenters		decreased	no
		same	no
mining	engineers	decreased	no
		increased	no

ORANGE, PAMLICO, PASQUOTANK, PENDER, PERQUIMANS, PITT, RANDOLPH, ROBESON  
 COUNTIES CONTINUED.

Have you access to libraries?	Per cent. of your trade read and write?	Working people improving in education?	In morals?	Financially?	Relation existing between labor and capital?
yes	80	yes	yes	yes	fair
yes	100	yes	yes	no	poor
yes	50	yes	yes	no	friendly
yes	90	yes	yes	no	-----
no	75	yes	no	no	good
no	100	yes	yes	yes	-----
no	-----	yes	yes	yes	-----
no	100	yes	no	no	-----
no	9	yes	yes	no	-----
no	70	yes	no	no	friendly
yes	90	yes	yes	-----	-----
no	100	no	no	-----	agreeable
-----	66	no	no	no	good
-----	90	yes	yes	no	good
-----	-----	yes	yes	yes	-----
yes	100	yes	yes	-----	good
-----	50	-----	yes	bad	-----
yes	100	-----	-----	-----	agreeable
yes	100	yes	yes	-----	-----
yes	75	yes	yes	-----	best
-----	10	yes	yes	no	pleasant
yes	-----	yes	yes	yes	hard times
yes	99	yes	yes	yes	-----
no	100	yes	yes	-----	-----
yes	99	yes	yes	no	strained
yes	100	yes	yes	yes	can't say
no	80	yes	yes	yes	kindly
yes	100	yes	yes	no	-----
yes	50	yes	yes	no	can't say
no	-----	yes	yes	yes	-----
yes	50	some	no	no	-----
-----	-----	yes	yes	no	-----
yes	100	yes	yes	no	the best
no	100	no	no	no	good
yes	90	yes	no	no	-----
no	90	yes	yes	yes	bad, bad
no	100	yes	yes	no	-----
no	100	yes	yes	yes	harmony
no	75	-----	-----	-----	friendly
no	50	no	no	no	O. K.
no	75	yes	no	yes	-----
no	80	yes	no	no	good
no	90	yes	yes	no	fair
no	100	no	-----	-----	good
-----	75	yes	yes	no	good
no	75	no	no	no	-----
-----	85	yes	yes	no	friendly
no	50	yes	yes	no	good
no	-----	-----	-----	-----	friendly
no	75	yes	yes	yes	good
no	75	yes	yes	yes	fair



TABLE No.

COUNTY.	Your trade or business?	Its present condition.	Highest wages paid.	Lowest wages paid.	Work by day, week, month or job.
Rockingham	Carriage-painter	dull	\$ 1 50	\$	
Rockingham	Tobacco-roller	good	2 00	25	job
Rockingham	Printer				week
Rowan	Wood-worker	poor	2 00	50	day
Rowan	Printer	good	10 00	1 00	week
Rowan	Contractor and builder	flat	2 50	75	
Rowan	Lawyer†	good	1 50	50	all
Rowan	Merchant	good	30 00	8 00	month
Rutherford	Tanner	bad	65 00	50	
Rutherford	Wood-worker	poor	1 00	75	day
Sampson	Brick-layer	bad	1 25		day
Stanly	Undertaker				
Stokes	Moulder				day
Stokes	Laborer	good			month
Stokes	Tobacco-roller	bad	1 50	25	job
Stokes	Wagon-maker	decr'd	2 00	75	
Stokes	Tobacco-caser	good	3 00	1 00	day
Union	Carpenter	dull	2 50	1 00	week
Union	Machinist	fair	3 00	60	week
Union	Machinist	good	3 00	60	week
Vance	Smoking tobacco	good	2 00	35	day
Vance	Moulder	dull	9 00	5 00	week
Wake	Slate-roofer	fair	2 50		week
Wake	Baker	dull	14 00	4 00	week
Wake	Gin-maker	dull	5 00	75	job
Wake	Printer	fair	2 50		week
Wake	Painter		2 00	60	job
Wayne	Tanner	good	1 25	10 00	month
Wilkes	Wood-worker	good	1 00	40	year
Wilson	Carpenter	bad	2 00	1 00	both
Wilson	Printer	good	12 00	5 00	week

\*3 R's—"Readin', Ritin', Rithmetic."

†This report is from the laborer's stand-point.

5—CONTINUED.

Wages per day.	Wages per week.	Wages per month.	Wages per year.	Paid weekly or monthly?	Favor weekly or monthly payments?	Paid in checks or cash?	Re- quired to take part wages in trade?	Trade where you choose?	Do you make full time?
\$-----	\$-----	\$-----	\$-----	s-monthly	weekly	checks	no	yes	no
-----	-----	-----	-----	weekly	s-mo'thly	cash	no	yes	yes
2 00	3 75	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	checks	no	yes	yes
-----	12 00	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	no
-----	4 50	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	no
-----	-----	-----	-----	both	weekly	cash	no	yes	no
-----	-----	-----	-----	monthly	monthly	cash	-----	yes	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1 00	-----	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	no
1 25	-----	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	pt.cash	yes	no	no
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	weekly	-----	-----	yes	yes
-----	-----	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
-----	-----	20 00	-----	monthly	monthly	cash	no	yes	yes
1 25	-----	8 00	-----	monthly	weekly	goods	no	no	no
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	cash	yes	yes	yes
65	-----	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	pt.cash	yes	no	yes
2 50	-----	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	no
3 00	18 00	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
3 00	18 00	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
-----	-----	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	no
1 50	-----	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	yes	yes	yes
-----	-----	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	no
-----	-----	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
3 00	18 00	60 00	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
2 35	14 00	-----	-----	weekly	monthly	cash	no	yes	no
-----	-----	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
-----	-----	-----	-----	monthly	weekly	cash	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	300 00	weekly	weekly	cash	some	yes	no
2 00	12 00	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	no
-----	12 00	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes



TABLE No. 5—ROCKINGHAM, ROWAN, RUTHERFORD, SAMPSON, STANLY, STOKES,

If not, why not ?	Work over-time?	If so, how paid ?	Have advantages, goods at cost, etc.?	Are you docked for lost time?	Is reduction of wages in nature of fines?	If so, for what causes ?
no work	yes	by hour	no	yes	no	-----
-----	no	-----	no	yes	no	-----
-----	no	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
dull times	no	-----	yes	yes	no	-----
-----	no	-----	no	no	no	-----
no work	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
no work	no	-----	no	yes	no	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----	no	no	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
no trade	no	by hour	-----	yes	no	-----
-----	yes	no pay	no	yes	yes	-----
-----	-----	-----	no	no	-----	-----
-----	yes	extra	-----	yes	no	-----
-----	no	-----	no	yes	no	-----
-----	yes	same	no	yes	no	-----
-----	no	-----	no	no	no	-----
-----	no	-----	no	yes	no	-----
dull times	no	-----	no	yes	no	-----
-----	no	-----	no	no	no	-----
-----	no	-----	no	no	no	-----
-----	yes	same	-----	no	no	-----
-----	yes	time and half	no	yes	no	-----
jack-legs	no	-----	no	yes	no	-----
-----	yes	-----	no	no	no	-----
-----	yes	extra	no	yes	yes	no money
-----	yes	25c. per hour	no	yes	no	-----
-----	no	-----	no	-----	no	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
no work	no	-----	yes	yes	no	-----
-----	no	-----	no	-----	no	-----
-----	no	-----	-----	yes	no	-----

## UNION, VANCE, WAKE, WAYNE, WILKES AND WILSON COUNTIES CONTINUED.

Wages increased or decreased past year?	Effect of labor-saving ma- chinery on wages.	Greatest hindrance to better wages.	Hours constitut- ing a day's work.	Favor a 10-hour day?
		jack-legs	10	yes
same			11	yes
increased			10	yes
decreased	none	no work	10	yes
increased	none	no work	10	
			10	yes
decreased	33 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent.	hard times	10	yes
same	bad	no money	10	
decreased		low tariff	10	yes
same	none	fall trade	10	yes
decreased	bad	no money	12	yes
same		laziness	12	yes
increased		no money	10	yes
same	good	no money	12	yes
decreased	good		11	yes
decreased	25 per cent.	no money	12	yes
decreased			10	yes
decreased	good	dull times	10	yes
same	good	poor work	10	yes
same			10	yes
increased	good	ignorance	11	
decreased	none		10	yes
same		jack-legs	10	no
same	none	no trade	10	yes
same	bad	no money	10	yes
same	none		9	8
same			10	yes
increased			10	yes
increased	none			
decreased	bad	poor work	10	yes
same			10	yes



TABLE No. 5—ROCKINGHAM, ROWAN, RUTHERFORD, SAMPSON, STANLY, STOKES,

Should it be fixed by law?	Your busiest season?	Business crowded with boys?	Proportion of boys to journeymen?	What age should children enter a trade?	Should it be fixed by law?
yes	April to October	no	-----	15	-----
yes	summer	no	-----	12	no
yes	spring	yes	-----	-----	-----
-----	summer	no	-----	14	-----
no	-----	yes	-----	-----	-----
no	all year	no	-----	-----	-----
yes	fall	no	-----	16	yes
-----	September to May	no	-----	-----	-----
yes	all year	no	-----	14	yes
yes	fall and spring	no	-----	15	-----
yes	fall	yes	-----	12	yes
yes	fall	no	1 to 5	17	yes
-----	spring and fall	no	-----	-----	-----
yes	spring and summer	yes	1 to 4	12	yes
yes	May to October	yes	1 to 3	13	yes
yes	winter	no	-----	18	yes
yes	summer and fall	yes	-----	12	no
no	spring and summer	no	-----	17	no
no	-----	no	1 to 4	16	no
yes	-----	no	-----	16	no
no	fall and winter	no	-----	16	yes
yes	summer	no	1 to 10	14	no
yes	fall	no	1 to 4	16	yes
yes	spring and fall	no	1 to 3	15	no
yes	summer	no	1 to 10	18	-----
yes	fall and winter	no	1 to 3	17	yes
yes	September to April	yes	1 to 4	14	yes
yes	fall and spring	no	-----	-----	-----
-----	fall	no	-----	-----	-----
yes	-----	-----	5 to 1	15	yes
-----	fall and winter	-----	-----	-----	-----

UNION, VANCE, WAKE, WAYNE, WILKES AND WILSON COUNTIES CONTINUED.

Favor indentured appren- ticeship system?	Should ap- prentices pass com- mon school examina- tion on entering trade?	Studies desirable?	Years apprentice should serve?	Policy of employers toward employees?
no	yes		5	kind
	no			good
yes	yes		4	
no	no			
yes	yes	high school	5	good
yes	yes	English	3	
		three R's*	4	harmony
yes	yes		4	bad
	yes	English		
yes			4	
yes	yes	English	3	good
yes	yes		4	
yes	yes		3	
no				fair
no	yes	English	4	bad
no	yes	three R's	4	good
no	yes	English	4	fair
			4	good
yes	yes			kindly
yes	no		4	fair
no	yes	English	2	good
yes	yes	common school	4	good
yes	yes	common school	4	
yes	yes	three R's	3	
yes	yes		5	
yes	yes			good
yes	yes	three R's	5	



TABLE No. 5—ROCKINGHAM, ROWAN, RUTHERFORD, SAMPSON, STANLY, STOKES,

Business least crowded?	Business commanding best pay?	Cost of living increased or decreased in past year?	Have you reading-rooms and night schools for working people?
painting			no
		same	no
			no
		decreased	yes
		decreased	no
		decreased	yes
farm	machinists	decreased	no
	railroads	same	no
tanners		decreased	no
		same	no
		decreased	no
		decreased	no
		decreased	no
farm		same	no
		decreased	no
		decreased	no
	machinists	same	no
farm	machinists	same	
		same	
		decreased	no
farm	farm	decreased	yes
slating	slating	same	no
		same	no
		decreased	no
		same	Y. M. C. A.
		same	Y. M. C. A.
		decreased	
		decreased	no
		increased	no
		same	no

UNION, VANCE, WAKE, WAYNE, WILKES AND WILSON COUNTIES CONTINUED.

Have you access to libraries?	Per cent. of your trade read and write?	Working people improving in education?	In morals?	Financially?	Relation existing between labor and capital?
no			yes	no	good
no	80	yes	yes	yes	fair
yes	100	yes	yes	no	
no	100	yes	yes	no	
yes	60	no	no	no	friendly
no	75	yes	yes	yes	very good
	100	yes	yes	no	good
no	60	yes	yes	no	good
no	80	no	yes	no	no trouble.
no	50	no	no	yes	
no	60				
no		yes	yes	no	
no	25	no	no	no	good
no	25	yes	no	no	
no	75	yes	no	no	
no	50	some	some	no	
no	50	yes	yes	no	poor
	100	yes	yes	no	fair
	100	yes	yes		good
no	50	no		no	
yes	90	yes	yes	no	good
yes	100	yes		no	fair
no	99	yes	yes	yes	
no	100	no	no	no	
Y. M. C. A.	100	yes	yes	no	
	75				
no		yes	yes	yes	
no	100	no	yes	yes	
no	40	yes	yes	no	bad
no	100	no	no	no	



TABLE No. 6—AVERAGE

Your Trade or Business?	Its present condition.	Highest wages paid.	Lowest wages paid.	Work by day, week, month or job.
Miller	fair	\$ 2 00	\$ 75	week
Machinist	fair	3 25	75	week
Harness-maker	poor	1 50	1 00	month
Marble-cutter	bad	2 50	75	day
Architect		2 00	1 00	week
Compositor	fair	20 00	15 00	week
Laundryman	fair	8 00	4 00	week
Cabinet-maker	fair	6 00	4 00	week
Saw-mill hand				day
Carpenter	dull	2 75	1 00	week
Stone-cutter	good	3 00	3 00	week
Carriage-maker	fair	15 00	3 00	week
Wheelwright	dull	2 00	1 00	week
Painter	slow	3 00	2 00	week
Stationary engineer	dull	3 75	2 00	week
Pattern-maker	good	2 50	50	week
Brick-layer	fair	3 00	1 00	day
Shoe-maker	fair	2 00	1 00	week
Tinner	dull	2 00	1 75	day
Tailor	dull			day
Blacksmith	good	1 50	30	day
Plasterer	dull	2 50	1 50	day
Mining engineer	dull	1 25	65	day
Ship-builder	good	5 00	1 00	week
Moulder	good	2 50	1 75	day
Tanner	dull	1 50	75	month
Telegraph operator	good	75	50	month
Coffin-maker	dull			month
Clerk	gloomy	25	5 00	month
Baker	dull	14	4 00	week
Printer	fair	2 50		week

\*3 R's—"Readin', Ritin', Rithmetic."

## LIST ACCORDING TO TRADES.

Wages per day.	Wages per week.	Wages per month.	Wages per year.	Paid weekly or monthly?	Favor weekly or monthly payments?	Paid in checks or cash?	Re- quired to take part wages in trade?	Trade where you choose?	Do you make full time?
\$ 2 00	\$ 8 00	\$ 32 00	\$ 385 00	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
2 00	-----	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
-----	-----	-----	-----	weekly	monthly	both	no	yes	yes
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	cash	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
-----	-----	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
-----	-----	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	no
1 00	6 00	20 00	313 00	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
2 25	-----	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	no
3 00	-----	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
1 50	10 00	40 00	480 00	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
2 00	12 00	50 00	600 00	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
2 00	15 00	60 00	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	no
5 00	-----	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
-----	-----	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
2 00	-----	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	no
1 00	-----	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	no
1 50	-----	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
-----	-----	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	no
2 00	12 00	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
2 00	-----	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	no
-----	-----	-----	-----	monthly	monthly	cash	no	yes	no
\$1 to 5	-----	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
2 00	15 00	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
1 50	-----	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
-----	-----	50 00	-----	s-monthly	s-m'thly	cash	no	yes	yes
1 00	6 00	-----	-----	monthly	weekly	cash	yes	yes	yes
-----	-----	-----	-----	monthly	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
-----	-----	-----	-----	weekly	weekly	cash	no	yes	yes
2 35	14 00	-----	-----	weekly	monthly	cash	no	yes	no



TABLE No. 6—AVER-

If not, why not?	Work over-time?	If so, how paid?	Have advantages, goods at cost, etc.?	Are you docked for lost time?	Is reduction of wages in nature of fines?	If so, for what causes?
	no		no	yes	no	
	no			no	no	
	no		no	no	no	
	yes					
	yes		no		yes	
dull	yes	same	no	yes	no	
	yes		no	yes	no	
dull times	no		no	no	no	
	no	extra	no	yes	no	
	no		no	yes	no	
	no		no	no	no	
no work	no		no	no	no	
	no		no	no	no	
	yes		yes	yes	no	
	no		no	yes	no	
no work	no		no	yes	no	
	no			yes	no	
no work	no			no	no	
	no		no	no	no	
no work	no		no	yes	no	
idleness	yes	by hour	no	yes	yes	lost time
	no		no	yes	no	
	no		no	no	no	
	no			yes	no	
	yes	extra		yes	no	
	no		no	no	no	
	yes		yes			
	yes		no	no	no	
	yes	25c. per hour	no	yes	no	

## AGE LIST CONTINUED.

Wages increased or decreased past year?	Effect of labor-saving ma- chinery on wages.	Greatest hindrance to better wages.	Hours constitut- ing a day's work.	Favor a 10-hour day?
same			10	yes
same			10	yes
same	hurtful	machine work	10	yes
same		idleness	10	yes
decreased			10	yes
same	good	no money	10	9
same	none	idleness	10	yes
same		no work	10	yes
decreased			11½	
same	makes work scarce	no money	10	yes
same	depressing	not any	8	no
same	bad		10	8
same			10	yes
same			10	yes
same	good	lack of organization	10	8
same	very little	no money	10	yes
same		no money	10	yes
same			10	yes
same	fair	no money	10	
decreased				yes
same		no work	10	yes
decreased		unskilled labor	10	9
same			10	yes
same	use none	want of demand	10	yes
same	good	poor work	10	yes
same			10	yes
same	no		9	9
decreased	bad	no money	10	yes
increased	none		12	no
same	none	no trade	10	yes
same	none		9	8



TABLE No. 6—AVER—

Should it be fixed by law?	Your busiest season?	Business crowded with boys?	Proportion of boys to journeymen?	What age should children enter a trade?	Should it be fixed by law?
no	fall	no	-----	15	no
yes	-----	no	-----	-----	-----
yes	summer	no	1 to 3	16	yes
yes	fall	no	-----	14	no
yes	-----	-----	-----	16	yes
yes	fall and winter	-----	1 to 10	16	yes
no	all year	no	-----	-----	-----
no	spring and fall	no	1 to 4	15	yes
-----	all year	no	-----	14	yes
no	spring and fall	no	1 to 6	15	yes
yes	fall	no	1 to 12	16	yes
yes	summer	no	1 to 4	16	-----
no	all year	no	1 to 6	15	no
no	-----	-----	-----	-----	no
no	fall	yes	1 to 5	16	yes
yes	fall	no	1 to 6	15	yes
-----	summer and fall	no	-----	-----	-----
no	-----	no	1 to 6	16	yes
-----	summer	no	1 to 3	-----	-----
yes	winter and spring	no	-----	13	yes
yes	summer	no	-----	12	no
yes	May to December	no	1 to 10	18	yes
-----	-----	no	-----	-----	yes
yes	fall and winter	no	-----	15	yes
yes	all year	no	-----	15	-----
yes	fall and winter	no	-----	16	yes
-----	fall	no	-----	15	yes
yes	fall	no	-----	10	yes
no	-----	no	-----	15	yes
yes	spring and fall	no	1 to 3	15	no
yes	fall and winter	no	1 to 3	17	yes

## AGE LIST CONTINUED.

Favor indentured apprenticeship system?	Should apprentices pass common school examination on entering trade?	Studies desirable?	Years apprentice should serve?	Policy of employers toward employees?
no	no	-----	-----	the best
yes	yes	three R's*	4	fair
no	yes	English	-----	favorable
yes	yes	three R's	4	fair
no	yes	three R's	4	good
yes	yes	English education	7	good
no	yes	English	5	good
yes	yes	three R's	5	good
no	yes	common school	5	liberal
no	yes	three R's	-----	good
yes	yes	English	4	good
yes	yes	three R's	4	the best
no	no	-----	-----	-----
no	yes	three R's	4	good
yes	yes	three R's	4	liberal
yes	yes	-----	-----	-----
yes	no	-----	5	good
yes	yes	mathematics	3	good
-----	yes	common school	-----	-----
yes	yes	three R's	4 to 6	good
no	yes	common school	-----	good
yes	yes	-----	3	kind
yes	yes	three R's	5	good
-----	yes	mathematics	-----	-----
no	yes	English	2	good
yes	yes	common school	4	fair



TABLE No. 6—AVER—

Business least crowded ?	Business commanding best pay ?	Cost of living increased or decreased in past year ?	Have you reading-rooms and night schools for working people ?
		same	yes
		same	no
		decreased	
		same	yes
			yes
		decreased	yes
		same	yes
		same	yes
			yes
	machinists	same	yes
		same	yes
farm	lawyers	same	no
		increased	yes
		same	yes
boiler-makers	boiler-makers	decreased	no
boiler-makers	boiler-makers	same	yes
		same	yes
		same	no
		decreased	no
		increased	
		same	no
paper-hanging	plumbing	decreased	yes
		decreased	no
		decreased	no
		same	yes
		same	no
		same	yes
masonry		decreased	no
		decreased	no
		same	no
		same	

AGE LIST CONTINUED.

Have you access to libraries?	Per cent. of your trade read and write?	Working people improving in education?	In morals?	Financially?	Relation existing between labor and capital?
yes	95	yes	yes	-----	-----
no	100	no	no	-----	agreeable
-----	90	yes	yes	no	good
yes	100	yes	yes	-----	good
-----	50	yes	bad	-----	-----
yes	100	-----	-----	-----	good
yes	100	yes	yes	-----	-----
yes	75	yes	yes	-----	best
yes	10	yes	yes	no	pleasant
-----	-----	yes	yes	yes	hard times
yes	99	yes	yes	yes	-----
yes	100	yes	yes	-----	-----
no	99	yes	yes	no	fair
yes	100	yes	yes	yes	-----
yes	80	yes	yes	yes	kindly
no	100	yes	yes	no	-----
yes	50	yes	yes	no	-----
yes	-----	yes	yes	yes	-----
no	100	some	yes	no	fair
-----	-----	yes	yes	no	-----
no	50	yes	yes	yes	good
yes	90	yes	yes	yes	good
no	65	no	no	no	fair
no	75	yes	yes	yes	good
yes	100	yes	yes	yes	good
no	90	no	no	no	good
no	100	yes	yes	yes	-----
no	100	yes	no	no	-----
no	75	no	no	no	-----
no	99	yes	yes	yes	-----
no	100	yes	yes	no	-----



## VIEWS OF MECHANICS.

[Please make below any suggestions that may occur to you relative to the needs of the working people, and what in your opinion would benefit them; also state what you think would advance the work of this Bureau and increase its usefulness.

B. R. LACY, *Commissioner.*]

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BURLINGTON, ALAMANCE COUNTY.

To B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I have no suggestions to offer you in your work. I am in favor of organized labor, not for striking purposes, but for higher aims. And in support of my claim I will say that one of your firms in Raleigh, which has employed that kind of labor since it was organized, has never had any trouble whatever with its employees. I refer to Edwards & Broughton, printers and book-binders. We have no more successful business men in this State than they have been, and none more respected by the printers at large than they are; their name over the State is a synonym for fair play for those who have the luck to be employed by them. I pay this small tribute to these gentlemen, and I know what I am talking about, because it is hard in this day of combines to find employers that stick so close to the Golden Rule.

I do not want to work for a better man than the one in whose employ I am at present.

ALFRED LAURIOT, Printer.

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CHOCOWINITY, BEAUFORT COUNTY.

To B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I think the office can be made to work greatly to the advantage of both labor and capital, as you can get the different views of the best men in the State.

The working of the general government has and is now causing more dissatisfaction than the difference between capital and labor. There appears to be and is a scarcity of money, which in any country is bound to cause dissatisfaction. I think if the financial condition of the country was to improve, the unpleasant feeling between capital and labor would decrease. I think there is a very dangerous and unpleasant feeling existing between the colored and white people; it occasionally creeps out to the surface; but think the finances of the country might work a great change in that direction.

J. T. WINFIELD, Miller.

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WASHINGTON, BEAUFORT COUNTY.

To B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—We are agents for several lines of steamers and repair vessels; also build vessels. The latter is done by a superintendent—he regulates the wages of

the men under his control. The men are paid in cash each week. For good men we pay \$2 per day of ten hours; some \$1.75, \$1.50, \$1.25 and \$1, in proportion to the work they can do. For laborers on the steamers we pay 15 and 20 cents per hour, as the jobs are usually short, and we pay good wages so that they may always be on hand when wanted. Common labor 10 cents per hour. We select our men at these rates.

Like most towns there are a number of idle and worthless people who most of the year could find employment in the country at low wages, but prefer to remain in town idle, except in truck season and picking cotton on farms near town, when they can return to town at night. Rents are low and fish very cheap, and many of them live on ten cents or less a day.

Generally there is but little dissatisfaction with the laborers, so far as the men are concerned, but the females are very unreliable. They require to be paid by the week, the privilege of the afternoon, and when they leave the business it is uncertain if they return. There should be some means of compelling them to carry out their contracts. As it is you have to submit to their demands or do without their services. There are numbers of white girls and women who do nothing for a support who will not go out as help, but would accept employment in factories where all white labor is employed. You cannot command the services of apprentices, white or black, unless they are bound. As they become useful they would seek employment elsewhere. Negroes prefer short jobs, as their wants are few. As a rule they spend their earnings as fast as they get them and are satisfied with enough to keep them for the day. Some are prudent enough to procure homes. The young ones go to school for awhile, but soon tire and quit.

JOHN MYERS' SONS, Ship-builders.

ASHEVILLE, BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

TO B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I think our Legislature could help the wage-worker by regulating the hours of labor and fixing the age of children employed in factories and providing a State school system. Our people spend thousands of dollars every year for missions, while about one-half of our children are serving as slaves in some factory and never go to school a day. The cotton factory is the greatest curse on humanity in the South, and if you will visit our cotton mills you will find the children eking out an existence, without any schooling, and working twelve hours per day. Living in unhealthy houses, they have no moral training. They are white slaves. Now if our Legislature would fix the factory age at sixteen, cut the hours of labor down to ten and provide a State school system, then the work that is being done by these weakly, pale-faced children would be done by stronger hands and these children would be in school.

I think all persons working at any mechanical trade should be required to serve an apprenticeship at that trade and hold a certificate to that effect. If our lawmakers had as willing an ear for the working people as they have for capital our laws would be different.

G. W. WRENN, Carpenter.



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ASHEVILLE, BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

To B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—In filling out and answering the questions on opposite side of this sheet I have answered for my own profession and for mechanics generally. Work or employment for carpenters, brick-layers, plasterers, painters and other trades is extremely dull all over this part of the country as well as all over the United States at present.

I believe in every instance that wages are governed by demand and supply. When there is a good deal of building to do the workmen are in demand; consequently wages are advanced; otherwise they depreciate.

I say that I am busy, but my work is not confined to any one section, but covers a radius of several hundred miles.

Now, in regard to labor and capital, when these unjust corporations and trusts are checked, and contentious agitators (mostly foreigners) are dealt with by laws made for that purpose, then labor and capital will become reconciled towards each other. But this question will be a hard one to settle, as the difference between capital and labor is brought about in so many different ways. I think that a co-operative plan between employers and employees is a good thing to alleviate the now existing trouble.

A. L. MELTON, Architect.

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ASHEVILLE, BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

To B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I suppose it is not necessary to rehearse those things which the laboring man can do to benefit himself, as every one knows that in that way each one must look after himself. So far as the habits, etc., of the man go towards improving his condition the laws of our country can help but little; but there are other things over which the laborer has no control that hinder his well-doing.

There is something wrong in our financial system, which prevents the speedy exchange of the products of labor. We find idle the various mechanics who work to build houses, and they need work to enable them to buy food and clothing, when at the same time the men who make the food and clothing are idle because they have so few to buy their products. The farmer can't sell his wheat in the West, and needs shoes and coats, and the shoe-maker and the tailor in the East can't sell their goods, but they want bread. If all the products of labor could be exchanged with more facility all workmen would be constantly employed at good, living wages. Since everything is being made on such a large scale by great companies the work of distribution has become more complex, which demands a better monetary system than was needed when men in the same county made nearly all things which they required.

J. M. WESTALL, Contractor and Builder.

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ASHEVILLE, BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

To B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—In regard to the last question asked above, it means a great deal. The great question of to-day is capital and labor. I think I can safely say that the capitalists are grinding the laborer down to the *lowest depths*, here and every-

where else. I am afraid it will result in something bad if there is not something done to protect the laboring class and mechanics, or laws made to protect them as well as the millionaire.

In regard to the ten-hour system, I think just what every respected mechanic thinks—that nine hours ought to constitute a day's work. We had the nine-hour system at one time, but hard times and capitalists have forced us back to ten hours.

Another thing here in Asheville is the foreign element; that is one thing to take the work from American people.

I thank you for the opportunity of expressing myself, and hope that the Bureau will advocate something good for the future.

J. W. DILLON, Carpenter.

EGYPT DEPOT, CHATHAM COUNTY.

To B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—In reply to your questions I have to state that our miners average from \$1.50 to \$2 per day. Trailers, hangers-on and other bottom men average from 80 cents to \$1, and surface men about same as latter.

The company maintains a store at which a small margin of profit only is asked on the goods, men being given credit to full amount of their earnings, and if a suspension of work becomes necessary, as is often the case in mines, the employees are permitted to overdraw their accounts to a moderate extent. No employee is compelled to deal at the company's store. The company owns houses which it rents for a nominal amount, each dwelling having therewith a sufficient tract of land for garden purposes. Fuel is furnished at a special price—about the cost of production. Schools and churches are maintained in the vicinity, and it is the aim of the company to encourage its employees and families in the attainment of mental, social and moral prosperity.

While the fathers and sons of this community who have attained sufficient age are employed in the mine or upon railroads passing this point, industrial development in the form of cotton mills and other enterprises will shortly be located here, affording employment to other members of families, and it is believed that the factor of cheap fuel, which constitutes the material inducement at this place, will be the means of not only advancing the interests of the labor class now here, but further effect a rapid increase in population, with assurance of permanent and profitable employment.

This being the only operative coal mine in the State of North Carolina, with the excellent quality of the fuel practically demonstrated, the guaranteed price of \$1.50 per ton at the mine is attracting the attention of manufacturers, and this, combined with the accessibility of raw material, the existence of ample transportation facilities and possession of that prime factor—labor—furnish the essentials for profitable operation both to employer and employee.

SAMUEL A. HENSZEY, President.

NEWBORN, CRAVEN COUNTY.

To B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I think the only thing that could help the workingman in this section is more work and higher wages. There is so little work here and the wages



are so low that the workingman can scarcely live; and what hurts the trade (masonry) is that inferior "tinkers" get better wages than first-class workmen, and to some extent they can work cheaper. It seems that what our people want in this section of the State is sorry work and cheap labor.

DANIEL H. HARRISS, Mason.

NEWBERN, CRAVEN COUNTY.

To B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I would say in regard to the above: In this part of the State there is need of factories or something to give the unemployed work. There are hundreds of unemployed men and boys on our streets. Factories of some kind would remedy all this. We have both railroad and water outlets to make this town one of the first in the State as a manufacturing town; also material for most any kind of factory. The town is as healthy as any in the State and as pretty. We only need some good capitalist (not too close-fisted) who will not allow some old foggy to dictate to him what he shall do or not do.

As to your usefulness, if you could start or have started something to help to give work to the poor white boys and girls—also colored boys and girls—it would be a benefit to you and the making of Eastern North Carolina.

All this is to the best interest of my community, and these suggestions come from only a boy not quite fourteen years of age, knowing it is not in accord with older and wiser heads; but an investigation will show what I say is true.

My highest ambition is to do something to help those in need.

ALFONSO S. HARDISON, Printer.

NEWBERN, CRAVEN COUNTY.

To B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—To advance the work of this Bureau there should be appropriations large enough to send officers in every locality in the State. I am sure this would be satisfactory to both employer and employee and good work done for the Bureau.

C. D. DUNCAN, Engineer.

FAYETTEVILLE, CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

To B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—In this section several things make against the working people:

1. The whisky traffic, which causes idleness, crime, disease and poverty. Prohibition would benefit us.
2. Better common schools.
3. State stock law and heavy tax on dogs.
4. Good roads sustained by taxation on land, vehicles and horses, and the use of county convict labor.
5. Less time spent in talking politics and more in electing good men.
6. Protection (legal, if necessary) against quacks, fraudulent agents, etc.
7. A magnifying of manual labor as honorable and a discouragement of factory and haphazard town and city life.

We hope for good results from the Bureau in recommending legislation and inducing capital and investments in our State. JOHN A. OATES, JR., Publisher.

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DURHAM, DURHAM COUNTY.

To B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I think if they would keep out all foreign laborers and give work to we laborers, white and colored, down here in the South, where we know each other, we would all prosper and make a good living. The reason I say keep all foreign laborers out of the South is because we have never had any trouble about labor yet. Right at the present time white and colored are getting along and helping each other and standing together more than they have in five years. That is the reason I say keep out foreign laborers; and I don't think we will ever have any trouble about labor. The reason I prefer the keeping out of foreign laborers is that the laborers have just found out that the capital of the South is their best friend. Keep them out, and in four years this will be the happiest State in the Union. Mr. J. S. Carr, of this county, has done more and is doing more for the laboring class than any other man I know of in the State.

CANNON BANKS, Blacksmith.

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DURHAM, DURHAM COUNTY.

To B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I have been furnished with a blank of your Bureau, and I am in favor of the steps you have taken. I am sure the working people of North Carolina will indorse the ten-hour system. I know in my own business that any expert can do a good day's work in ten hours. But it takes an expert to do a full day's work in that time, and that is long enough to tie a man down to hard labor. I hope to see the day when we can have a scale of wages and time for mechanics and laborers to work by, and prices that will justify a man to do a day's work.

I hope to live to see the above made a law in the near future.

JOHN O. CARROLL, Shoe-maker.

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DURHAM, DURHAM COUNTY.

To B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—The labor question is too broad for me to enter just now, having no time at present to think on the subject, so I will only mention two or three things that may suggest themselves.

I think foreign immigration is hurting the American laborer more than all other causes combined. I think if immigration continues long it will perish the home laborers out. They cannot work as cheap as most foreigners, who were raised on nearly nothing. I think if it was not for foreigners in the North and West they would be quiet, with all men employed and the laborer enjoying good wages. I believe if continued it will almost erase trade lines. I know at present competent machinists who are willing to work at a cheap laborer's price.

I think the working class will never accomplish anything for themselves in combines against capital. I think they should organize to protect their trades. I haven't time to speak of the causes I think proper for them. One very great evil to the laborer is the *saloon* or liquor traffic. I think they make it possible for most saloons to exist. Education is very much overlooked by the laboring classes,



and their moral condition will not improve until they are educated. I think the employees of the cotton mills are very much neglected in this respect.

C. V. STRICKLAND, Machinist.

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MAGNOLIA, DUPLIN COUNTY.

TO B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—My opinion is that every young man should decide what kind of trade he wants to follow, then serve as an apprentice until he knows his business, and then follow that business, and not be jumping into this trade and that trade because he sees some one else make a little money on one job. A man should take hold of the thing he is best qualified to do and hold to it; go where there is enough of his kind and keep steady at work and lose no more time than can be helped.

The worst thing in this section is men who own one hand-saw, one hatchet, square and jack-plane, two or three augers, one hammer, two or three pieces of chisels, who will take a house to build and work on it until they eat up rations to the amount of what they were to get for building the house, then have to leave it to go off to work for something to eat. Then the owner has to get it finished up as best he can, which is a bad job for a good workman after it has been botched up. I know what I say to be so, for it has come under my own observation in an experience of about twenty-nine years. I know of one or two good carpenters quitting the trade on account of having such to contend with.

BUCK C. BARDIN, Carpenter.

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SALEM, FORSYTH COUNTY.

TO B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—The one great fault of working people to-day is not living upon less than their income. In the earlier history of this section a man who, during a life-time, by economy and thrift, upon low wages, bought a home, educated his children to a fair degree and left a small competency, was considered to have done well, and many instances are known and recorded of such individuals. Now it is different. Too much risk and venture make a fortune in a few years, and honest methods are not too closely questioned. The day of small things is unfortunately passed. With our colored population especially is need of economy apparent. They labor only a portion of the time, and in prosperity give not a thought to the morrow. When winter comes dire want is found in many of their homes in consequence. Incompetent workmen are also an evil, and in competition with skilled labor greatly affect the latter. The day of apprenticeship being about over is attributed as one of the causes, and skilled labor would be justified in demanding a return to an apprenticeship system. Labor-saving machinery is not a blessing to the laboring class if correctly viewed. The demand for labor does not increase with the discharge by introduction of machinery into the various trades, and bids fair to prove a vexing problem at no far distant day. The flocking of people into the towns from the country is unwise and to be regretted. While wages are better the cost of living is proportionately higher. The cutting up of large tracts into small farms and a disposition to sell the same at no "land boom" figures, but upon easy terms, would do much toward encouraging young men to remain and

grow up upon the farm with a prospect of being owners, not eternally renters. A patronage of home industries should also be more generally encouraged. By so doing can we only have hopes of becoming not only a more prosperous and happy people, but independent as well.

GEORGE H. RIGHTS, Printer.

SALEM, FORSYTH COUNTY.

TO B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I favor a public reading-room, where poor boys learning a trade could have the use of books free. There are books printed on all of the different trades. They come monthly. This could be kept up at a small cost to the Bureau, and it would do an immense amount of good, for many boys are not able to buy them. This would bring about a better class of labor. Then the journeymen would visit the rooms and give the boys a good deal of information, for they would have more time for it than in the shop. The boys could put in practice in the shop what they read and hear in the reading-room. I would take pleasure in visiting such a place and assisting in giving instruction in every way. The journeymen could explain to the boys and assist them greatly. With the help of such a room it certainly would be a great blessing to poor boys learning a trade. I should certainly like to see one in every town where enough manufacturing is done to justify it.

JOHN T. GLOVER, Foundryman.

ROBBINSVILLE, GRAHAM COUNTY.

TO B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—In this county we have a very poor system in business generally. The education of the working classes needs improvement. Whatever would induce this would better their condition. The introduction of machinery would, in my opinion, be beneficial to our people.

W. C. PHILIPS, Mechanic.

GREENSBORO, GUILFORD COUNTY.

TO B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—In regard to the working people, I believe cheap labor and cheap work is the greatest drawback to them we have. I believe if wages and the cost of doing work could be fixed by law it would be a great help to the working people. I also think that labor-saving machines cause a great many workmen to be idle. They flood the country with cheap work, and one machine does the work of ten men.

GEO. W. ST. SING, Carriage Smith.

SONOMA, HAYWOOD COUNTY.

TO B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I do not feel competent to make suggestions, but will offer some. If there were more manufacturing establishments put up in this delightful climate and fertile country, where cheap water-power can be had in endless quantity in every township in Western North Carolina, and dairying, making butter and cheese, and more orchards planted out, it would be of great advantage, in my opinion, to the people. Labor can be had here cheap. It is a cheap place to live; a healthy and delightful climate; the purest water and best water-power I ever



saw, and the grasses are at hand for stock-raising and dairying; timber in abundance for all purposes, and bark in endless quantity for tanning. Shoe factories, tanneries and such things could be started, and it would give employment to men and women, boys and girls, who are now idle from necessity, because no one has hired them. Water-power can be used here all winter; is seldom ever stopped by freezing. In fact, this is the Eldorado; so come and see, for, behold, the half has not been told.

W. S. TERRELL, Merchant.

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CHARLOTTE, MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

To B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—1. There should be district schools—plenty of them. 2. All children should be compelled to attend a certain number of days each session. The great lack seems to me to be the facility to learn among the country people.

The farmers do not work on their land; they sit around and talk.

What is the use of planting cotton in North Carolina when it can be raised in Texas at a fair profit for five cents a pound? Cotton and corn are not the only things that can be raised on a farm. The North Carolina farmer will always be poor until he learns this—and works. PAUL BIGELOW, Mechanical Engineer.

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CHARLOTTE, MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

To B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—1. The working of convicts on public works and public roads is, not only in my opinion, but in the opinion of most all wage-earners, one of the many hindrances to honest labor and wages, and should the voice of the people be consulted on that point it would be prohibited by law on the first occasion.

2. It seems to me to be very apparent to every one that labor is in great excess of the public works and manufactories, and to keep wages from going below a living point (at which point it is just at now) some legislation should be made to prohibit immigration, to some extent, any way—at least some of the nationalities that are flooding the Northern and Western States at present. We have enough Americans begging for work without any foreigners—just at present, any way, and in my opinion such a prohibition would have a great effect to suppress the antagonism between labor and capital, and stamp out, in the future, genuine anarchy, the mother, father and posterity of which were imported, and not long since, either.

You will infer from the above that I presume all *anarchy*, or so-called, that is not genuine. It is too common for the press to brand struggling and oppressed labor as anarchists. God forbid that there should ever be one in North Carolina; but the condition of the laboring classes certainly does warrant the attention of our legislative halls, both State and National.

ROBT. L. HILTON,

Operator of Wood-working Machinery.

WILMINGTON, NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

TO B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I would like to suggest that the law provide a board of examiners of architects and engineers, both civil and mechanical, and require all architects and engineers to stand an examination on this line of work (as doctors and lawyers have to stand) before they be allowed to design buildings and care for engines and boilers. I think it is necessary for the protection of the health and lives of the people.

I would like very much to see such a movement on foot, and I think, with the assistance of the A. & M. College and its faculty, such a movement ought to be made successful.

H. E. BONITZ, Architect and Builder.

WILMINGTON, NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

TO B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I wish to add a word in regard to the labor question. It becomes more apparent to the mind of an observing man that the State must by some means—a State Board, or otherwise—control wages. I mean by that that the State must see that the employee is not ground down below the living point. It is a serious question, not well understood by the majority, and will not be until it is properly agitated.

I think your Bureau will be one of the greatest factors in educating the people upon this subject, and hope it will continue to grow and educate for long years to come.

C. F. COOKE, Printer.

ELIZABETH CITY, PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

TO B. R. LACY, ESQ., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—Labor and capital are on most friendly terms in this State, so far as I have heard, chiefly caused by the class of labor we have (which is preferable to the larger part of immigrants from Europe) and the absence of highly protected manufacturing interests, by which a few men quickly grow rich and create a discontent among their laborers, seeing, as they do, that they are getting no better off. It is my honest opinion that under the present system of tariff taxation and immigration laws now in force the trouble some parts of the country are having will never be satisfactorily settled, and as manufacturing increases in the South we may expect the same state of affairs; and, therefore, I say be very careful about the immigration of foreigners to the South. Very few of them are fit to be called citizens of our country. It seems evident that the tariff will soon pass in such shape as to more evenly distribute the blessings which we have a right to expect, and I hope the immigration laws will soon be corrected. With this a long step will have been taken for the benefit of all. I believe there is now a move to induce immigrants to the South. Be careful as to the character of immigrants induced to live among us.

M. N. OVERTON, of G. H. Toadvine Lumber Co.



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MELROSE, ROBESON COUNTY.

TO B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I have answered the foregoing questions to the best of my belief, after several years of close observation and study of the subject.

I would suggest the enactment of laws to regulate the hours for a day's work; let that be ten hours for a day's work and daily wages to be based on this number of hours, with the privilege of the employer to work a greater length of time at additional pay, and that every one applying for a job be required to produce a certificate of proficiency from a competent board of examiners to be established by law.

According to my observation the greatest hindrance to the trades in my section is cheap and incompetent workmen; in fact, competent workmen are well-nigh driven from the trades.

GEO. C. FISHER, Contractor.

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RALEIGH, WAKE COUNTY.

TO B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I am of the opinion that your Bureau would be greatly benefited if you could get the Legislature to give you an appropriation that would enable you to send agents to gather statistics instead of trying to obtain them by correspondence. All business men can find time to talk to an intelligent man on the subject of labor. A great many men do not have the time to answer by mail, and then they think, too, that a circular-letter with a one-cent stamp is of no consequence and generally lay it aside or throw it into the waste-basket, when, if you would send an intelligent man to him, he would be glad to talk with him and give him his entire attention. Send agents by all means. C. CREIGHTON, Slate Roofer.

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MORAVIAN FALLS, WILKES COUNTY.

TO B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—In regard to legislation we need the homestead law repealed, or brought down to one hundred dollars, and all the dogs in the country taxed until the owners will have to kill them.

J. B. LEACH, Wood-worker.

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WILSON, WILSON COUNTY.

TO B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I have filled out your circular the best I know how and answered all questions to the best of my knowledge. I will say for the benefit of the Bureau that I think the appropriation allowed for your office should be larger—enough to allow you to visit all sections of the State; that you could be able to ascertain positive facts from all manner of labor in all branches of business, and that you could report positively the standing of all classes of labor, factories included.

Labor would be improved in all branches if we had more money in circulation. There is plenty of work if there was any money.

The ten-hour system would work well in all branches of labor, farming not excepted. The use of the Bureau to give you the means to investigate the matter yourself, and not to depend on colored people for information, would enable you

to see all things yourself and get facts of your own knowledge. Then your office would pay better than anything pertaining to the cause of labor.

P. K. KIDDER, Contractor.

DURHAM, DURHAM COUNTY.

TO B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—The Bureau appears to me to be all right. The principal lack is money and a proper understanding on the part of the manufacturer of the intention of the Bureau. The General Assembly ought to appropriate money sufficient to permit the Bureau to fully investigate the question of labor in all its bearings. The Bureau ought to be divorced from politics, and the State would be indeed fortunate if the present Commissioner could be retained indefinitely; intelligent, impartial, fair to labor and capital, a thorough Christian gentleman and one calculated to do a great deal of good in his present position.

The more educational advantages we can extend labor the better for both labor and capital. The question of labor is a burning question, and the fairest way to handle it is the best. Educate labor and you elevate labor, and the more you elevate it the better labor becomes.

Encourage "savings." This is a wonderful leverage for good. Encourage them to buy homes. The best class of labor own their own homes. Encourage them to educate their children, thereby improving each generation. Encourage them to respect the Sabbath, and encourage night schools, and don't interfere with your "help" in the free discharge of their duties at the ballot-box. Let them feel you have a personal interest in them, and that you share their sorrows, and rejoice always at their good fortune.

J. S. CARR,

President Blackwell's Durham Tobacco Co.



## CHAPTER V.

### THE FISHERY INDUSTRY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The following tables will give an insight into the workings of those who are engaged in the fishing business on the North Carolina coast; and for this *data* we desire to extend our sincere thanks to the Hon. Marshall McDonald, United States Commissioner of Fisheries, Washington, D. C., who is by far the best informed man in the world on fisheries and their workings, and will spare neither time nor means to further the interest of this great work. But for his kindness in sending this *data* it would have been impossible for us to have given it, as our appropriation is so small it was out of the question to think of visiting the grounds personally, and the good people of North Carolina should know what a great work is being prosecuted yearly along their coast, and the vast amount of money that is expended in this great industry to give the laboring class means of support. I also wish to thank that noble-spirited and generous-hearted friend of ours, Dr. W. R. Capehart, of Avoca, N. C., who, knowing that the finances at the disposal of the Bureau of Labor Statistics were *very limited*, kindly offered us every assistance in his power to prosecute this investigation; but, unfortunately, when he made his kind offer of help it was too late to take advantage of it, but in the next report we hope to give a true and accurate account of the varied conditions of those who make their living by our fisheries.

This year our time was about as limited as our means; it being legislative year, the printer would be pressed for time to get the report out for the General Assembly.

The *data* contained herein is the most recent on this work, no field work having been done since 1891. This table shows that in 1889, in the twenty-six counties represented, there was \$968,600 invested to prosecute this work; that in 1890 there was \$1,243,988, a difference and a gain of \$275,388 in one year; and not one dollar of this money was expended for labor; it simply purchased the

paraphernalia to prosecute the work. It further shows that in 1889 there were employed on this work 8,655 persons, and in 1890, 10,274, an increase of 1,619.

Following is an article by Dr. Hugh M. Smith, acting assistant in charge of Division of Fisheries, U. S. Fish Commission, "The Fisheries of North Carolina Considered by Counties"; also the tables:

#### THE FISHERIES OF NORTH CAROLINA CONSIDERED BY COUNTIES.

There are seventeen counties in North Carolina having frontage on the ocean or on the sounds tributary thereto, all of which maintain more or less important fisheries. These in their geographical order, beginning at the north, are Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Chowan, Bertie, Washington, Tyrrell, Dare, Hyde, Pamlico, Craven, Carteret, Onslow, Pender, New Hanover and Brunswick. There are also nine additional counties situated at some distances from the coast and abutting on rivers in which commercial fishing is prosecuted. These are Gates and Hertford counties, on the Chowan river; Martin county, on the Roanoke river; Beaufort, Pitt and Edgecombe counties, on Tar river and its termination, the Pamlico; Lenoir county, on the Neuse river; and Duplin and Sampson counties, on the Cape Fear river.

In the following tables the fisheries in each of these counties are shown in detail. The two tables relate, respectively, to the persons employed, the apparatus, boats, etc., used; the quantity and value of products taken in the shore or boat fisheries, and the results of the vessel fisheries.

In the first table special attention should be directed (1) to the large number of fishery employees in Dare, Carteret, Pamlico and Craven counties; and (2) to the marked increase in 1890 over 1889 in the number of shoresmen in Pasquotank and Beaufort counties, owing to the establishment of oyster canning and packing houses.

The precedence which Dare county exercises in the number of persons employed is naturally maintained in the matter of capital invested, as shown in the second table. The principal items of this county are boats and gill nets, while in Carteret county, which ranks second in the amount of capital devoted to the industry, the value of the vessels exceeds any other single element of expense; and in Pasquotank county, which ranks third, the chief investment is in shore property and working capital. Chowan county leads in the value of the seines and pound nets, the number of the latter being greater than in all the other counties combined.

The value of the products of the shore fisheries of Dare county in 1890 was over \$90,000 more than that of the next important county, viz., Carteret, and over \$150,000 more than that of Chowan county, which ranks third. Shad and oysters are the two principal products of Dare county, the former being more valuable than all the other species combined, and both being taken in larger quantities than in any other county. The objects of capture which give prominence to the fisheries of Carteret county are oysters, mullet and squeteague. In the yield of



oysters the county ranks next to Dare county, and in that of the two last named it takes first place. Chowan county is notable for its catch of alewives, in which it is the leading county of the State, while the yield of shad is also large, ranking next to Dare county.

A prominent feature of the fishing industry in North Carolina is the relatively and actually unimportant nature of the vessel fisheries, a condition which contrasts very strongly with most of the other important fishing States. The vessel fisheries exist only in Craven and Carteret counties, and may be said to be restricted to the taking of oysters and menhaden, although in Carteret county a few blue-fish, mullet, Spanish mackerel and squeteague are sometimes caught. The configuration of the shores and the abundance of fish in the inshore waters have, up to the present time, precluded the necessity for engaging in the offshore vessel fisheries, except for menhaden. When the emergency arises or the occasion requires the pelagic waters contiguous to the North Carolina coast will no doubt yield satisfactory results.

TABLE No. 1—SHOWING BY COUNTIES THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN THE FISHERIES OF NORTH CAROLINA IN 1889 AND 1890.

COUNTIES.	On vessels fishing.		On vessels trans- porting.		In shore fisheries.		On shore, in factories, etc.		Total.	
	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.
Currituck					490	558	20	21	510	579
Camden					36	38			36	38
Pasquotank			21	26	121	124	86	796	228	946
Perquimans					110	102	10	8	120	110
Chowan			18	17	506	488	307	309	831	814
Gates					8	10			8	10
Hertford					34	35			34	35
Bertie					348	234	89	71	437	305
Martin					126	126	16	16	142	142
Washington					136	133	66	67	202	200
Tyrrell					131	128	38	28	169	156
Dare			15	15	1,348	1,440	70	72	1,433	1,527
Hyde					143	156	7		150	156
Beaufort					98	135	13	607	111	742
Pitt					46	46			46	46
Edgecombe					103	113			103	113
Pamlico and Craven	51	51		16	863	917	560	614	1,474	1,598
Lenoir					27	27			27	27
Carteret	182	200	56	96	933	975	128	122	1,299	1,393
Onslow					504	524	55	55	559	579
New Hanover			5		274	286	10	10	284	301
Pender					111	113			111	113
Duplin					68	68			68	68
Sampson					125	126			125	126
Brunswick					148	150			148	150
Total	233	251	110	175	6,837	7,052	1,475	2,796	8,655	10,274



TABLE No. 2.—SHOWING BY COUNTIES THE APPARATUS AND CAPITAL EMPLOYED IN THE FISHERIES OF NORTH CAROLINA IN 1889 AND 1890.

DESIGNATION.	Currituck.				Camden.			
	1889.		1890.		1889.		1890.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Boats	306	\$11,800	271	\$13,790	36	\$4,870	37	\$4,910
Apparatus of capture:								
Seines	191	5,520	216	5,595				
Pound nets	9	585	10	645				
Gill nets	7,700	13,550	9,250	15,838	2,038	3,008	2,060	3,040
Pots	145	230	420	640				
Shore property and accessories		1,320		1,515		710		725
Cash capital		2,500		2,500				
Total		\$35,565		\$40,523		\$8,588		\$8,675
DESIGNATION.	Pasquotank.				Perquimans.			
	1889.		1890.		1889.		1890.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Vessels transporting	9	\$2,575	10	\$5,475				
Tonnage	99.76		166.99					
Outfit		767		960				
Boats	33	2,493	33	2,493	33	\$1,761	29	\$1,538
Pontoons or pile-drivers.					1	50	1	50
Apparatus of capture:								
Seines	5	620	5	620	2	2,000	2	2,000
Pound nets	10	1,700	10	1,725	86	6,850	65	5,200
Gill nets	2,625	3,844	2,650	3,957	1,170	1,641	1,210	1,772
Skim nets	25	63	25	63				
Shore properties and accessories		9,950		41,400		1,728		1,540
Cash capital		20,100		121,100		1,050		850
Total		\$42,112		\$177,793		\$15,080		\$12,950

DESIGNATION.	Chowan.				Gates.				Hertford.			
	1889.		1890.		1889.		1890.		1889.		1890.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Vessels transporting	8	\$ 3,500	8	\$ 3,400								
Tonnage	64.51	718	60.06	595								
Outfit		5,743	123	5,520	6	\$ 330	7	\$ 405	14	\$ 657	15	\$ 678
Boats	131	8,800	8	8,800								
Steam flats	8	750	14	825								
Pontoons or pile-drivers	13											
Apparatus of capture:												
Seines	9	19,800	8	18,800					5	750	5	775
Pound nets	466	36,305	485	37,768	16	1,800	22	2,100	8	840	9	950
Gill nets	19	275	24	525	85	110	75	95	100	135	110	143
Shore property and accessories		43,377		42,875		320		440		410		426
Cash capital		10,900		10,700								
Total		\$130,168		\$129,608		\$2,560		\$3,040		\$2,792		\$2,972
DESIGNATION.	Bertie.				Martin.				Washington.			
	1889.		1890.		1889.		1890.		1889.		1890.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Boats	32	\$ 1,565	25	\$ 1,125	45	\$ 745	45	\$ 735	37	\$2,400	36	\$2,420
Steam flats	8	8,600	8	8,600					6	255	6	250
Pontoons or pile-drivers												
Apparatus of capture:												
Seines	10	19,600	7	12,600	4	2,600	4	2,600	4	3,000	4	3,000
Pound nets	27	1,600	28	1,659					107	8,705	109	8,855
Gill nets									471	771	486	793
Skin nets					30	90	30	90	181	952	193	1,006
Shore property and accessories		19,850		16,345		4,000		4,000		7,550		7,560
Cash capital		8,000		5,000		1,950		1,950		2,000		2,000
Total		\$59,215		\$45,329		\$9,385		\$9,375		\$25,633		\$25,884



TABLE No. 2.—CONTINUED.

DESIGNATION.	Tyrrell.				Dare.				Hyde.			
	1889.		1890.		1889.		1890.		1889.		1890.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Vessels transporting Tonnage					7	\$ 2,150	7	\$ 2,125				
Outfit					55.37		55.39					
Boats	57	\$3,440	59	\$3,650	1,147	75,780	1,184	72,071	98	\$4,130	107	\$4,485
Steam flats					4	6,600	4	6,600				
Pontoons or pile-drivers	1	120	1	120	3	150	4	225				
Apparatus of capture:												
Seines	1	500	1	500	238	13,045	246	13,983	91	2,026	87	1,900
Pound nets	102	8,560	115	9,535	38	4,450	54	6,182	4	600	8	1,200
Gill nets	2,850	4,387	2,230	5,106	48,975	75,298	56,396	85,947	2,214	3,047	2,570	3,955
Fyke nets					15	265	17	289				
Pots					120	180	650	975			30	45
Tongs, rakes and forks					374	1,790	424	2,140	65	390	70	420
Minor apparatus		160		160								
Shore property and accessories		1,980		2,200		33,050		34,985		2,780		380
Cash capital		500		500		12,500		9,500		2,000		
Total		\$19,647		\$21,771		\$225,773		\$235,417		\$14,973		\$12,385
DESIGNATION.	Beaufort.				Pitt.				Edgecombe.			
	1889.		1890.		1889.		1890.		1889.		1890.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Boats	49	\$ 4,290	65	\$ 5,920	35	\$390	34	\$399	87	\$610	93	\$690
Apparatus of capture:												
Seines	16	4,800	21	6,300	2	200	2	200	3	300	4	400
Pound nets	17	2,800	27	3,800	3	300	4	400	4	400	4	375
Gill nets	1,950	2,750	2,900	4,060								
Skim nets												
Pots	25	40	65	95	30	150	28	140	80	400	85	420
Shore property and accessories		9,430		50,905								
Cash capital		10,800		67,300		110		130		139		160
Total		\$34,910		\$138,380		\$1,150		\$1,269		\$1,849		\$2,045

DESIGNATION.	Pamlico and Craven.				Lenoir.				Carteret.			
	1889.		1890.		1889.		1890.		1889.		1890.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Vessels fishing	13	\$3,175	13	\$3,175	—	—	—	—	34	\$24,040	41	\$27,375
Tonnage	103.47	—	103.47	—	—	—	—	—	370.32	—	427.25	—
Outfit	—	2,450	—	2,450	—	—	—	—	—	8,677	—	9,679
Vessels transporting	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	27	15,725	42	30,050
Tonnage	—	—	185.47	—	—	—	—	—	316.52	—	575.78	—
Outfit	—	—	—	595	—	—	—	—	—	1,575	—	2,585
Boats	407	9,571	434	9,982	9	\$ 54	9	\$ 54	704	24,177	701	23,977
Apparatus of capture—vessel fisheries:	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Seines	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	3,775	16	3,975
Lines	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Tongs	38	100	28	100	—	—	—	—	56	146	72	184
Apparatus of capture—shore fisheries:	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Seines	64	6,650	69	6,900	9	450	9	450	427	11,660	416	11,120
Gill nets	4,300	7,800	4,086	6,457	—	—	—	—	5,148	11,779	5,148	11,779
Skin nets	320	960	300	900	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tongs, rakes and forks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	585	1,036	680	1,173
Shore property and accessories	—	33,920	—	35,620	—	72	—	72	—	50,805	—	49,605
Cash capital	—	28,000	—	34,500	—	—	—	—	—	43,700	—	42,700
Total	—	\$92,626	—	\$110,429	—	\$576	—	\$576	—	\$197,097	—	\$214,204



TABLE No. 2.--CONTINUED.

DESIGNATION.	Onslow.				New Hanover.				Pender.			
	1889.		1890.		1889.		1890.		1889.		1890.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Vessels transporting												
Tonnage												
Outfit							2	\$2,200				
Boats	285	\$5,355	307	\$5,602	65	\$1,166	41.18	220				
Apparatus of capture:							70	1,286	18	\$290	18	\$290
Seines	37	2,760	38	2,775	31	1,350	34	1,490	18	810	18	810
Gill nets	629	7,574	642	7,060	130	3,514	114	3,250	17	555	15	620
Skin nets					20	60	22	66				
Lines						36		47				
Tongs, rakes and forks	140	312	195	430		10		10				
Miscellaneous apparatus						47		42				
Shore property and accessories		6,070		6,030				8,940		90		90
Cash capital		2,700		2,700		2,500		2,500				
Total		\$24,774		\$24,601		\$17,623		\$20,051		\$1,745		\$1,810

DESIGNATION.	Duplin.				Sampson.				Brunswick.			
	1889.		1890.		1889.		1890.		1889.		1890.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Boats	17	\$ 85	17	\$ 85	81	\$404	81	\$404	15	\$ 378	16	\$ 396
Apparatus of capture:												
Seines	17	561	17	561	28	615	28	615	15	1,665	16	1,680
Gill nets					25	25	25	25	9	292	9	360
Fyke nets					18	90	19	95				
Skin nets					45	113	45	113				
Lines						4		4				
Shore property and accessories		45		48		32		35		450		480
Total		\$691		\$694		\$1,283		\$1,291		\$2,785		\$2,916

## CHAPTER VI.

### RAILROADS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The last report showed 3,577 miles of railroad in the State. Since that thirty miles have been built and twenty-five have been torn up, making 3,582 now in operation. The number of employees was given at about 9,000. This year they number 9,086. The conductors, engineers, firemen—in fact, all train crews, are paid by trip or mile, and of course those who run the most receive the greater amount of pay, although the rate of pay is very uniform; on each system it is absolutely so. Two of the systems in the State have made a reduction of ten per cent. on account of the stringency of the times, but as business picks up the employees of both are looking forward to be put back.

This is not only a very important table and has a great deal of information, but it is one of the most accurate in the report. The engineers in the State claim \$4 as a day's pay, but when the shifting, gravel train and branch road men are added in it of course it reduces the average. Following is the table, giving the number of employees and their daily compensation, etc.:



\*Reorganized as Southern Railway July, 1894.

Enginemen.		Firemen.		Conductors.		Other Trainmen.		Machinists.*	
No.	Average daily wages.	No.	Average daily wages.	No.	Average daily wages.	No.	Average daily wages.	No.	Average daily wages.
40	\$ 3 27	60	\$ 86	40	\$ 2 07	62	\$ 97	46	\$ 2 49
29	4 08	59	96	27	2 66	30	78	37	2 83
1	3 16	1	1 00	1	1 66				
16	3 59	16	1 05	12	2 44	25	1 02	1	2 90
11	4 06	13	99	8	2 57	26	92	5	2 75
8	4 27	8	1 90	5	2 69	16	1 21		
2	3 82	2	1 67	3	2 28	6	79		
7	3 30	8	1 65	7	2 80	19	1 05	2	1 70
25	3 13	31	1 60	22	2 91	67	1 03		
5	2 41	6	1 58	6	2 59	15	64		
1	3 57	1	1 87	1	2 66	3	1 00	2	2 40
1	1 90	1	82	1	1 15	1	55	6	2 59
42	3 23	42	1 62	24	2 22	71	1 11	6	2 28
1	3 01	1	1 87	1	2 66	3	1 00	2	2 40
6	4 30	6	2 17	4	2 27	12	1 05	2	2 40
1	2 66	1	1 62	1	1 93	2	1 20	2	2 40
1	2 40	1	77	1	1 99	1	95	2	2 40
8	3 50	8	1 76	4	2 32	12	1 13	2	2 40
1	3 69	1	1 69	3	2 21	6	79		
33	3 59	29	1 70	29	2 55	93	1 05	11	2 27
3	3 01	3	1 39	1	2 67	3	1 00	2	2 40
33	2 28	24	1 01	13	2 04	54	67	8	2 06
3	3 00	3	89	2	2 30	4	95		
30	3 39	42	1 23	21	2 56	51	1 14	21	2 39
20	3 98	20	1 00	8	3 06	43	1 00	27	2 47
20	2 37	20	1 40	9	2 03	19	1 00		
21	3 72	21	1 18	11	2 34	28	1 58	9	2 26
1	3 45	1	1 15			4	76		
1	1 73	1	76			6	65		
3	2 00	3	1 00	1	2 00	20	75	2	2 00
25	3 17	20	1 13	21	2 21	40	1 09	11	2 32
1	1 92	1	1 00			2	57		
1	3 00	1	1 25	1	2 50	3	1 12	1	1 68
1	2 50	1	85						
13	2 15	15	98	7	1 89	42	1 08	12	2 61
16	2 87	17	1 52	11	2 29	42	1 14	1	2 61
1	1 55	1	66			1	64		
1	1 75	1	78						
1	1 50	1	75	1	1 35	1	75		
3	2 29	3	1 15	3	2 03	5	1 00	1	3 00
3	2 81	3	1 24	3	2 54	7	79	4	1 77
1	2 00	1	60			1	50		
1		1		1		2			



Carpenters.		Other Shopmen.		Section Foremen.		Other Trackmen.		Switchmen, Flagmen, Watchmen.	
No.	Average daily wages.	No.	Average daily wages.	No.	Average daily wages.	No.	Average daily wages.	No.	Average daily wages.
75	\$ 1 60	128	\$ 1 17	66	\$ 1 44	455	\$ 72	40	\$ 83
27	2 14	66	1 03	31	1 77	200	65	27	94
1	1 50			5	1 30	15	54	2	48
8	1 80	15	1 18	17	1 60	134	75	16	98
6	2 14	7	1 78	8	1 70	8	1 79	26	90
				7	1 33	47	75		
				5	1 25	30	74		
17	1 16	13	1 25	6	1 13	50	74	12	80
				2	1 31	9	69		
11	1 29	8	1 33	7	1 26	21	76		
1	1 29	12	1 47	3	1 31	9	92	1	1 28
15	64			1	1 15	3	50		
47	1 31	22	1 40	29	1 35	253	72	37	1 41
1	1 30	12	1 47	3	1 31	9	85	3	1 37
15	1 31	12	1 47	6	1 32	20	1 14	1	1 43
2	1 31	12	1 47	1	1 32	5	92	1	50
10	1 31	12	1 47	1	1 31	5	98		
7	1 31	12	1 47	12	1 45	40	85	6	1 56
				3	1 29	14	75		
58	1 58	111	1 24	43	1 51	255	74	20	75
2	1 32	12	1 47	4	1 37	13	1 07	1	1 75
34	1 02	21	89	31	1 58	228	60	14	1 16
				5	1 34	30	50	3	80
63	1 35	101	1 12	37	1 56	212	70	26	99
15	1 68	58	1 52	14	1 53	82	50	11	1 70
6	1 02			13	1 63	68	50	3	1 15
41	2 08	48	1 63	13	1 75	83	85	31	1 11
				1	1 15	11	71		
				1	1 25	4	65		
1	2 00			2	1 40	10	65	2	50
21	1 29	28	1 09	45	1 32	245	52	22	1 07
				2	1 35	8	50		
2	1 24	5	88	9	1 11	27	72		
				1	1 10	6	65		
13	2 19	52	1 14	14	1 36	103	83	13	1 24
8	1 51	2	98	13	1 38	63	94		
				1	1 02	4	61		
				1	1 13				
				1	2 00	20	75		
2	2 00	3	1 00	3	1 65	17	80	4	87
3	1 58	4	1 16	5	1 53	28	70	2	89
			1 00			4			

Telegraph Operators.		Other Employees.		General Officers.		General Office Clerks.		Total.
No.	Average daily wages.	No.	Average daily wages.	No.	Average daily wages.	No.	Average daily wages.	
34	\$ 1 95	103	\$ 65	17	\$	51	\$	1,400
15	1 59	13	61					686
		1	21					33
6	1 37	22	1 60					441
15	1 70	115	87					266
2	1 45	40	96					144
10	2 47	3	76					71
13	1 60	5	1 40					188
								160
		3	1 55					92
4	1 65	28	97					75
								10
49	1 45	134	65	24		310		1,268
4	1 50	28	80					75
11	1 52	32	73					140
6	1 48	27	1 06					67
2	1 83							37
15	2 23	32	99					195
10	2 71	3	1 70					44
25	1 64	31	1 10					889
3	1 68	28	71					84
12	1 82	41	50	12	3 34	27		643
		2	22					62
15	1 78	116	1 17					819
14	1 42	65	91					439
8	1 86	35	53					250
10	1 99	169	1 04					537
								25
				2	3 20			16
				4	9 00			53
								160
17	1 65	14	1 50	8	6 64	16	1 75	653
				1	3 85			19
								28
6	56	14	1 10	2	4 65			85
				2	0			13
								12
								6
9	1 10	291	1 50	4	7 68	14	2 09	644
5	1 34	13	1 30	6	4 08	10	1 45	236
				1				9
		6	60	2	2 50			13
				4	0			30
				8	3 05	3	2 25	68
		6	1 30	4	9 58	3	1 89	92
		6	60	2	0			12
				3				14
								20
								30

Grand total..... 11,353

Total, less General Officers and Clerks. .... 10,783

Less employees on lines (in proportion to mileage) extending beyond the limits of the State..... 1,697

Total number of employees for North Carolina..... 9,086



## CHAPTER VII.

### ORGANIZED LABOR.

This chapter, like the one on the same subject in my last report, is composed of letters from the members of the various labor unions. From the amount of comment I have heard it is the chapter that has been most studied and discussed, not only by those who belong to the orders and are naturally interested, but by the people who realize the magnitude of the labor problem and the effect its organization will have on the country.

There are no Knights of Labor in the State that I have been able to find; therefore I did not get a letter from that body. The Order of Railway Conductors, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen are stronger and more united than they were last year. The Order of Railway Telegraphers seem somewhat discouraged. The Typographical Union is healthy and is holding its own. The Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Relief Association is doing great good among its men and has a surplus in the treasury, thanks to the Seaboard Air Line officials, who help them out each year with a cheap excursion. The Alliance does not mention numbers as it did last year, but seems to have held its own. Following are the letters from each organization, viz.:

#### BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., October 22, 1894.

MR. B. R. LACY, Commissioner of Labor Statistics,

Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—In complying with your recent request for an article setting forth the objects and purposes of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers I consulted your last report and found the subject so ably and thoroughly discussed by brothers King, McMillan and Shaw that they had left but very little material for any one else to write an article from; consequently I shall have to dwell upon many of their points; but in addition to what the objects of the order are will discuss what should be done to retain the high standard the Brotherhood has attained among the different organizations of the country.

The history of our order is so familiar that it requires no repetition. Suffice it to say that from the humblest beginning it has grown to such an extent that it is known and respected the world over for its conservativeness, as well as for justice for all; yet to the average public mind the order is a body composed of unscrupulous men, clothed with unlimited powers, to enforce any unreasonable demand that they might think proper to make. This is the sum and substance of the order to them, and they never give a thought to the vast amount of good it has accomplished.

Within the recollection of the youngest different labor organizations have arisen, meteor-like, assumed immense proportions, and have as quickly disappeared, while the Brotherhood has shown a steady and healthy growth, and stands to-day *one* of the strongest, if not *the* strongest labor organization the world has ever seen. The cause of this can be attributed to many reasons, but may be traced chiefly to the fundamental principles of the order, to our unity, and the fraternal feeling that exists among the members.

Besides being a trade union we all have the same object in view; what interests one interests all; and the order does not have to contend with so many different interests, which have weakened and disorganized so many organizations. With such a foundation beneficial results have naturally arisen.

Not many years ago it was a common thing to hear of an engineer being intoxicated, and it was looked upon as a custom that engineers generally were drinking men. Now all that has changed; seldom does one hear anything of that kind, and to-day we see engineers all over the land occupying positions of trust and honor. Railroads are selecting them for officials; others have political honors thrust upon them, and to be a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers stamps them as honorable and upright men, and those who can be depended upon.

Of course there are exceptions, and with all the investigation concerning the applicant some are admitted who are unworthy. We are taught by its principles to be all that is essential in a good citizen; to be honest, just and charitable, and one of the results of this teaching has been the giving away annually of thousands of dollars by the order for charitable purposes.

The insurance feature of the order compares favorably with any insurance company as to its cost, and no estimation can be placed upon the good that has been accomplished by it. Then there is the *Journal* for the interchange of thoughts and ideas, and it is taking high rank as an educator.

Wages have largely increased within the last ten years, not merely because the Brotherhood controlled this branch of labor, but as railroads have advanced so have the responsibilities and requirements of the engineer increased, and the railroads, realizing this, have acceded to the just demands of the men.

Another object that should not be lost sight of is the honest effort of every member to create harmonious relations with the officials and to make them feel that we do not antagonize them, but desire to meet them upon an equal footing, and when differences arise to meet each with a spirit of fairness and justice.

The order, having attained such an elevated position in labor ranks, must not retrograde. Every year brings a new supply of labor, competition is keen, all are eager to secure the best-paying situations, and naturally seek the trades that pay the best.



Whatever can be said of labor from a humane stand-point, the hard fact remains that man's necessities make labor a commodity, and the price is regulated by the supply and demand, but there is one consolation connected with this—a first-class article commands a good price; just so with labor. The time is coming when men will realize that they must furnish an equivalent for the salaries they receive, and to do this they must improve their minds, keep pace with the railroad\*improvements, etc.

Models and lectures would greatly aid us intellectually, and Division Inspectors to keep the order thoroughly systematized would strengthen us. When each member realizes the importance of education it will not be long before a membership in the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers will be a sufficient recommendation for employment.

Yours fraternally,

A. E. DIXON,  
F. A. E., Div. 457.

NEWBERN, N. C., November 11, 1894.

MR. B. R. LACY, Labor Commissioner,

Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—In accordance with your request I will endeavor to give you a little account of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the road which we are working for. Our road is but ninety-five miles in length and doing a fair business. The Brotherhood has been of considerable help to all the members in this section. We have succeeded in getting a contract with the company by which our wages were increased from \$80 per month to \$90, and we also receive pay for "extra work." The company put on an extra freight train the first of October, and that gave a Brotherhood man work.

I think the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers one of the grandest organizations in existence; it has been the making of the locomotive engineers in every respect, and their success is due directly to the order. They gain the favor of every company they work for. This is shown by the engineers very often being promoted to responsible positions, and then they fill them with credit to themselves and the company. Give credit where credit belongs—to our noble order. May it live long and go on in its prosperous way in the future as it has in the past is the wish of,

Yours fraternally,

W. T. BOYD.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., September 17, 1894.

MR. B. R. LACY, Labor Commissioner,

Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—Division No. 84, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, was organized December 18, 1881, and has been going along smoothly and benefiting its members all during its organization. It makes its members better men morally and socially, and it requires a man to be sober and industrious to belong to it. We do not keep any other kind of men. We instruct our members to do all in their power to protect the property of their employers, and to handle with the utmost care and safety the lives and property entrusted to their care. It is good in retaining and getting situations for our members, and the majority of the mem-

bers who have happened to meet with a little bad luck have been re-employed by some of the older members going to the officers of the road and asking them to reconsider the matter, and we are hardly ever refused.

Our employers are kind and considerate, and we know it and appreciate it, and we as an order feel it our duty to work for their interest and to the interest of the company. As you are aware our Brotherhood is a protection to the more delicate sex, as a member must do all he can to provide for his family; and to be a member he must carry an insurance policy of at least fifteen hundred dollars, and that alone is a great credit to our order.

By organization we get contracts with our employers, and get uniform wages, and better wages for the majority. It lets the man that works at our side see that he, too, must be attentive to duty and diligent at work or he cannot become one of us when he is promoted, and after promotion comes he must serve one year and be in good standing to join the Brotherhood.

With best wishes for the Bureau, I am,

Yours fraternally,

I. D. HAYNES.

RALEIGH, N. C., December 22, 1894.

MR. B. R. LACY, Labor Commissioner,

Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—Your request that I, as Chief Engineer of Division 339, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, located here in Raleigh, write you a statement of the order, was received sometime ago. I hardly know where to begin. Brothers King, Shaw and McMillan wrote such clear and full accounts of the order in your last report that I feel that mine will not be appreciated.

Division 339 is located in Raleigh and has thirty-nine men belonging to it. If this subdivision is a fair sample of the five hundred and thirty that are now in the United States the order is in a very fine condition.

No man knows how great has been the influence on the minds and lives of our men. Those who attend and take an interest in the work are the best and safest of any on the road. In the meetings we often discuss at length the rules and orders that we have to live up to, and on the proper understanding of which very often the lives and property of a great many people depend.

We never discuss either religious or political subjects in our meetings, yet we very often stay far into the night discussing not only what is good for us, but very often the good of the company for which we work. Since your last report there has been great unrest and turmoil in the labor world, but I am glad to say that our order had nothing to do with it, and more than glad that it did not extend to North Carolina.

We have not made any decided or radical change within the last year, but a healthy and steady getting closer together, and a better understanding, both among ourselves and our company. There has been no change in our wages. Thanks to the able and honest men who fill our offices, they have so managed the road that, while several other lines have found it necessary (or claim that they did) to reduce wages, ours have not been troubled, and are not likely to be while these same gentlemen are at the head of the road.



Since your last report our brother B. S. Shaw has been advanced to the responsible position of Master Machinist of the entire Seaboard Air Line, which not only shows of what material the order is composed, but also shows that these same officers are judges of merit and fitness. The order is advancing in strength and power; it is true that some engineers are weak-kneed, and go back on what it has done for us, but generally there is some selfish motive for it.

Our order has done a great deal for us, but I think it has done as much or more for the company and the public in getting rid of intemperate and incompetent men and keeping a strict watch over those who are liable to fall.

I hope that for the good of the working people the new Legislature will increase your appropriation, and make the Bureau stronger, and almost wish that they would put somebody in your place as Commissioner, so you would come back to your old friends. I am sure that the company would welcome you back as heartily as the men would, and every engineer would be glad to see you back as one of us.

With best wishes for the Bureau, but especially for your success, I am,

Your friend,

C. H. BECKHAM,  
*Chief Division 339.*

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#### BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., October 23, 1894.

HON. B. R. LACY, Labor Commissioner,

Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—The condition of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen in this State is about the same as it was a year ago, which I consider as very good owing to the general uneasiness existing among railway employees. This lodge, No. 447, has twenty-four members in good standing, and all seem to take an interest in the welfare of the order.

The past year has been a severe one on labor organizations on account of the great depression in business, which has forced a great many of our members out of employment.

The reduction in wages which has been made on all the principal roads has had some effect on the order, as in many cases firemen were barely making a respectable living and were compelled to drop their membership. With the above to contend with I consider we have done remarkably well to hold our own.

I have been talking with the best-thinking members about the state of affairs, and all agree that the cause is due to improper legislation, and say that our only way out is through the ballot-box. Drop the two old parties and try a new one with sound principles and which will do what it promises, and those promises to be to the advantage of the laboring class.

Respectfully,

THEO. C. FOLSOM,  
*Secretary Division 447.*

## ORDER OF RAILWAY CONDUCTORS.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., October, 1894.

MR. B. R. LACY, Labor Commissioner,  
Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—Yours of recent date to hand asking for some information in regard to the Order of Railway Conductors. I have never written for publication, and the little information I can give you will be given in a very crude and imperfect way.

Like yourself, I am deeply interested in "organized labor"—not alone for the dollars and cents to be derived from it, but for various other reasons. To any thoughtful mind it must be clear that associating together, learning the views and feelings of our co-laborers in the particular work in which they are engaged, is bound to make an improvement in their methods. Organization systematizes, dignifies and gives strength to labor. In fact, skilled labor without organization is powerless of itself to secure from capital just recognition.

Organized labor, when rightly directed, gives the best returns for capital invested and is the most reliable. So long as labor organizations restrict their membership to honest, sober and industrious men nothing but good can accrue from their banding together. I have no sympathy for, or patience with, any labor organization whose principal or sole aim is to strike down or subvert the rights of capital, and who teach or believe in the anarchistic theory that every moneyed corporation is their enemy, and as such to be preyed upon at will.

Had the American Railway Union been composed of honest, conscientious men the deplorable scenes in Chicago a few months ago would never have occurred, but, unfortunately, a great majority of that organization were men who could not enter the principal railway orders.

So much for organized labor in general; now for the Order of Railway Conductors in particular. First, what are the aim and objects of the order? It has for its object the bettering of its members morally, socially and financially. No man known to be immoral or a drunkard can become a member, and should he become immoral or drunken after becoming a member he is turned out of the order and the fact reported to the general officers of the organization.

Nothing in the constitution or ritual interferes with a man's religion or politics, and there is nothing in either that an honest man could not subscribe to. Our members are taught to be true to themselves and to their employers, and to deserve the confidence and respect of their fellow-men.

There is an insurance department connected with the order. A man can take as much as \$5,000 insurance. If he loses a limb he gets the whole amount just as if he died. The rates are very reasonable, on the assessment plan, and it is seldom that a member pays over twelve or fourteen dollars per thousand per year.

I am unable to give you the number of members in North Carolina, as most of the men who run into the State belong to divisions in other States. There are only three divisions in North Carolina: Charlotte, Raleigh and Asheville. Our division has about sixty members, but from it has been taken members for Danville, Raleigh, Asheville and central South Carolina. As to wages now and before the Order of Railway Conductors was introduced in this section, I can best answer by giving



the wages paid twelve years ago on the Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line Railway and the wages paid on the same road now. Then conductors were paid \$70 per month, or \$2.70 per day, and were required to make every work day in the week or they were docked for the day lost. There was no contract between the company and the employees. The first contract of the Order of Railway Conductors and the company was made between 1885 and 1888. Under this contract the conductors were paid \$3.21 per trip, and if they made six trips per week, or twenty-six days per month, it would amount to \$83.46. The next contract, in 1889, paid the men \$3.48 per trip, or \$90.48 per month. The next, in 1890, gave us \$3.68 per trip, or \$95.68 per month. Under this contract we were first paid for overtime at the rate of 20 cents per hour.

The last contract was made in 1891. Under this contract we were paid two and eight-tenths cents per mile, and, working twenty-six days per month, could make \$97.50. The overtime was raised to 25 cents per hour. This contract is in full force all over the eastern division of the Southern Railway. When the business depression of last year came on wages were cut ten per cent., which cut has never been restored.

Under all these contracts the company recognizes our right to appeal from the decision of a lower to a higher official when a decision is thought to be unjust. I could mention many desirable features in these contracts, but time and space forbid.

Trusting that I have, to some extent, given you the information you desire, I am,

Yours truly,

THOMAS P. ROSS,

*C. C. Division 221, Charlotte, N. C.*

WILMINGTON, N. C., November 10, 1894.

HON. B. R. LACY, Labor Commissioner,

Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—Yours of recent date to hand. The Order of Railway Conductors has steadily grown during the past year notwithstanding the hard times, thanks to the bed-rock principles upon which it rests, and which mean only good to its members and the people for whom and with whom they work.

Our mission is one of peace, business and common sense—three things which no man can despise. Our efforts to elevate our standard continue unabated. It is our earnest desire to bring the membership of the order up to that plane where duty will be well done, not from fear of reprimand or suspension, but from a conscientious, common sense conception of the idea that in no other way can confidence of employer and respect of fellow-member be maintained.

At our meetings, which are largely social, experiences are given, methods discussed and opinions exchanged, all with a view to the betterment of each other and a more efficient service to "the company."

During the last year our insurance department has received scores of letters of thanks from wives, mothers and others for prompt payment of death and injury claims, without which they would have been left without any financial help whatever.

The existence of the order not only makes all these things possible, but is the

prime factor in their actual practical working. It is our aim to have the railway conductor to find in the order his best business friend, adviser and counselor, and no less for the railway official to find in it one of his greatest helps.

Thanking you, sir, for the generous courtesy which gives our legitimate labor organizations an opportunity to talk to the public, I am,

Yours truly,

J. P. RUSSELL,  
*Conductor.*

GREENSBORO, N. C., October 25, 1894.

MR. B. R. LACY, Commissioner of Labor,  
Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—The past twelve months have been one of the most trying times on labor organizations that has ever been witnessed in this country. Not only has corporate capital been arrayed against organized labor, but the most powerful machine that corporate capital could command has been brought out to take a hand also in the great conflict between organized capital and organized labor. This machine is in the shape of law in the hands of Federal judges who have been so controlled by either capital, trusts and combines, or a lack of a just conception of what just law is, and have issued injunctions time and again forbidding employees to quit work for corporate capital, although their wages had been reduced to almost starvation prices; but, happily for the laboring class, this self-constituted law has not been laid down as a just edict for future judges to follow, but it has been cried down as unconstitutional as well as un-American and not at all in accord with our customs and laws. Although there has been great reduction in wages, especially of railway employees, and notwithstanding many attempts have been made to wreck, if possible, the very foundations of the different railway labor organizations, yet they are all more strongly united to-day than ever before.

Among the different orders and organizations of railway employees the Order of Railway Conductors stands out as a beacon-light to the toiling millions on the storm-tossed billows of the labor world. With its membership of some twenty-odd thousand it points with pride to the great good it has accomplished by being a conservative and a progressive order. It protects not only its members, but it aids and assists a member's family when in distress.

The Order of Railway Conductors aims to make its members better men and better citizens; in short, the grand object of the order is to raise the morality of its members to the highest notch in moral improvement, and by so doing its members are thereby made more capable to render efficient service to their employers and better service for the public. This order tolerates nothing that is detrimental to having an efficient service rendered to the public and the railway company.

This order is fast gaining not only the confidence and high esteem of the best railway officials, but it has compelled the public at large to sound its praise by showing to the people as well as the railway companies that the great principles of the order are "Fidelity, Charity and Justice" to all mankind. The order in this State is in a prosperous condition, and the lasting good it has accomplished can be seen every day in the year by observing the improvement that has been made in the morals of the conductors and the efficient service rendered by them



to their employers and to the public now compared to what it was ten or fifteen years ago. Our labor organizations are looking more to their interest now than ever before, and I have no doubt but what some good legislation will be done for them in all of our Legislatures in the near future. In this State we need some good and wholesome laws passed to protect the rights and privileges of the employee, and especially the railway employee. We should have a good arbitration law; also a good co-employee law. We as citizens and railway employees demand some consideration, and if we cannot get it from our present representatives we will use our influence to send men brave and true that will represent us in our legislative halls. "Coming events cast their shadows before them."

Yours truly,

C. B. GUTHRIE,  
*Raleigh Division 264, O. R. C.*

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INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MACHINISTS.

RALEIGH, N. C., October 22, 1894.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Commissioner of Labor,  
Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—In reply to your favor of October 20th I must say that I am hardly prepared to say much as to the International Association of Machinists. We are still growing, and it is to be hoped that ere long all respectable men in the trade will unite with us. We now have in this country, Canada and Mexico 786 lodges in good working order and with a membership of about 15,787.

The growth of the order in the last year, though perhaps not so rapid as some might wish or even expect, is doubtless healthy. I deem it unnecessary to give you again a history of the rise and progress of the order or its aims and objects. Suffice it to say it is not for the purpose of fighting capital, but for mutual benefit, financially, socially and intellectually. Our order, though, is sometimes unfortunately involved in strikes, but rarely ever in the South Atlantic States. I will here call your attention to the compliments bestowed on Southern mechanics by our local journals during the "Pullman strikes." That was all right; but we have reasons for not striking. Why should we strike without a cause? There are no more conservative people in this country than North Carolinians, but the late war between the States demonstrated what North Carolinians are when aroused. Place such men as Carnegies and Pullmans over us and let them attempt to impose on us as they did their men at Homestead, Pa., and Pullman, Ill., and I will not promise much conservatism. Thanks to kind Providence we have, generally, throughout the South, and especially North Carolina, men of far better principles than the above mentioned. I hope the comparison will not be deemed an insult to our employers.

I will here mention that for a history of the International Association of Machinists I will refer your readers to my letter in your last report.

I cannot afford to close my letter without referring to one or two other matters. It is rarely ever the case that there is any legislation that is for any special benefit to the working people; but it seems as if our Legislature attempted such a thing and did really in part succeed when they created the Labor Bureau, though I think they fell short of their duty in the appropriation. It should have been

double, or at least much larger, and I hope that they will at the next session increase it to the extent that the Commissioner will be enabled to travel and get such information as he cannot get otherwise.

There is another important matter that I wish to call the attention of your readers to. I am, as you are aware, a machinist of long experience and know whereof I speak. I have observed that the best machinists are those who are best educated in the practical English branches. An uneducated boy never becomes a first-class machinist. He has his limit. Why so? Because, first, his mind is not trained to think, and such training can only be had in school. No one should ever attempt to learn to be a machinist unless he has at least a good common school education; therefore our Legislature should do something more than they have ever done for common schools. There is always a cry on the part of some of our people for immigration. For my part I do not want it. Educate our own people and make intelligent workers of them and we will not need any one else. There is money expended otherwise that might much better be used for the purpose of common school education. Ignorance is said to be the mother of vice. It may or may not be, but I know that as a general rule it is productive of poverty.

You are the only one who has occupied the position of Commissioner of Labor Statistics who seems to really understand the needs of the working people (thanks to your experience in that line), and, therefore, you should be encouraged by the people at large. If they all knew as much about you and your efforts to do your duty by the working people I doubt not but you would receive more encouragement than you have heretofore, for I do not think that our people, as a rule, are ungrateful. They only need to be informed, and I am sure they would be all right.

Under the head of "Strikes" I failed to make one suggestion that I intended to. Because we have had no great labor troubles is no reason why we should not in the future. Therefore we should provide for such things before they come, for they come sometimes when least expected. We should have an arbitration committee, to whom should be referred all troubles between employer and employee, if they are unable to settle them without the aid of said committee; and I would suggest the Commissioner of Labor Statistics as chairman *ex officio*, he being always, as you are, a practical man. None other should have the appointment. Preachers, lawyers and school-teachers need not apply is my motto.

I have written nothing but what I believe to be for the best for all the people, and I hope that every North Carolinian will read it and give what I have said careful and unbiased consideration.

Wishing you much success in your undertaking, and the Old North State much prosperity, I am,

Your true friend and well-wisher,

F. A. HATCH.



## ORDER OF RAILWAY TELEGRAPHERS.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., October 8, 1894.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner,  
Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I am more than glad to have the honor to reply to your request for an article on the branch of labor with which I have been connected for some years—*i. e.*, the telegraphers.

It must be admitted that the public generally have no idea, or at least a very confused idea, of this branch of labor. Even a number of telegraphers in actual service do not understand the working of their own profession. They can "receive" and "send" telegraphic messages, but their knowledge ends there. They do not understand the science of the working of the telegraph itself. The labor organization known as the Order of Railway Telegraphers has done much to improve this branch of labor. It has been the means, in a large measure, of giving the public more competent men to attend to the responsible duties required in a profession that plays such an important part in the mercantile world as the telegraph does. Still an organization cannot do it all. It requires legislation to make proper laws to govern the telegraph, and, as intimated above, there is great ignorance as to this branch of labor; therefore our representatives, no doubt, consider it of very little importance. It is embarrassing to advocate a cause when we are ignorant of that cause. Those who have never seen the true condition of the poor in a great city can never realize their actual needs. Seeing is knowing and knowledge is power. The minister who has seen and realized the sins that debauch humanity knows better how to attack those sins. The physician who understands a certain kind of disease knows what remedies to apply. Therefore the best way to present the needs of a certain class of labor is to give the public a true insight into the work of that class. And if space is not too valuable I will show the working of the telegraph profession, and then try to show what is necessary to improve it. Few people realize as they ride along on a train and pass telegraph poles and see wires stretched from town to town that the greater part of the mercantile transactions between nation and nation, city and city, town and town, is being carried on on the silent-looking wires; that the train on which they ride is being governed by the working of one of those wires. But such is the case, and it takes science to do it. Fifty years ago the world did not need the electric telegraph. Stop the telegraph now and the world would stop revolving on its commercial axis. The telegraph companies, the railroads and the employees of both are not the only people who make money by the telegraph. The world generally has more interest in the telegraph than in any other one branch of labor; therefore any improvement in this branch of business is shared by all or nearly all other branches of labor. This may seem like folly, but it is true nevertheless.

The greater bulk of this class of labor is carried on in our smaller towns, where, generally, one telegrapher performs all the work. It may seem to one not acquainted with these duties an easy, good-paying business; but let's see. The telegrapher has to understand, or at least should understand, all the intricate workings of the telegraph, which would occupy a good-sized volume in itself to



explain it, and he is responsible for that work. The telegrapher is generally depot agent. He must understand freight rates, the destination and routing of freight over the whole country. It takes almost an academic course to become proficient in this line. He is express agent, and is responsible for all the valuables left at his station. He is ticket agent, and has to memorize the price of tickets to every conceivable point, or is often insulted by people who want a ticket when the train is blowing for his station, and he has to make good all errors in changing money. He must be a "general information bureau" to answer every silly question of everybody. Thousands of so-called intelligent people will ask if a train is coming while they hear it blowing. Within one half an hour before a train is due at a station the telegrapher has to sell tickets to from twenty-five to one hundred people and make correct change. He has to take in, weigh, give the rate and bill express. He has to answer all questions. He has to watch his wires for train orders and important commercial telegrams. He has watch the crowd which he cannot keep out of his private office. And a failure to attend to either of these duties results in a "jack-up" from some source. He is expected to be on duty early in the morning, stay in hearing distance of his instruments, and if trains are delayed he often gets no dinner, and must be on hand at any hour of the night for the benefit and convenience of the public, and the average pay for this is \$40 to \$50 per month. This does not happen once a week or month; it is an every-day business. Besides that the telegrapher's life is in danger, especially during the summer lightning. It is more than probable that he has to test wires during the most severe lightning, as wires are interrupted then more than at any other time, and only a small piece of rubber is between his hand and death. The writer has tested wires for hours at a time with lightning flashing in his face from the switchboard, expecting to be knocked off his stool every minute.

In view of the above (and it is not enlarged) does this class of labor need benefiting? Can the average man of the present-day education of the working man attend to all these duties successfully and correctly? No. Compare other branches of labor with this and we find that each department of work has its special laborers. In other railroad labor, in the shop each man has his special department; on the train the conductor, the engineer, the fireman, the flagmen, all have their special lines. In our factories we find that each department has its special workmen. In our mercantile houses we find that each department has its special clerks, and so on in nearly every branch of labor but the telegrapher. Why is this? The telegrapher fills a public office on private pay, and he is compelled to do these things. The public require these things because they do not pay for them. The employer requires them because the public is to be pleased.

The telegraph plays an important part in the business relations of this world. We know the items of interest over the whole world the next morning before breakfast. We get the situation and quotations of markets from all important points in thirty minutes or an hour. Such an important branch of labor as the telegraph should have the best educated and the most brainy men in it to make it a better success. Every created and every conceived thing is the result of thought. Thought is the result of education. Thought is necessary to success; therefore we should have educated men in our most important branch of public labor, the telegraph. But on the whole the present-day telegraphers are not suffi-



ciently educated to attend to such a vast amount of public business successfully. And it gets worse every year for the simple reason that every farmer father is anxious for his son to have white hands, and, not being able to give that son a high education to fit him for a higher life, that son is put in some telegraph office to learn the business because it can be learned in a few months, and the over-worked telegrapher gives the boy his board for his assistance. By this means the telegraph profession is going down hill, and we need some laws to prevent this. We cannot take one iota of glory from the farmer. It is the grandest occupation known. All others depend on the farmer. And we cannot blame the farmer for making such a grand mistake by trying to better his offspring in putting him in a business in which his education and perhaps his natural propensities are not fitted.

The public demand is for a better service in telegraphic circles. Ask any business man who does telegraphing and he will tell you that his telegraph business is not satisfactory. And why? Because of the uneducated and youthful element in the business. The best educated and most experienced telegraphers with families can scarcely make expenses out of a knowledge that has required some years to acquire.

What the telegraph profession needs is a law requiring all telegraphers to stand an examination as to education and as to ability in actual telegraph work. Such a law will eventually become necessary as the mercantile relations of the country enlarge. Such a law at present might not be of benefit to many of those in the business. But in trying to improve and benefit a certain class of labor and the public we must not consider individuals. Such a law would, no doubt, bring more sympathy between the public and the corporations. The telegrapher is the largest window through which we view the workings of corporations, and if the window is dusty with ignorance and inability our view is not pleasing. Some States have such a law and others are working to that end. A law of this kind would give us better men in public places and give those men a better living. We need it.

Yours truly,

W. B. SWINDELL.

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#### TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

WILMINGTON, N. C., August 24, 1894.

MR. B. R. LACY, Commissioner of Labor,

Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—Replying to your letter of the 21st instant I would say that I will cheerfully give you all the information in my power in regard to the "International Typographical Union" and our local Unions.

The Unions among printers, as all other organizations of labor, when founded on a correct principle, are for our mutual protection and benefit, and not to antagonize capital, as so many seem to suppose. There will always be found in all bodies of men conservative and radical members, and although we have in our Unions many radical and extreme men, yet the conservative element so far outnumbers them that we have been able, in most cases, to keep our Unions on safe and equitable grounds. We strive to look to the interest of our employers as well as to

our own, for unless the employer is successful in business we are sure to be the sufferers, not only in lower wages, but in having bad pay-masters.

Our aim is to elevate the craft and make them better men and better workmen. There is one element that is a great drawback to all trades unions; that is the professional tramp, people who have no homes, no ties, no characters, no aspirations, and no respect for themselves or their trades.

The International Typographical Union has no insurance feature, save a funeral benefit of \$50, which is paid immediately on the death of a member of any Union in good standing, or to any one holding a Union card, if within date. Six months after issuance is the limit. We also have a Home for infirm and old, worn-out printers at Colorado Springs, Colorado, which cost about \$50,000. Any printer in good standing of any Union is entitled to admission, and is taken care of the balance of his life free of all cost. The Home is maintained by a regular *per capita* tax on all members of local Unions. The International Typographical Union has as yet no sick benefit fund, but the subject has been agitated several times, and I have no doubt that at some future time we will have not only an insurance feature, but a sick benefit fund in connection with the funeral benefit.

Our local Union here is in a very healthy and prosperous condition. We all try to work in harmony for the interest of all, both employer and employee. This Union has a funeral benefit fund (exclusive of "I. T. U.") of \$50; also a sick benefit of \$4 per week, which is regularly paid, and we find it a great blessing to those who are sick and unable to work. Our membership varies somewhat; it generally ranges from thirty-five to forty-five.

None of our trades unions are yet perfect in their organization, but we are striving each year to improve ours, and we find there is always room for improvement in them as in all else. The utmost good feeling exists in this city between employer and employee, and all good Union men should strive to cultivate that feeling. Our interests are identical; if one fails the other is bound to suffer, more or less.

I have been a member of the "International Typographical Union" since 1855, and have always opposed strikes, and in my opinion they can accomplish no good to any. Let us meet all our difficulties in a spirit of concession, and we will find that in most cases we will be met in the same spirit. Let us keep in view the Golden Rule, "Do unto others as you would have them do to you," and we will find our pathway through life happier, brighter and easier. I will cheerfully give you any further information you may wish if you will let me know. Hoping I have not been too long, I am,

Yours truly, W. S. WORROCK.

RALEIGH, N. C., October, 1894.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner,

Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—The Typographical Union of Raleigh and the employers have agreed on a reduction of time from ten to nine hours per day, reducing fifteen minutes per day for each six months, commencing with March, 1894, which runs to September, 1895, at which last named period of time the nine-hour scale will go into effect. The employers generously granted this reduction to their workmen on being asked by a committee to do so.



I think ten hours per day should be constituted legally as a day's work for all employments, leaving the matter open to agreement between employer and employee for a less number of hours. The enforced labor for twelve and fifteen hours per day, of children especially, is a species of cruelty that the strong arm of the law ought to break up. Those hours (twelve to fifteen) are too much for men and women. Ten hours' regular work per day is enough time for any man or woman to labor, and *too much for children*. For Heaven's sake save the children, and then you provide for the future safety of the State.

I favor the continuation of the Bureau; and more money should be appropriated by the State to make it more efficient in giving all information to the legislators, and to people generally, so all can know what each system of work and every business are yielding to those engaged therein. Don't let us take steps backwards in abolishing the Bureau, nor in continuing it in an enfeebled condition for want of necessary funds.

I want to see more schools and better schools, and longer terms for schools in our State. Our National legislators at Washington greatly failed to further the educational interest of our common country in defeating what was termed the "Blair Bill." They killed it so dead that it is now history, and in killing that great measure they provided to keep generations now in existence and those yet unborn in ignorance. Oh for a better and a more universal system of schools for all!

Yours truly,

JAMES H. ALFORD.

DURHAM, N. C., October 30, 1894.

B. R. LACY, Esq., Labor Commissioner,

Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—Replying to yours of recent date I will say: Our Union, though small in numbers—twelve members—is full of life and energy. It is not our purpose to create strikes, but wherever and whenever it is possible to arbitrate matters with employers we always do so. We are opposed to strikes, and only as a last resort, when matters cannot be settled satisfactorily between employer and employees, do we ever strike.

We do all in our power to aid our fellow-craftsmen to obtain work, at a fair compensation for their labor. We have a scale of prices, which we arrange in accordance with what the employers are justifiable in paying. We do not ask an excess of wages.

We have a Union paper—morning daily—which is meeting with the patronage of the people. We are governed by and subject to the by-laws and constitution of the International Typographical Union, with headquarters at Indianapolis, Indiana, of which we are a branch.

Trusting this information will prove satisfactory and of service, I remain,

Very sincerely,

R. F. MORRIS, Secretary.

## N. C. FARMERS' STATE ALLIANCE.

RALEIGH, N. C., November 15, 1894.

MR. B. R. LACY, Esq., Commissioner Labor Statistics,  
Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—Per your request I write you, though hurriedly, in regard to the Alliance organization in North Carolina. The order has gained in strength since I wrote you one year ago, and but for the depression in the value of all farm products, causing money to be so scarce among our people, the order would be very much stronger. For the past two and a half years a very great struggle has been made by its foes to crush the organization out of existence. No one knows the amount of *unclean* work that has been done to weaken, to destroy it, and it is sad to say that many of those who have been raised to places of trust and prominence *by* it have done most of this diabolical work.

The Alliance organization is non-partisan in a political and religious sense. Its members belong to all political parties, and while a majority of the members may be of one political faith, it is simply because that political party dared to place in its platform and advocate the very reforms this organization has been demanding for years of all political parties. Some believe they can get the demands through other political parties, and are yet true Alliancesmen, advocating the same principles, and doing all in their power as they believe to advance the interest of the organization. In our lodges we know no political party, no religious denomination. The Alliance is working for the upbuilding of every branch of legitimate industry. It teaches obedience to the laws, it teaches sobriety, it teaches charity, it teaches its members to help bear one another's burdens. It does not teach the members to do anything contrary to the Divine Will, or to the laws of the country, as is charged by its enemies. The progress made in its teachings of economic questions has been the greatest ever known in the history of our country. The masses have learned more in regard to the financial condition of the country in the past four years than for any period of twenty years preceding.

The Alliance is a political organization, a business organization and a social organization. As a political organization it is non-partisan, and it condemns any system of government which the people cannot control. It believes in economy in expenditures, both in State and nation. It believes that corporations should not be granted privileges not granted to every individual. It condemns the National banking system or any other system that gives the power to a few corporations to control the prices of products of the soil and manufactured, by giving them complete control of the currency. It believes in a lower rate of interest. It believes in government control or ownership of railroads, telegraph and telephone lines. It believes in subtreasuries in which to store our currency, and that the money of the country should be made and loaned by the government to the people direct, at a low rate of interest without the intervention of National banks, as now in vogue. It is opposed to the issuing of interest-bearing bonds. It is in favor of free coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one, as of old. It favors more money for the common schools. It believes that in times of depression, like this, that salaries of county, State and National officials should be reduced.

As a business organization it has been a great blessing to those who had the



benefit of the trade arrangement, because it has been the means of trading direct for such manufactured articles as the people need, thereby saving an immense amount of money for them. At an annual expense in its business department not exceeding \$5,000 it has made purchases for the members for the past four years amounting to more than one-third of a million dollars per year. It has caused a reduction in guanos, agricultural implements, etc., whereby the people in the State have saved millions of dollars. In fertilizers alone the price has been reduced in that time from five to ten dollars per ton, saving to the purchasers in North Carolina on the 500,000 tons sold here not less than \$2,500,000. While it has saved the farmers in their purchases so much, the Business Agent has been able to find cash markets for much of the surplus vegetables, fruits and poultry products. This has not been done to any great extent as yet, but the system is growing and will be adopted as soon as it is thoroughly understood. No party or corporation has ever been able to do as much business at so little expense, and none has ever been of so much direct benefit to the people. At the last State meeting in Greensboro the salaries of all officers were reduced.

As a social organization it has been a grand success, and no one who has attended either the sub, county or State meetings, or the many county picnics held by the different lodges, has failed to notice the perfect order, sobriety and decorum there enforced, and the pleasure given to those attending. Among the members there is but a small amount of litigation. There is no doubt but that in the next two years the Alliance will be very greatly strengthened. To-day there is more need for the organization than ever before. Some claim that since a *partisan political party* which indorses its demands has been started the Alliance is of no further use—a grave mistake. The Alliance is necessary to continue to expose legislation that may be enacted by any party that may be in power; to continue on the line of education of economic questions in a non-partisan way, and to demand that laws be enacted that will be of benefit to the whole people, not to any particular party or corporation. It makes no difference what party gets in power the Alliance is needed to point out the danger signals to which legislation is drifting or has drifted, as the order has done in the past, upholding the laws that are of benefit to the whole people and demanding the repeal of all iniquitous and bad laws which are of injury to the people. To-day it is the only organization that dares to fight the trusts and combines that have been allowed to entrench themselves in our State and nation, and it will not accomplish its mission until by exposures and discussions it drives from power these leeches on the body-politic of State and nation, and we are once more under the rule of the people, not of organized moneyed corporations who have gained foothold in every branch of our government, and when the country can feel that "equal rights to all and special privileges to none" prevail.

It is with great pleasure and pride we write that North Carolina has been twice honored by the National Alliance. It will be remembered that brother L. L. Polk was National President when he died two years ago. At the meeting of the National Alliance last February North Carolina was again honored by the election of brother Marion Butler as its President, a compliment to North Carolina of which the whole people should be proud.

Yours truly,

W. S. BARNES,

Sec.-Treas. N. C. F. S. Alliance.

## CHAPTER VIII.

### RALEIGH PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,

RALEIGH, N. C., December 3, 1894.

MR. B. R. LACY, Commissioner of Labor Statistics,

MY DEAR SIR:—I am glad to comply with your request to give you my views upon the influence of our public schools on the intellectual life of our people.

That the public schools of this country are not now accomplishing the work which those who established them believed that they would do cannot well be gainsaid. The schools were established and still exist upon the theory that the State, for its own safety, should educate (mark the word) its citizens. It was argued, with reason, that a State was in danger which contained men unable to read the ballots they cast, or unable to investigate for themselves the issues involved in a political campaign, and that the danger would be great as long as illiterate men were numerous enough to hold the balance of power. Madison said that popular government without popular education and the means of enforcing it was the prelude to a farce, or a tragedy, or both.

In Raleigh township there are 5,571 persons of school age. Less than one-half of these ever enter, in any year, the public schools even for a single day. Less than two-thirds of those who do enroll their names are in daily attendance. But the most deplorable fact is this: The great majority of the children who enter school never get beyond a third reader. Frequently before the comparatively small number who attend school are able to read with understanding the simplest English to be found in the Bible and to perform the easiest mathematical problems they bid good-bye to school and books forever. This condition is not one that confronts Raleigh alone. It is arresting the attention of thoughtful men all over the land.

Huckleberry Finn's father, on his return home after a long absence, cried out to the boy: "You lemme catch you fooling around that school again, you hear? Your mother couldn't read, and she couldn't write, neither." None of the family couldn't. I can't. I'll lay for you, my smarty; and if I catch you fooling about that school I'll tan you good." If there is a man in Raleigh who holds such views I do not know his name. But that there are some people in this and in every other community who are not so much concerned about the education of their children as they should be cannot be doubted.

The chief cause for the absolute failure of the public schools of the land to carry the children of the masses of the people to a point where they may be said to acquire a modicum of true education seems to lie in the fact that the great majority are poor. Many good people, ambitious for their children, too, are not able to bear the expense of their support even until they are half equipped for the fierce battle of life.

Some educators urge that the attendance on schools would be largely increased if the teaching were of a higher order. They insist that poor teaching, rather



than parental indifference or poverty, is responsible for the fact that only five per cent. of the children in the public schools of this country ever even reach the first year of the high school. That the teaching is not what it would be if all teachers had been better educated and trained in the duties of their profession is readily admitted. But that almost all people of means send all their children regularly to some school, public or private, good, bad, or indifferent, at least until the age of fifteen is reached, will be found, by careful observers, to be the rule in all towns and cities. Besides, in spite of improvement in methods of teaching, year by year, there is no perceptible increase in attendance based on the school census.

Children who are at the best heavily handicapped in the race should have an equal start with the more highly-favored so far as school facilities are concerned. The vital question is, How may all the children of a community be brought into some good school, public or private, and kept there at least until the age of fifteen is reached? Why should public schools be permitted to continue to do less than one-third of the work which their founders designed that they should do?

Near the close of Mrs. Humphrey Ward's great book, Marcella, may be found these words: "All the world is moving toward democracy." Assuredly no human institution has done so much to bring on this movement as the public school. Let all men who really believe in democracy lend their influence for the enlargement and increased efficiency of the public school until it may have scope to exert all its mighty powers toward the extirpation of ignorance, the exaltation of humanity, and the establishment, in all hearts, of the divine doctrine of the Brotherhood of Man.

Very truly yours,

EDWARD P. MOSES.

## CHAPTER IX.

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### DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS OF LABOR, ETC.

This chapter will be found to contain the names of all the Bureaus of Labor in the United States and foreign countries, with the title of the Commissioner or Chief as the case may be; also a list of the States and Territories with their capital where the public libraries are situated; and to each of the foregoing we send a report each year.



## DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS OF

STATE.	TITLE OF OFFICE.
United States	Department of Labor,
Massachusetts	Bureau of Statistics of Labor,
Pennsylvania	Bureau of Industrial Statistics,
Connecticut	Bureau of Labor Statistics,
Missouri	Bureau of Labor Statistics and Inspection,
Ohio	Bureau of Labor Statistics,
New Jersey	Bureau of Statistics of Labor and Industries,
Illinois	Bureau of Labor Statistics,
Indiana	Bureau of Statistics,
New York	Bureau of Labor Statistics,
California	Bureau of Labor Statistics,
Michigan	Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics,
Wisconsin	Bureau of Labor Statistics,
Iowa	Bureau of Labor Statistics,
Maryland	Bureau of Statistics of Labor,
Kansas	Bureau of Labor Statistics,
Rhode Island	Bureau of Labor Statistics,
Nebraska	Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics,
North Carolina	Bureau of Labor Statistics,
Maine	Bureau of Labor Statistics,
Minnesota	Bureau of Labor Statistics,
Colorado	Bureau of Labor Statistics,
South Dakota	Department of Labor and Statistics,
North Dakota	Department of Agriculture and Labor,
Idaho	Bureau of Immigration, Labor and Statistics,
Utah	Bureau of Statistics,
Tennessee	Bureau of Labor Statistics and Mines,
New Mexico	Bureau of Immigrat'n and Indust'l Statistics,
West Virginia	Bureau of Labor,
Montana	Bureau of Agriculture, Labor and Industry,
New Hampshire	Bureau of Labor,

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LABOR, ETC., IN THE UNITED STATES.

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TITLE AND ADDRESS OF CHIEF OFFICER.

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Commissioner of Labor, Washington, D. C.  
Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor, Boston, Mass.  
Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics, Harrisburg, Pa.  
Commissioner of Labor, Hartford, Conn.  
Commissioner of Labor, Jefferson City, Mo.  
Commissioner of Labor, Columbus, Ohio.  
Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor, etc., Trenton, N. J.  
Secretary of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Springfield, Ill.  
Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, Indianapolis, Ind.  
Commissioner of Labor, Albany, N. Y.  
Commissioner of Labor, San Francisco, Cal.  
Commissioner of Labor, Lansing, Mich.  
Commissioner of Labor, Madison, Wis.  
Commissioner of Labor, Des Moines, Iowa.  
Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor, Baltimore, Md.  
Commissioner of Labor, Topeka, Kan.  
Commissioner of Labor, Providence, R. I.  
Deputy Commissioner of Labor, Lincoln, Neb.  
Commissioner of Labor, Raleigh, N. C.  
Commissioner of Labor, Augusta, Me.  
Commissioner of Labor, St. Paul, Minn.  
Commissioner of Labor, Denver, Col.  
Commissioner of Labor, Aberdeen, S. D.  
Commissioner of Labor, Bismarck, N. D.  
Commissioner of Labor, Boise City, Idaho.  
Territorial Statistician, Salt Lake City, Utah.  
Commissioner of Labor, Nashville, Tenn.  
Secretary of the Bureau of Immigration and Industrial Statistics, Santa Fé, N. M.  
Commissioner of Labor, Charleston, W. Va.  
Commissioner of Labor, Helena, Montana.  
Commissioner of Labor, Concord, N. H.

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## LIST OF FOREIGN BUREAUS OF STATISTICS, ETC.

## GERMANY.

Imperial Office of Statistics (Department of the Interior). Dr. F. W. Hans von Scheel, Director. Berlin.

## PRUSSIA.

Royal Bureau of Statistics (Minister of the Department of the Interior). Karl Julius Emil Blenck, Director. Berlin.

Office of Statistics of the City of Berlin. Dr. Richard Boeckh, Director. Berlin.

## BAVARIA.

Royal Bureau of Statistics (Department of the Interior). Karl Rasp, Director. Munich.

## SAXONY.

Bureau of Statistics of the Minister of State. Dr. Victor Bohmert, Director. Dresden.

## AUSTRIA—HUNGARY.

Commission Central of Statistics (Minister of Public Instruction). Dr. Karl Theodor von Inama Sternegg, President. Vienna.

Department of Municipal Statistics. Dr. Sedlatzek, Chief. Vienna.

## STYRIA.

Bureau of Statistics of Styria. Dr. Ernst Mischler, Director. Gratz.

## HERZEGOVINA.

Bureau of Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Dr. Ferdinand Schmid, Director. Sarajevo.

## BELGIUM.

Royal Bureau of General Statistics (Minister of the Department of the Interior and Public Instruction). Edmond Nicolai, Chief. Brussels.

## BULGARIA.

Bureau of Statistics of Bulgaria (Minister of Public Instruction). F. Ivantchoff, Director. Sophia.

## DENMARK.

Royal Bureau of Statistics (Minister of Finance). Marius de Gad, Director. Copenhagen.

## SPAIN.

Ing. Francisco de Paula de Arrillaga, Director General of the Geographic Institute and Bureau of Statistics of Spain. Madrid.

## FRANCE.

Office du Travail (Ministère du Commerce et de l'Industrie). C. Moron, Directeur. Paris.

Victor Turquan, Chef du Bureau de la Statistique Générale de France (Ministère du Commerce et de l'Industrie—Office du Travail). Paris.

## ENGLAND.

Robert Giffen, Comptroller General of the Commercial Labor and Statistical Departments of the Board of Trade. London.

H. Llewellyn Smith, Labor Commissioner, Board of Trade. London.

## CANADA.

George Johnson, Government Statistician, Department of Agriculture, Statistics and Health. Ottawa.

## ITALY.

Luigi Bodio, Directeur Général de la Statistique du Royaume (Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'Industrie et du Commerce). Rome.

## PORTUGAL.

Ernesto Madeira Pinto, Director General of Statistics of Commerce (Minister of Public Works, or Commerce and Industrie). Lisbon.

## ROUMANIA.

C. E. Curpenski, Directeur de la Statistique Générale du Royaume (Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'Industrie, du Commerce et des Domaines). Bucharest.

## RUSSIA.

Nicolas Troinitsky, Directeur du Comité Central de Statistique (Ministère de l'Intérieur). St. Petersburg.

B. Grigoriev, Chef du Bureau de la Statistique Municipale. Moscow.

## SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Dr. Elis Sidenbladh, Directeur en Chef du Bureau Central de Statistique du Royaume (Ministère de l'Intérieur). Stockholm.

Anders Nicolai Kiaer, Directeur du Bureau Central de Statistique du Royaume (Ministère de l'Intérieur). Christiania.

## SWITZERLAND.

Dr. Louis Guillaume, Directeur du Bureau Federal de Statistique (Ministère de l'Intérieur). Berne.

## JAPAN.

S. Ishibashi, Chef de Bureau Général de Statistique (Cabinet Imperial). Tokio.

## ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Francois Latzina, Directeur Général de la Statistique de la République Argentine (Ministère de l'Intérieur). Buenos Ayres.

## BRAZIL.

Dr. R. Pompeia, Directeur du Bureau de Statistique des Etats-Unis du Brésil (Ministère de l'Intérieur). Rio Janeiro.

## CHILI.

Don Francisco S. Asta Buruaga, Chef du Bureau Central de Statistique du Chili. Santiago.



## MEXICO.

Antonio Penafiel, Directeur Général de la Statistique de la République Mexicaine  
(Ministère du Fomento). Mexico.

## PARAGUAY.

I. Jacquet, Directeur Général de la Statistique du Paraguay. Assomption.

## URUGUAY.

Honore Roustan, Directeur du Bureau de la Statistique Générale. Montevideo.

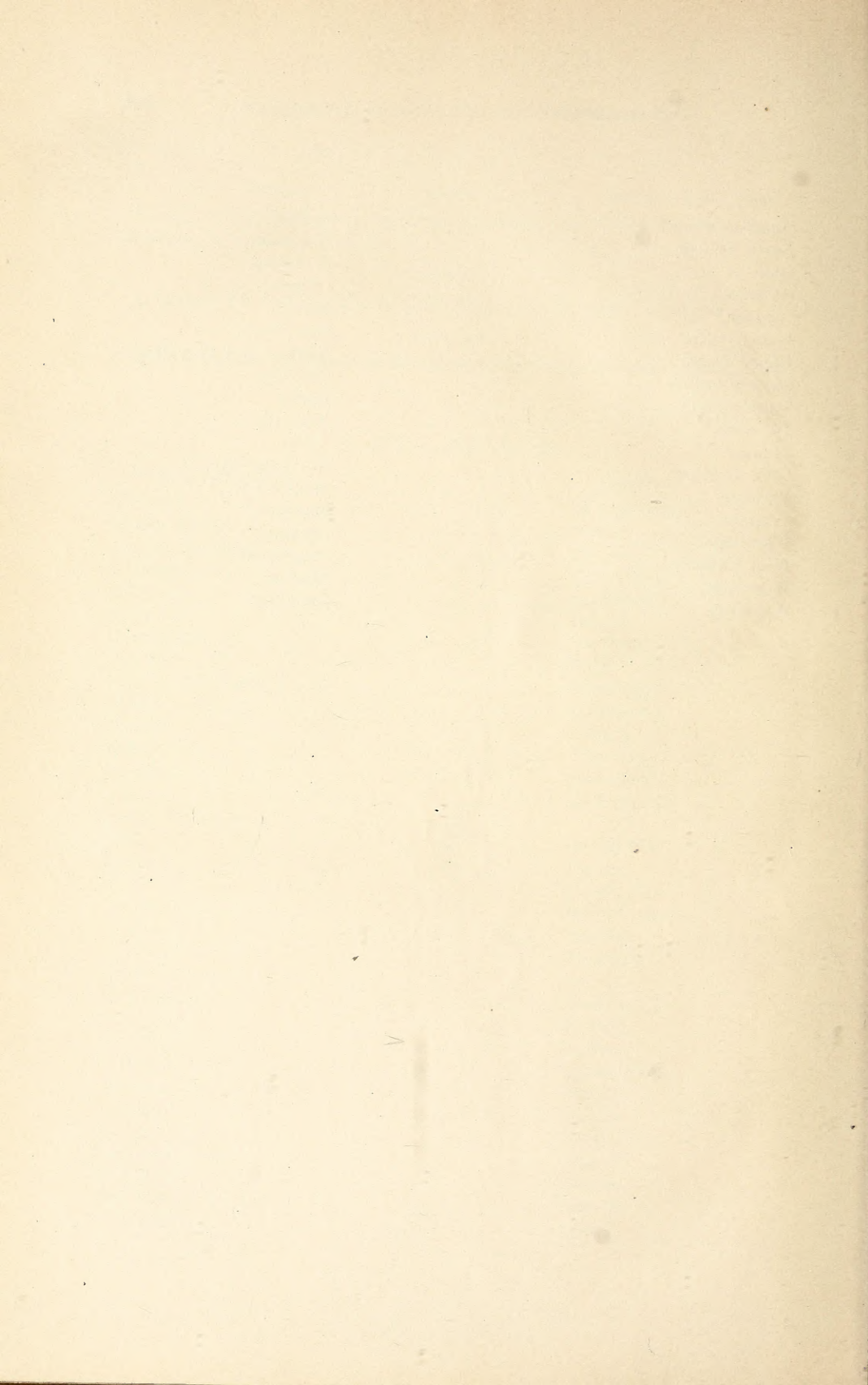
## STATE LIBRARIES.

<i>States and Territories.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>
Alabama .....	Montgomery.
Alaska Territory .....	Sitka.
Arizona Territory .....	Phoenix.
Arkansas .....	Little Rock.
California .....	Sacramento.
Colorado .....	Denver.
Connecticut .....	Hartford.
Delaware .....	Dover.
District of Columbia .....	Washington.
Florida .....	Tallahassee.
Georgia .....	Atlanta.
Idaho .....	Boisé City.
Illinois .....	Springfield.
Indiana .....	Indianapolis.
Indian Territory .....	
Iowa .....	Des Moines.
Kansas .....	Topeka.
Kentucky .....	Frankfort.
Louisiana .....	Baton Rouge.
Maine .....	Augusta.
Maryland .....	Annapolis.
Massachusetts .....	Boston.
Michigan .....	Lansing.
Minnesota .....	St. Paul.
Mississippi .....	Jackson.
Missouri .....	Jefferson City.
Montana .....	Helena.
Nebraska .....	Lincoln.
Nevada .....	Carson City.
New Hampshire .....	Concord.
New Jersey .....	Trenton.
New Mexico Territory .....	Santa Fé.
New York .....	Albany.

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<i>States and Territories.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>
North Carolina .....	Raleigh.
North Dakota .....	Bismarck.
Ohio .....	Columbus.
Oklahoma Territory .....	Guthrie.
Oregon .....	Salem.
Pennsylvania .....	Harrisburg.
Rhode Island .....	Newport and Providence.
South Carolina .....	Columbia.
South Dakota .....	Pierre.
Tennessee .....	Nashville.
Texas .....	Austin.
Utah Territory .....	Salt Lake City.
Vermont .....	Montpelier.
Virginia .....	Richmond.
Washington .....	Olympia.
West Virginia .....	Charleston.
Wisconsin .....	Madison.
Wyoming .....	Cheyenne.





## CHAPTER X.

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### BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

The following table gives the names of all Building and Loan Associations doing business in the State, name and address of General Agent or Attorney, home office, residence and time of expiration of license, according to counties:



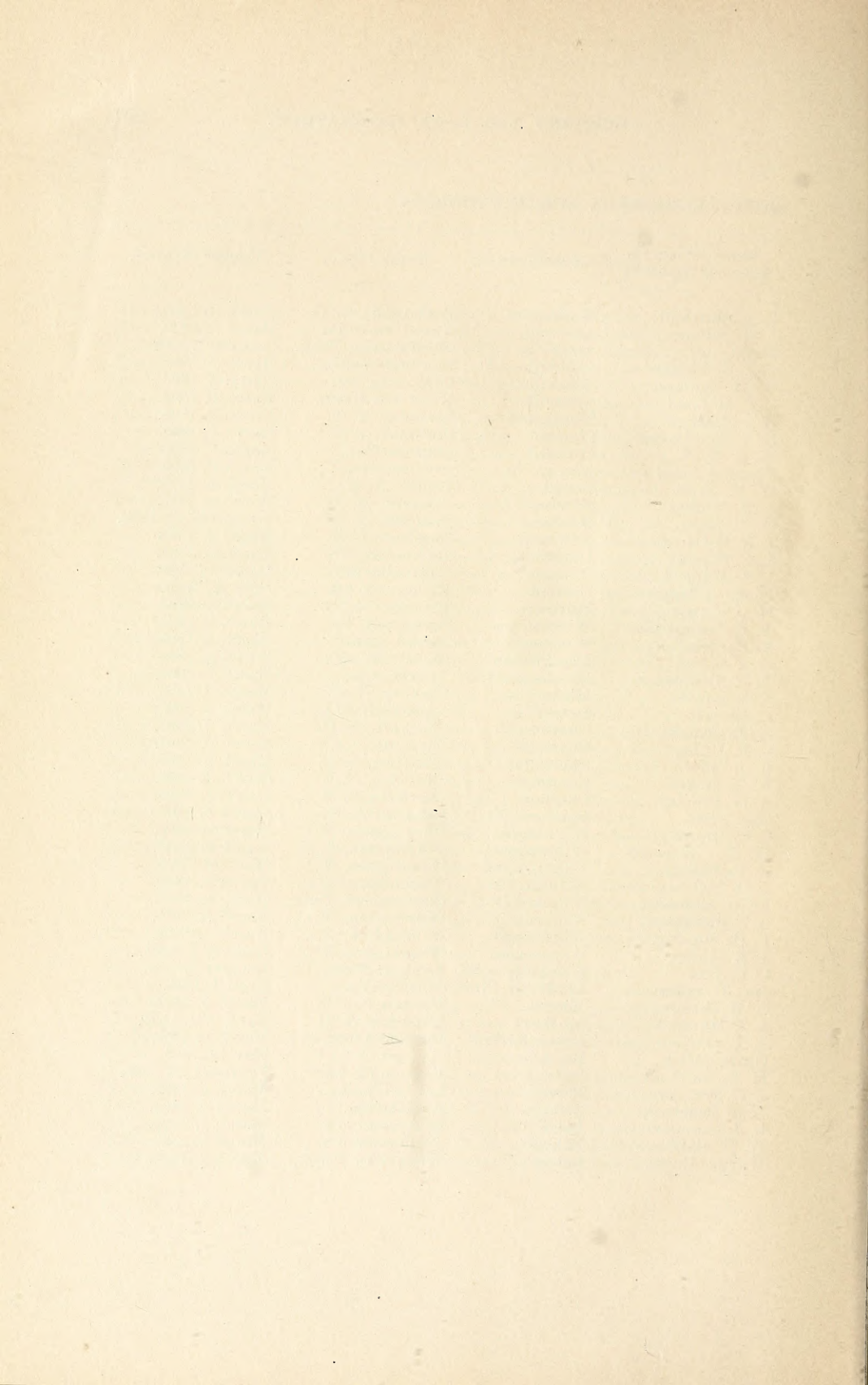
## BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS

COUNTY.	Name of Association.
Anson .....	Anson Building and Loan Association,
Buncombe .....	Citizens' Building and Loan Association,
Buncombe .....	Cumberland Building and Loan Association,
Buncombe .....	Southwestern Building and Loan Association,
Buncombe .....	Interstate Building and Loan Association,
Buncombe .....	Southern Building and Loan Association,
Burke .....	Eastern Building and Loan Association,
Cabarrus .....	Perpetual Building and Loan Association,
Cabarrus .....	Perpetual Building and Loan Association,
Caldwell .....	Equitable Building and Loan Association,
Caldwell .....	Citizens' Building and Loan Association,
Craven .....	Safety Investment and Loan Company,
Craven .....	Industrial Savings and Loan Association,
Craven .....	Newbern Building and Loan Association,
Durham .....	United Banking and Building Company,
Durham .....	Baltimore Building and Loan Association,
Durham .....	Commercial Building and Loan Association,
Edgecombe .....	Edgecombe Homestead and Loan Association,
Forsyth .....	Old Dominion Building and Loan Association,
Forsyth .....	Holsten National Building and Loan Association,
Franklin .....	Southern Building and Loan Association,
Henderson .....	Atlanta Mutual Building and Loan Association,
Iredell .....	First Building and Loan Association,
Iredell .....	First Building and Loan Association,
Mecklenburg .....	Mechanics' Perpetual Building and Loan Association,
Mecklenburg .....	Charlotte Building and Loan Association,
Mecklenburg .....	People's Building and Loan Association,
Mecklenburg .....	N. C. Building and Loan Association,
Mecklenburg .....	Mutual Building and Loan Association,
Moore .....	Atlantic Savings and Loan Association,
New Hanover .....	Wilmington Homestead and Loan Association,
New Hanover .....	Mechanics' Home Association,
New Hanover .....	Carolina Interstate Building and Loan Association,
New Hanover .....	Citizens' Building and Loan Association,
New Hanover .....	American Mutual Building and Savings Association,
New Hanover .....	People's Perpetual Building and Loan Association,
New Hanover .....	N. C. Home Building and Loan Association,
New Hanover .....	Metropolitan Trust Company,
Pasquotank .....	American Loan and Savings Company,
Pasquotank .....	Consolidated Building and Benefit Association,
Robeson .....	Maxton Building and Loan Association,
Rowan .....	Perpetual Building and Loan Association,
Rutherford .....	Citizens' Building and Loan Association.
Wake .....	Mechanics and Investors' Union,
Wake .....	Columbian Building and Loan Association,
Wake .....	Commercial Building and Trust Association,
Wake .....	National Railway Building and Loan Association,
Wake .....	Metropolitan Building and Loan Association,
Wake .....	American Home Building and Loan Association,
Wake .....	Covenant Building and Loan Association,

## DOING BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Name of General Agent or Attorney.	Residence.	Home Office.	License Expires.
T. A. Marshall -----	Wadesboro -----	Wadesboro, N. C. --	March 6, 1895.
J. H. Malone -----	Asheville -----	Knoxville, Tenn. ---	March 6, 1895.
Fred Gates -----	Asheville -----	Chattanooga, Tenn.,	January 1, 1895.
Geo. W. Sparger -----	Asheville -----	New Orleans, La. ---	March 6, 1895.
W. H. Penland -----	Asheville -----	Columbus, Ga. -----	March 6, 1895.
L. P. McLoud -----	Asheville -----	Knoxville, Tenn. ---	March 6, 1895.
W. S. Pearson -----	Morganton -----	Syracuse, N. Y. -----	March 6, 1895.
H. I. Woodhouse -----	Concord -----	Concord, N. C. -----	March 6, 1895.
W. C. Wolf -----	Concord -----	Monroe, N. C. -----	March 6, 1895.
Edmond Jones -----	Lenoir -----	Augusta, Ga. -----	March 6, 1895.
W. W. Scott -----	Lenoir -----	Lenoir, N. C. -----	March 6, 1895.
J. M. Waters -----	Newbern -----	Syracuse, N. Y. -----	March 6, 1895.
H. J. Green -----	Newbern -----	Syracuse, N. Y. -----	November 22, 1894.
J. R. B. Carraway -----	Newbern -----	Newbern, N. C. -----	March 6, 1895.
E. C. Murray -----	Durham -----	Richmond, Va. -----	March 6, 1895.
J. A. Willard -----	Durham -----	Baltimore, Md. -----	March 6, 1895.
Boone & Parker -----	Durham -----	Richmond, Va. -----	June 26, 1895.
M. A. Curtis -----	Tarboro -----	Tarboro, N. C. -----	March 6, 1895.
A. B. Daingerfield -----	Winston -----	Richmond, Va. -----	March 6, 1895.
E. E. Gray -----	Winston -----	Bristol, Tenn. -----	March 6, 1895.
F. S. Spruill -----	Franklinton -----	Huntsville, Ala. -----	March 6, 1895.
T. J. Rickman -----	Hendersonville, -----	Atlanta, Ga. -----	March 6, 1895.
J. A. Bowles -----	Hickory -----	Hickory, N. C. -----	March 6, 1895.
L. Harrell -----	Statesville -----	Statesville, N. C. -----	March 6, 1895.
R. E. Cochran -----	Charlotte -----	Charlotte, N. C. -----	March 6, 1895.
C. L. Hunter -----	Charlotte -----	Charlotte, N. C. -----	March 6, 1895.
R. J. Sifford -----	Charlotte -----	Charlotte, N. C. -----	March 6, 1895.
A. R. Stokes -----	Charlotte -----	Charlotte, N. C. -----	March 6, 1895.
A. G. Brenizer -----	Charlotte -----	Charlotte, N. C. -----	March 6, 1895.
Geo. Allen -----	Southern Pines -----	Syracuse, N. Y. -----	March 6, 1895.
C. C. Brown -----	Wilmington -----	Wilmington, N. C. -----	March 6, 1895.
W. M. Cummings -----	Wilmington -----	Wilmington, N. C. -----	March 6, 1895.
A. P. Hallett -----	Wilmington -----	Wilmington, N. C. -----	March 6, 1895.
J. D. Bellamy, Jr. ....	Wilmington -----	Wilmington, N. C. -----	March 6, 1895.
Edw. Anderson -----	Wilmington -----	Chattanooga, Tenn.,	March 6, 1895.
A. S. Robinson -----	Wilmington -----	Wilmington, N. C. -----	March 6, 1895.
F. H. Steadman -----	Wilmington -----	Wilmington, N. C. -----	March 6, 1895.
J. B. Dudley -----	Wilmington -----	Wilmington, N. C. -----	January 1, 1895.
C. C. Pool -----	Elizabeth City -----	Newport News, Va.,	January 1, 1895.
Jno. D. Sykes -----	Elizabeth City -----	Norfolk, Va. -----	April 4, 1895.
G. B. Patterson -----	Maxton -----	Maxton, N. C. -----	March 6, 1895.
S. J. Murdock -----	Salisbury -----	Salisbury, N. C. -----	January 1, 1895.
A. L. Grayson -----	Rutherfordton -----	Rutherfordton, N. C. -----	March 6, 1895.
George Allen -----	Raleigh -----	Raleigh, N. C. -----	May 19, 1895.
H. F. Smith -----	Raleigh -----	Richmond, Va. -----	February 23, 1895.
J. C. Beavers -----	Raleigh -----	Louisville, Ky. -----	March 6, 1895.
John Devereux -----	Raleigh -----	Atlanta, Ga. -----	March 6, 1895.
B. J. Saunders -----	Raleigh -----	Richmond, Va. -----	March 1, 1895.
W. H. Martin -----	Raleigh -----	Richmond, Va. -----	March 6, 1895.
Wayne Allcott -----	Raleigh -----	Knoxville, Tenn. ---	March 6, 1895.





## CHAPTER XI.

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### NEWSPAPERS.

In accordance with the statute creating this Bureau it is my duty as Commissioner to obtain an accurate list of all the newspapers printed in the State. I have done so, and herewith will be found a table giving name of county in which paper is printed, town, name of paper, name of editor, how published, day of week paper published and the subscription price per year. We forwarded blanks to all the editors, or the publishing companies, this year just as we did last, but for some reason they failed to respond. However, I trust that all may see fit to reply for the next report. This year we have found two hundred and nineteen papers published in the State, and I suppose there are a few more, but it was impossible to get them to send us the *data*. Those who have been so kind as to send to the Bureau their publications we desire to thank very kindly. Following will be found the most correct list that could be obtained; also at the close of the chapter will be found the summary:



## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS

COUNTY.	Town.	Name of Paper.
Alamance	Graham	Alamance Gleaner,
Alamance	Burlington	Burlington News,
Alamance	Elon College	Elon College Monthly,
Alamance	Burlington	Evening Whisper,
Alleghany	Sparta	Alleghany Star,
Beaufort	Washington	Washington Progress,
Beaufort	Washington	Watch Tower,
Beaufort	Aurora	The Progressive Age,
Beaufort	Washington	Washington Gazette,
Bertie	Windsor	Windsor Ledger,
Brunswick	Southport	Southport Leader,
Buncombe	Asheville	Epworth News,
Buncombe	Asheville	Asheville Citizen,
Buncombe	Asheville	Asheville Citizen,
Buncombe	Asheville	Western Carolina Advocate,
Buncombe	Asheville	Dawn of Day,
Burke	Morganton	Morganton Herald,
Cabarrus	Concord	Concord Times,
Cabarrus	Concord	Daily Standard,
Cabarrus	Concord	Weekly Standard,
Caldwell	Lenoir	Lenoir Topic,
Caswell	Yanceyville	Caswell News,
Caswell	Milton	Chronicle,
Catawba	Hickory	Hickory Mercury,
Catawba	Hickory	Corinthian,
Catawba	Hickory	Zion Gazette,
Catawba	Hickory	Press and Carolinian,
Catawba	Catawba	Simple Testimony,
Catawba	Newton	Newton Enterprise,
Catawba	Newton	College Visitor,
Chatham	Pittsboro	Chatham Record,
Cherokee	Murphy	Murphy Bulletin,
Cherokee	Murphy	Cherokee Scout,
Chowan	Edenton	Fisherman and Farmer,
Cleveland	King's Mountain	Progressive Reformer,
Cleveland	Boiling Springs	Rural Reformer,
Cleveland	Shelby	Shelby Aurora,
Columbus	Whiteville	Columbus News,
Columbus	Vineland	Star of Columbus,
Columbus	Whiteville	The Sun,
Craven	Newbern	Journal,
Craven	Newbern	Journal,
Cumberland	Fayetteville	North Carolina Baptist,
Cumberland	Fayetteville	Fayetteville Observer,
Davidson	Lexington	Davidson Dispatch,
Davidson	Thomasville	Thomasville News,
Davidson	Thomasville	Charity and Children,
Davie	Mocksville	Davie Times,
Duplin	Kenansville	Southern Christian Herald and News Digest,
Durham	Durham	National Tobacco and Grocer,
Durham	Durham	Durham Daily Sun,
Durham	*Durham	Durham Daily Globe,

## PUBLISHED IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Name of Editor.	How Published.	Day of Week Paper Published.	Sub. Price Per Year.
J. D. Kernodle	Weekly	Thursday	\$1 50
C. W. Hunt	Weekly	Wednesday	1 00
	Monthly	Wednesday	1 00
W. P. Ezzell and E. E. Workman	Daily		3 00
A. S. Carson	Weekly	Wednesday	1 00
W. K. Jacobson	Weekly	Tuesday	1 00
Rev. J. L. Winfield	Semi-monthly		1 00
Progressive Age Publishing Company	Weekly	Thursday	75
H. A. Latham	Weekly	Thursday	1 00
Benj. H. Swain	Weekly	Wednesday	1 00
C. L. Stevens, P. J. Farrell, W. B. Stevens,	Weekly	Thursday	1 00
Geo. L. Hackney	Semi-monthly	Thursday	50
J. P. Carr, W. F. Randolph, F. E. Robinson,	Daily		6 00
J. P. Carr, W. F. Randolph, F. E. Robinson,	Weekly	Thursday	1 00
P. L. Groome	Weekly	Thursday	2 00
Rev. Wm. S. Barrows	Monthly		25
Herald Publishing Company	Weekly	Thursday	1 00
J. B. Spruill	Weekly	Thursday	1 00
James P. Cook	Daily		4 00
James P. Cook	Weekly	Thursday	1 00
W. W. Scott, Jr.	Weekly	Monday	1 00
Poteat & Harris	Weekly	Wednesday	1 00
M. L. King	Weekly	Friday	1 00
J. F. Click	Weekly	Wednesday	1 00
Rev. J. L. Murphy	Monthly		50
Rev. D. C. Covington	Monthly		35
Col. Marcellus E. Thornton	Weekly	Wednesday	1 00
J. H. Booth	Monthly		25
F. M. Williams	Weekly	Friday	1 00
C. H. Mebane	Monthly		50
Henry A. London	Weekly	Thursday	1 50
A. A. Campbell	Weekly	Friday	1 00
J. S. Meroney, Sr., & Co.	Weekly	Wednesday	1 00
A. H. Mitchell	Weekly	Friday	1 50
H. P. Allison	Weekly	Thursday	1 00
J. Y. Hamrick	Weekly	Wednesday	1 00
W. H. Miller	Weekly	Thursday	1 00
A. J. Maxwell	Weekly	Thursday	1 00
R. A. Rockwell	Weekly	Friday	1 00
Rev. W. A. Forbes	Weekly	Wednesday	1 00
E. E. Harper	Daily		5 00
E. E. Harper	Weekly	Thursday	1 00
John A. Oates, Jr.	Weekly	Wednesday	1 00
E. J. Hale	Weekly	Thursday	2 00
T. B. Eldridge	Weekly	Wednesday	1 00
J. F. Westmoreland	Weekly	Friday	50
J. H. Mills	Weekly	Friday	1 00
Will X. Coley	Weekly	Friday	1 00
Rev. A. R. Raven	Monthly		50
National Tobacco and Grocer Co.	Semi-monthly	Wednesday	1 00
James A. Robinson	Daily		6 00
W. H. Williard, Jr.	Daily		4 00



## NEWSPAPERS

COUNTY.	TOWN.	Name of Paper.
Durham	Durham	Durham Weekly Globe,
Durham	Durham	Durham Recorder,
Durham	Durham	Southern Educator,
Durham	Trinity	Trinity Archive,
Edgecombe	Tarboro	Tarboro Southerner,
Forsyth	Salem	The Academy,
Forsyth	Salem	Wachovia Moravian,
Forsyth	Winston	Union Republican,
Forsyth	Winston	Sentinel,
Forsyth	Winston	Sentinel,
Forsyth	Winston	Southern Tobacco Journal,
Forsyth	Winston	Daily World,
Franklin	Franklinton	Search Light,
Franklin	Franklinton	Franklinton Weekly,
Franklin	Louisburg	Franklin Times,
Gaston	Gastonia	Gastonia Gazette,
Gaston	Bessemer City	Bessemer City Messenger,
Granville	Oxford	Orphan's Friend,
Greene	Ormondsville	Free Will Baptist,
Guilford	Greensboro	Gospel Messenger,
Guilford	Greensboro	The Record,
Guilford	Greensboro	The Record,
Guilford	Greensboro	The Patriot,
Guilford	Greensboro	Christain Advocate,
Guilford	Greensboro	Carolina Methodist,
Guilford	Guilford College	Collegian,
Guilford	High Point	Enterprise,
Guilford	Danville	Banner,
Guilford	Oak Ridge	Oak Leaf,
Halifax	Weldon	The Great South,
Halifax	Weldon	Railroad Ticket,
Halifax	Weldon	Roanoke News,
Halifax	Scotland Neck	The Democrat,
Harnett	Dunn	Central Times,
Haywood	Waynesville	Western North Carolina Baptist,
Haywood	Waynesville	Waynesville Courier,
Haywood	Clyde	Clyde Register,
Henderson	Hendersonville	Messenger of Hope,
Henderson	Hendersonville	The Times,
Hertford	Winton	Chowan Student,
Hertford	Murfreesboro	Index,
Iredell	Statesville	The Mascot,
Iredell	Barium Springs	Our Fatherless Ones,
Iredell	Statesville	The Landmark,
Iredell	Mooreville	The Toiler,
Jackson	Sylvia	Tuckasegee Democrat,
Jackson	Webster	The Herald,
Johnston	Smithfield	Herald,
Johnston	Smithfield	The Institute,
Lenoir	Kinston	Free Press,
Lenoir	La Grange	Saturday Times,
Lenoir	La Grange	The School Girl,

—CONTINUED.

Name of Editor.	How Published.	Day of Week Paper Published.	Sub. Price Per Year.
W. H. Williard, Jr.	Weekly	Wednesday	\$1 00
E. C. Hackney	Weekly	Wednesday	1 50
John F. Crowell	Weekly	Tuesday	1 00
G. T. Rows	Monthly		1 25
Paul Jones	Weekly	Thursday	1 00
Rev. John H. Clewell	Monthly		50
Edward Rondthaler and Jas. E. Hall	Monthly		25
J. W. Goslin	Weekly	Thursday	1 50
J. B. Whitaker, Jr.	Daily		5 00
J. B. Whitaker, Jr.	Weekly	Thursday	1 00
H. E. Harman	Weekly	Saturday	2 00
Garland E. Webb	Daily		4 50
Baylus Cade	Weekly	Wednesday	1 00
R. C. Gulley	Weekly	Tuesday	50
James A. Thomas	Weekly	Friday	1 50
W. F. Marshall	Weekly	Thursday	1 50
J. A. Smith	Weekly	Thursday	1 00
N. M. Laurence	Weekly	Friday	1 25
J. M. Barfield and W. E. Moye	Weekly		1 00
James R. Jones	Monthly		25
J. M. Reece and H. J. Elam	Daily		4 00
J. M. Reece and H. J. Elam	Weekly	Friday	1 50
W. M. Barber & Co.	Weekly	Wednesday	1 00
Atkins & Grissom	Weekly	Wednesday	2 00
J. P. Morris	Weekly	Thursday	1 00
	Monthly		1 00
Farriss & Ellison	Weekly	Friday	1 00
J. H. & J. C. Shaw	Monthly		25
J. E. Whitaker	Bi-monthly		50
H. B. Harrell	Quarterly		25
H. B. Harrell	Daily		3 00
John W. Sledge	Weekly	Thursday	1 50
E. E. Hilliard	Weekly	Thursday	1 00
J. H. Daniel, M. D.	Weekly	Thursday	1 00
J. D. Boone	Weekly	Wednesday	1 00
J. D. Boone	Weekly	Friday	1 00
H. C. Shook	Weekly	Saturday	1 50
Rev. S. B. Rathbon	Monthly		50
C. M. Kenyon	Weekly	Thursday	1 00
C. S. Brown	Monthly	Tuesday	25
John N. Hicks	Weekly	Friday	1 00
J. A. Hartness	Weekly	Wednesday	1 50
R. W. Boyd	Monthly	Wednesday	50
Caldwell & Clark	Weekly	Thursday	2 00
A. J. Hunter	Weekly	Thursday	
F. A. & Nellie P. Luck	Weekly	Wednesday	1 00
W. C. Tompkins	Weekly	Thursday	1 00
Beaty & Harrison	Weekly	Thursday	1 00
Ira T. Turlington	Quarterly		25
W. S. Herbert	Weekly	Thursday	1 00
Dr. F. Pitt	Weekly	Saturday	1 00
Students	Quarterly		25



## NEWSPAPERS

COUNTY.	Town.	Name of Paper.
Lincoln -----	Lincoln -----	Lincoln Courier,
Macon -----	Franklin -----	Franklin Press,
Martin -----	Williamston -----	Martin County Sun,
Mecklenburg -----	Charlotte -----	Charlotte Observer,
Mecklenburg -----	Charlotte -----	Charlotte Observer,
Mecklenburg -----	Charlotte -----	The Messenger,
Mecklenburg -----	Charlotte -----	Textile Excelsior,
Mecklenburg -----	Charlotte -----	Charlotte News,
Mecklenburg -----	Charlotte -----	Mecklenburg Times,
Mecklenburg -----	Charlotte -----	Medical Journal,
Mecklenburg -----	Charlotte -----	Register,
Mecklenburg -----	Charlotte -----	Africo-American Presbyterian,
Mecklenburg -----	Charlotte -----	Charlotte Democrat,
Mecklenburg -----	Davidson -----	Davidson Monthly,
Moore -----	Carthage -----	Carthage Blade,
Moore -----	Jonesboro -----	Progress,
McDowell -----	Marion -----	Free Lance,
McDowell -----	Marion -----	The Revolution,
Nash -----	Rocky Mount -----	Argonaut,
Nash -----	Whitakers -----	The Rattler,
New Hanover, -----	Wilmington -----	North Carolina Medical Journal,
New Hanover, -----	Wilmington -----	Review,
New Hanover, -----	Wilmington -----	Journal,
New Hanover, -----	Wilmington -----	Messenger,
New Hanover, -----	Wilmington -----	Messenger,
New Hanover, -----	Wilmington -----	Morning Star,
New Hanover, -----	Wilmington -----	Morning Star,
New Hanover, -----	Wilmington -----	Atlantic Methodist,
New Hanover, -----	Wilmington -----	North Carolina Presbyterian,
Northampton -----	Lasker -----	Patron and Gleaner,
Orange -----	Hillsboro -----	Orange County Observer,
Orange -----	Chapel Hill -----	North Carolina University Magazine,
Orange -----	Chapel Hill -----	Tar Heel,
Orange -----	Chapel Hill -----	Chapel Hill Independent,
Orange -----	Chapel Hill -----	White and Blue,
Onslow -----	Peanut -----	Onslow Blade,
Pasquotank -----	Elizabeth City -----	Elizabeth City News,
Pasquotank -----	Elizabeth City -----	North Carolinian,
Pasquotank -----	Elizabeth City -----	Economist-Falcon,
Person -----	Roxboro -----	Person County Courier,
Perquimans -----	Hertford -----	Perquimans Record,
Perquimans -----	Hertford -----	Carolina Dispatch,
Pitt -----	Greenville -----	Eastern Reflector,
Randolph -----	Ashboro -----	Ashboro Courier,
Richmond -----	Rockingham -----	The Rocket,
Richmond -----	Rockingham -----	Spirit of the South,
Richmond -----	Rockingham -----	Southern Index,
Richmond -----	Hamlet -----	Our Southern Home,
Robeson -----	Maxton -----	Maxton Blade,
Robeson -----	Maxton -----	Scottish Chief,
Robeson -----	Lumberton -----	Robesonian,
Rockingham -----	Reidsville -----	Webster's Weekly,

—CONTINUED.

Name of Editor.	How Published.	Day of Week Paper Published.	Sub. Price Per Year.
F. S. Starrette	Weekly	Friday	\$1 00
W. A. Curtis	Weekly	Wednesday	1 50
Howard J. Herrick	Weekly	Friday	1 00
Caldwell & Tompkins	Daily		8 00
Caldwell & Tompkins	Weekly	Wednesday	1 00
W. C. Smith (col.)	Weekly	Saturday	1 00
John Cuthbertson & Co.	Weekly	Saturday	2 00
Wade H. Harris	Daily		4 00
W. C. Dowd	Weekly	Thursday	1 00
Drs. Register & Montgomery	Monthly		2 50
Register Publishing Company	Weekly	Saturday	50
D. J. Sanders	Weekly	Thursday	1 50
J. P. Strong	Weekly	Tuesday	2 00
Hill & Dodge (Managers)	Monthly		1 50
H. A. Foote, Jr.	Weekly	Tuesday	1 00
S. N. Liles & Son			
Samuel Archer	Weekly	Wednesday	
W. A. Campbell	Weekly	Thursday	1 50
P. S. Pender	Weekly	Saturday	1 50
R. D. Jewett	Monthly		2 00
Josh T. James	Daily		4 00
Josh T. James	Weekly	Friday	1 50
Jackson & Bell	Daily		7 00
Jackson & Bell	Weekly	Thursday	1 00
W. H. Bernard	Weekly	Friday	1 00
W. H. Bernard	Daily		6 00
L. L. Nash	Weekly	Wednesday	1 50
A. J. Connor	Weekly	Thursday	1 00
J. A. Harris	Weekly	Saturday	1 00
Collier Cobb	Monthly		1 50
Societies	Weekly	Thursday	1 50
Societies	Weekly	Thursday	1 00
Hill E. King	Weekly	Saturday	1 00
Thomas B. Berry	Weekly	Tuesday	2 00
Palemon John	Weekly	Wednesday	1 50
R. B. Creecy	Weekly	Friday	2 00
Noell Bros.	Weekly	Thursday	1 00
Thos. W. Babb	Weekly	Wednesday	1 00
D. J. Whichard	Weekly	Wednesday	1 00
W. C. Hammer	Weekly	Thursday	1 00
R. W. Knight	Weekly	Thursday	1 00
W. R. Terry	Weekly	Saturday	1 50
S. Dockery	Weekly	Saturday	1 00
M. H. Pride	Monthly		50
R. B. Russell	Weekly	Saturday	50
M. G. McKenzie	Weekly	Wednesday	1 00
W. W. McDairmid	Weekly	Wednesday	2 00
John R. Webster	Weekly	Thursday	1 00



## NEWSPAPERS

COUNTY.	TOWN.	Name of Paper.
Rockingham	Reidsville	The Review,
Rockingham	Reidsville	Reformer,
Rockingham	Leaksville	Leaksville Gazette,
Rowan	Salisbury	Carolina Watchman,
Rowan	Salisbury	Truth,
Rowan	Salisbury	Star of Zion,
Rowan	Salisbury	The Herald,
Rowan	Salisbury	The Herald,
Rowan	Salisbury	The Living-Stone,
Rutherford	Forest City	Ledger,
Rutherford	Rutherfordton	Herald,
Rutherford	Rutherfordton	Carolina Press,
Sampson	Clinton	Sampson Democrat,
Sampson	Clinton	Caucasian,
Stanly	Albemarle	Stanly News,
Stokes	Culler	North Carolina Voice,
Stokes	Danbury	Danbury Reporter,
Surry	Elkin	Elkin Times,
Surry	Mt. Airy	Yadkin Valley News,
Swain	Bryson City	Herald,
Swain	Bryson City	Bryson City Times,
Transylvania	Brevard	Transylvania Hustler,
Union	Monroe	Monroe Enquirer,
Union	Beaver Dam	Our Home,
Vance	Henderson	Gold Leaf,
Vance	Henderson	The Hustler,
Wake	Raleigh	Progressive Farmer,
Wake	Raleigh	Biblical Recorder,
Wake	Raleigh	Criminal Docket,
Wake	Raleigh	Evening Visitor,
Wake	Raleigh	Spirit of the Age,
Wake	Raleigh	The Gazette,
Wake	Raleigh	Christian Sun,
Wake	Raleigh	North Carolina Teacher,
Wake	Raleigh	North Carolinian,
Wake	Raleigh	News and Observer,
Wake	Raleigh	News and Observer,
Wake	Raleigh	Caucasian,
Wake	Wake Forest	Student,
Wake	Raleigh	Daily Press,
Wake	† Raleigh	Hayseeder,
Wake	Raleigh	Voice of Peace,
Wake	Raleigh	Rose of Sharon,
Wake	Raleigh	Our Record,
Wake	Raleigh	Plain Dealer,
Wake	Rolesville	Bell Cord,
Wake	Raleigh	Turner's Almanac,
Wake	Raleigh	Branson's Agricultural Almanac,
Wake	Raleigh	The Lodge,
Warren	Warrenton	Warrenton Gazette,
Warren	Littleton	The Youth,
Warren	Littleton	The Monitor,

—CONTINUED.

Name of Editor.	How Published.	Day of Week Paper Published.	Sub. Price Per Year.
Gilliam & Oliver	Weekly	Friday	\$1 50
W. H. Schoolfield	Weekly	Wednesday	1 00
J. T. Darlington	Weekly	Thursday	1 00
O. E. Crowson	Weekly	Thursday	1 00
J. J. Stewart	Weekly	Thursday	1 00
Rev. Geo. W. Clinton	Weekly	Thursday	1 00
J. R. Whichard	Daily		5 50
J. R. Whichard	Weekly	Wednesday	1 00
H. C. Scurlock	Monthly		50
J. C. Green	Weekly	Thursday	1 00
D. J. Carter	Weekly	Tuesday	1 00
L. A. Bethune	Weekly	Thursday	1 25
Marion Butler	Weekly	Thursday	1 00
T. J. Jerome	Weekly	Thursday	1 00
W. C. Phillips	Weekly	Thursday	1 00
Pepper & Son	Weekly	Thursday	1 00
J. F. Hendren	Weekly	Thursday	1 00
P. B. Hamer	Weekly	Thursday	1 00
Rev. John S. Smiley	Weekly	Tuesday	1 00
R. H. Pender	Weekly	Friday	1 00
M. L. Shipman	Weekly	Thursday	1 00
B. C. Ashcroft	Weekly	Thursday	1 50
J. Z. Green	Weekly	Tuesday	1 00
Thad. R. Manning	Weekly	Thursday	1 50
D. E. Aycock	Weekly	Wednesday	75
J. L. Ramsey	Weekly	Tuesday	1 00
Rev. C. T. Bailey	Weekly	Wednesday	2 00
Mrs. P. D. B. Arrington	Weekly	Wednesday	1 00
Fred A. Olds	Daily		3 00
Rev. R. H. Whitaker			
James H. Young (col.)	Weekly	Saturday	1 50
E. L. Moffitt	Weekly	Thursday	2 00
E. G. Harrell	Monthly		1 00
Josephus Daniels	Weekly	Thursday	1 00
Josephus Daniels	Daily		7 00
Josephus Daniels	Weekly	Wednesday	1 00
Marion Butler	Daily		6 00
Society	Monthly		1 50
E. A. Womble	Daily		3 00
S. Otho Wilson	Weekly		
Peace Institute	Monthly		
Rev. D. H. Tuttle	Monthly		25
Baptist Tabernacle	Monthly		25
A. V. Dockery	Monthly		
S. W. Terrell	Adv. Sheet		
Jas. H. Enniss	Yearly		
Levi Branson	Yearly		
W. E. Faison, Z. P. Smith, M. Andrews	Weekly	Wednesday	1 50
H. A. Foote	Weekly	Friday	1 50
P. B. Gibson	Monthly		40
J. M. Rhodes	Monthly		1 00



## NEWSPAPERS

COUNTY.	Town.	Name of Paper.
Washington --	Plymouth -----	Roanoke Beacon,
Watauga -----	Boone -----	Watauga Democrat,
Wayne -----	Goldsboro -----	The Headlight,
Wayne -----	‡Goldsboro -----	Caucasian,
Wayne -----	Goldsboro -----	Argus,
Wayne -----	Goldsboro -----	Argus,
Wilkes -----	North Wilkesboro	North Wilkesboro News,
Wilkes -----	Wilkesboro -----	Chronicle,
Wilson -----	Wilson -----	Wilson Mirror,
Wilson -----	Wilson -----	Wilson Advance,
Wilson -----	Wilson -----	Zion's Landmark,

\* The Durham Globe and Herald have consolidated under the name Globe-Herald.

† The Hayseeder was a Populist political sheet and died with the election.

‡The Caucasian has been removed from Goldsboro to Raleigh.

—CONTINUED.

Name of Editor,	How Pub- lished.	Day of Week Paper Published.	Sub. Price Per Year.
W. F. Ausbon -----	Weekly -----	Friday -----	\$1 00
D. B. Dougherty -----	Weekly -----	Thursday -----	1 00
A. Roscower -----	Weekly -----	Thursday -----	1 00
Marion Butler -----	Weekly -----	Thursday -----	1 00
J. E. Robinson -----	Daily -----	-----	5 00
J. E. Robinson -----	Weekly -----	Thursday -----	1 00
T. J. Robertson -----	Weekly -----	Thursday -----	1 00
R. A. Deal -----	Weekly -----	Wednesday -----	1 00
H. J. Herrick -----	Weekly -----	Wednesday -----	1 00
Cantwell & Allen -----	Weekly -----	Thursday -----	1 00
P. D. Gold -----	Semi-monthly -----	-----	1 50



## NEWSPAPER SUMMARY.

Daily .....	23
Weekly .....	155
Monthly .....	30
Semi-monthly .....	4
Bi-monthly .....	1
Quarterly .....	3
Yearly .....	2
Advertising .....	1
Total .....	<u>219</u>

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POLITICAL AND DENOMINATIONAL.

Democratic .....	107
Republican .....	10
People's Party .....	10
Alliance .....	8
Independent .....	6
Independent Democratic .....	4
Educational .....	9
Non-political .....	27
Religious .....	30
Fraternal orders .....	1
Not classified .....	7
Total .....	<u>219</u>



















